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VOLUME III.

THE NATIONAL
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VOLUME III.

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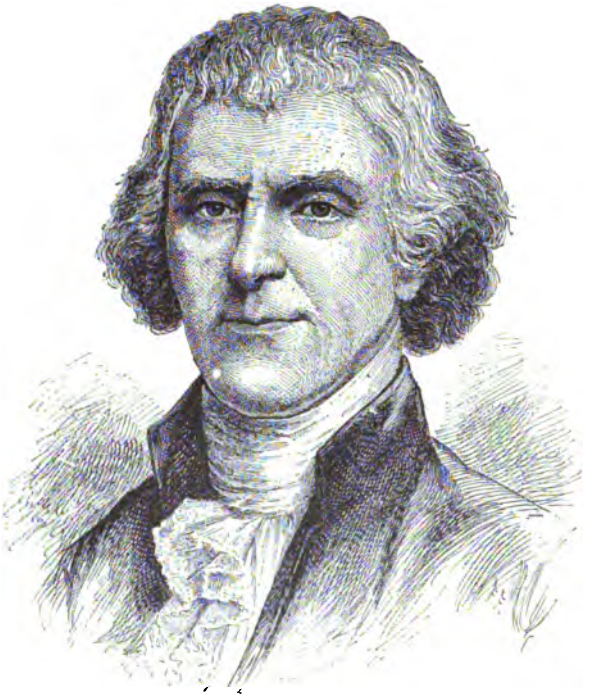

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THE NATIONAL

CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

BEING THE

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE LIVES OF THE FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND DEFENDERS OF THE REPUBLIC, AND OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE DOING THE WORK AND MOULDING THE THOUGHT OF THE PRESENT TIME

EDITED BY

DISTINGUISHED BIOGRAPHERS, SELECTED FROM EACH STATE

REVISED AND APPROVED BY THE MOST EMINENT HISTORIANS, SCHOLARS, AND STATESMEN OF THE DAY

VOLUME III.

NEW YORK
JAMES T. WHITE & COMPANY
1893

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Extract from a Letter of Thomas Carlyle, addressed to David Laing, of Edinburgh, on the proposed National Exhibition of Scottish Portraits:

First of all, then, I have to tell you, as a fact of personal experience, that in all my poor historical investigations it has been, and always is, one of the most primary wants to procure a bodily likeness of the personage inquired after; a good portrait, if such exists; failing that, even an indifferent, if sincere one. In short, *any* representation, made by a faithful human creature, of that face and figure which *he* saw with his eyes, and which I can never see with mine, is now valuable to me, and much better than none at all. This, which is my own deep experience, I believe to be, in a deeper or less deep degree, the universal one; and that every student and reader of history, who strives earnestly to conceive for himself what manner of fact and *man* this or the other vague historical *name* can have been, will, as the first and directest indication of all, search eagerly for a portrait, for all the reasonable portraits there are; and never rest till he have made out, if possible, what the man's natural face was like. *Often I have found a portrait superior in real instruction to half-a-dozen written "Biographies," as biographies are written; or rather, let me say, I have found that the portrait was as a small lighted candle by which the biographies could for the first time be read, and some human interpretation be made of them.*

* * * * * * * *

It has always struck me that historical portrait-galleries far transcend in worth all other kinds of national collections of pictures whatever; that, in fact, they ought to exist (for many reasons, of all degrees of weight) in every country, as among the most popular and cherished national possessions; and it is not a joyful reflection, but an *extremely mournful* one, that in no country is there at present such a thing to be found.

ГІВЕУВА
ЬІВПС
ЖЕЛЛОЇК

INTRODUCTION.

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY has been undertaken to provide a biographical record of the United States worthy to rank with the great National Biographies of Europe. It embraces the biographical sketches of all persons prominently connected with the history of the nation. Not only do rulers, statesmen, soldiers, persons noteworthy in the church, at the bar, in literature, art, science, and the professions find place, but also those who have contributed to the industrial and commercial progress and growth of the country. The aim of the work is to exemplify and perpetuate, in the broadest sense, American civilization through its chief personalities.

Such a work of historical biography has never before been attempted. Previous works have either excluded the living, or limited them to a well-known few in the centres of activity. But this Cyclopædia is unique. It has been prepared upon new lines which insure its being the biographical authority of the century. It is intended to make this Cyclopædia National, representing the entire Republic, and reflecting the spirit, genius and life of each section.

It is acknowledged that the great forces which to-day contribute most largely to the growth of the country are the men who have developed its industrial and commercial resources, and it is believed that, while literary workers should be accorded ample representation, those who contribute so much to the material and physical welfare of the country deserve and command fuller recognition than has before been accorded them in works of this character. Achievements in engineering, electricity, or architecture; improvements in locomotives, looms or ploughs, contribute as much to the advancement of civilization as an epic poem or an Oxford tract; and the factors in these achievements are to be sought out, and given to the world through the pages of this Cyclopædia.

In the United States there is neither a Nobility, nor an Aristocracy, nor is there a Landed Gentry, as these classes are understood in Europe. But there are, in the United States, numerous Families which have ancient lineage and records, and other families, founded in the soil, so to speak, destined to become the ancestry of the future. There is every reason why the genealogy and history of these families should be recorded and perpetuated. No native of any other land has reason to be prouder of his country than an American whose family name represents either direct descent from the early colonists or Revolutionary ancestors, or marked prosperity and success through intelligent, arduous, and faithful labor for the benefit of his country and the advancement of his race. One of the objects of the National Cyclopædia is to fulfill for the United States this purpose, and supply an invaluable and useful means for establishing identity, relationship, birth, death, official position, and other important data which are necessary to the making up of such family history.

In the gathering of material for this work there has been inaugurated a system

of local contributions from every section of the country, by which are secured the facts in reference to those persons who have heretofore been omitted from biographical notice. Our American annals are full of characters worthy of the emulation of posterity; but their story will perish, bearing no fruit, if it be not gathered up, and preserved by some such method of extended research as has been adopted by the Publishers of this work.

The rapidity of the Nation's growth makes it impossible for each section to be acquainted with the other, and up to this time it is only the most conspicuous personages in any part of the country who are known beyond their locality. In the West there are men with rough exteriors who have done more for the prosperity and growth of their communities than has been done by many more noted personages in the East. It is one of the aims of the National Cyclopædia to introduce to their fellow-men of the entire country these Nation-Builders, heretofore unknown to fame beyond the limits of their own neighborhood. And one will be surprised to discover how many, thought to be on lower pinnacles of fame than those whose deeds embellish the pages of familiar history or biography, are shown by this record to be the peers of their more celebrated contemporaries.

Instead of devoting large space to the men of pre-Revolutionary times, it is intended to make this a *live* Cyclopædia, which, while it preserves all that is valuable in the past, will include the men and women who are doing the work and moulding the thought of the present time. The principal growth of this country really began with the invention of the telegraph in 1844, which placed in touch the states which were before but provinces, and made thought, sympathy, and patriotism *national.* It is the period beginning with 1850, therefore, which ought chiefly to be embraced in a work which is to cover the great development of the country.

The history of the past has been the history of the few, who, by reason of a special ability to plan, intrigue, and make war, or by accident of birth, were lifted into prominence, and so became the objects of observation and the subjects of historical treatment. But the history of the present and the future must be a history of the many, who, by head and hand, or by force of character or high attainment, have made themselves the centres and sources of influence in their respective localities.

As works of this magnitude can be published only once in a generation, it has been thought wise to include in the National Cyclopædia some of the younger men, and others, possibly not yet known, who give promise of being notable and representative in the future; so that when they suddenly spring into prominence, as is so frequently the case, this Cyclopædia will contain information of their lives, which will show the groundwork of their characters and their claim upon the expectations of the future. The ideal of a biographical cyclopædia is one which *anticipates* the information demanded about new men as they come into prominence.

It is aimed to have these biographies include all the facts worthy of mention, and, taken together, they make a complete history of the United States, political, social, commercial, and industrial.

It is intended to make each character sketch a likeness which will be immediately recognized; one which will give the underlying motive to individual endeavor, the se-

cret of success, the method and means of progress, the aim and aspiration of thought, and which, by the abandonment of the usual abbreviated cyclopædic style, becomes as readable as a tale of adventure or travel. It is aimed, moreover, to render the Cyclopædia educational as well as entertaining, by making the lives of important men illustrate noteworthy epochs of national history.

A new feature in the National Cyclopædia is the grouping of individuals with reference to their work and its results. Arranging the presidents of a college, the governors of a state, the bishops of a diocese, etc., so as to present a progressive narrative gives an historical character to the work, which is of unique and unusual value. Groupings are also made with reference to important events and prominent movements: for instance, the American Revolution, the Abolition Movement, the Geneva Arbitration, and the Pan-American Congress. Especially are they made in connection with great industrial developments, as the telegraph, ironclads, cotton, steel, and petroleum; so that this work furnishes the means for the systematic study of the history and growth of the country, as well as for biographical reference.

This grouping of biographies necessitates the abandonment of the alphabetical arrangement, which, though an innovation, is one of the most valuable and approved features of the work. In these days the utility of Indexes is becoming more and more acknowledged by scholars and literary workers; and general Cyclopædias, which are constructed in alphabetical order, are supplemented by an Index. With such an Index, however, the alphabetical order of arrangement becomes entirely unnecessary. Moreover, in preparing this work, requiring such extensive research, it is manifestly impossible to issue it in alphabetical order until the entire compilation is completed, and being laid aside during all these years of preparation, much of this information necessarily becomes old and unreliable. But biography embracing men of the time demands *immediate* publication. Upon the appearance of a recent biographical work it was found that there were over two thousand omissions, caused by the information coming to hand after the alphabetical place had been closed, which necessitated the addition of an Appendix. It is well known that every important biographical work heretofore published in successive volumes has at least one Appendix, which becomes so much a necessity in order to include the omissions, as to compel its publication with the last volume of the work. This at once destroys any alphabetical arrangement, makes it of no value for reference, and compels a reliance upon the Index.

In view of the grave disadvantages of the alphabetical method, the Publishers are convinced that in a work of the magnitude of the National Cyclopædia, simple traditional precedent for such an arrangement should not be allowed to destroy freshness of material, or stand in the way of the manifest improvement, which grouping makes possible. They have, therefore, disregarded the alphabetical order in favor of grouping the biographies, and will place in each successive volume a full, analytical Index, covering all the preceding volumes, which will make its vast information immediately and conveniently accessible, besides enabling its publication years before it would be possible under the former conventional method. The Publishers have been confirmed in their judgment by the approval and endorsement of the leading librarians, editors, and literary workers of the country.

Pictures of home surroundings add so much interest to biography, that it has been deemed desirable to insert views of residences, which give to the work a new feature — the portrayal of dwelling-places, which, in the future, will become the ancestral homes of America.

As portraiture is the demand of the time and contributes so much to the understanding of biography, it has been made a prominent feature of the National Cyclopædia to have every sketch, as far as possible, embellished with a portrait. Great pains have been taken to secure from the families or descendants the best likenesses, which are engraved under their superintendence and approval, and, in a large number of instances, are given to the world for the first time through the pages of this work.

Never before has such a collection of authentic portraits been made. If done in oil and hung upon walls, they would constitute the Historical Portrait Gallery, which Carlyle insisted ought to have place in every country, as among the most popular and cherished National possessions. But these engraved portraits, gathered into the convenient and accessible form here presented, none the less realize Carlyle's idea of a National Gallery, for in this manner there is made accessible to the world, as could not be done in any other way, a collection so complete and representative, that it may be truly called the National Portrait Gallery of America.

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Without the restriction of so arbitrary a rule, you can give the public the information as gathered, without destroying its freshness and value as contemporaneous information by awaiting its place in an alphabetical order. (Signed)

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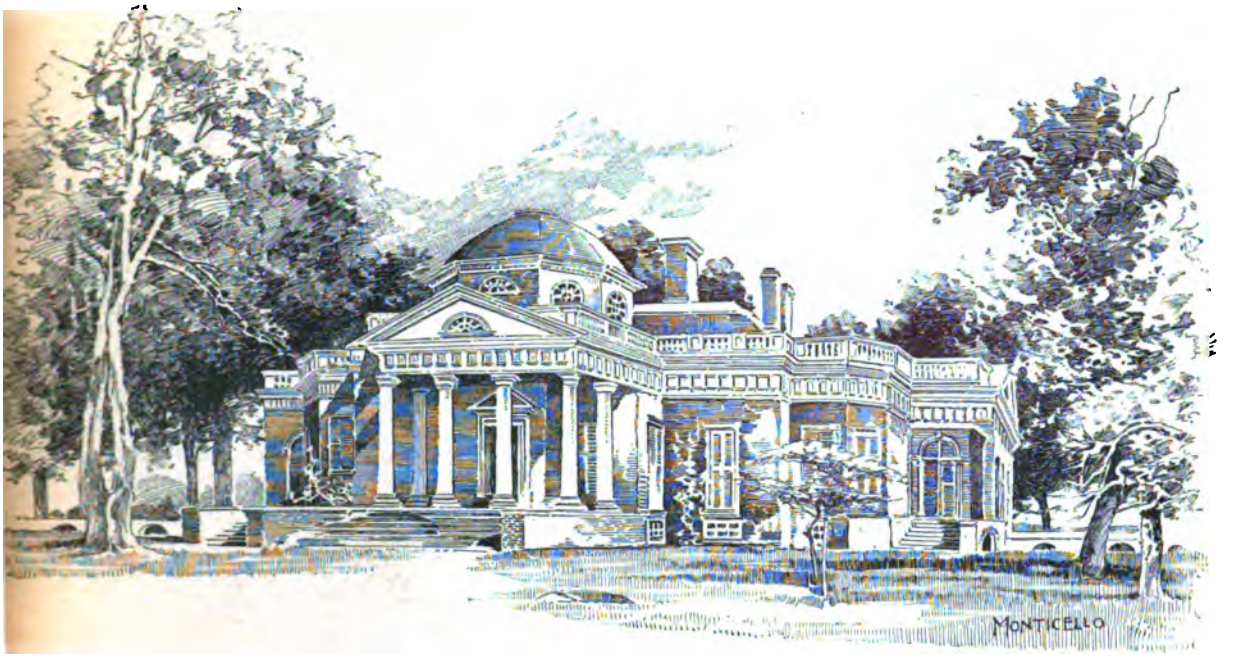
AND HUNDREDS OF OTHERS.



JEFFERSON, Thomas, third president of the United States, was born in Shadwell, Albemarle Co., Va., Apr. 2, 1743. The family were of Welsh ancestry, the first of the name in Virginia being a member of the legislature of that colony in 1619. Thomas Jefferson was the third son of Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, and his education, which was designed to be of the best quality attainable, had been well advanced when he was fourteen years of age, at which time (in 1757) his father died at the age of fifty, leaving him practically without a master or guide. In 1760 he entered the college of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Va., and being endowed with an ardent thirst for knowledge, and great industry and determination, he devoted himself to study with such earnestness and application as to even threaten his health. He was at this time a tall, raw-boned, freckled, sandy-haired youth, possessing no features that could be considered attractive, and far from graceful in his manner or carriage; moreover, he was very shy; but, despite his country air, he still had something in his mien that gave evidence of the possession of more mind than would generally be anticipated in one of his peculiar personal appearance. Like nearly all the members of his family, he was an excellent musician, and a very capable performer on the violin. He had already made up his mind as to his profession in life, and chosen the law, and, although deeply interested in science, he pursued his studies in college mainly with a view to the legal profession as their practical outcome. After completing his course of study at William and Mary, Jefferson began to devote himself to law, and that with such energy that about the time of his twenty-fourth birthday he was admitted to the bar. He entered at once upon the practice of his profession, and business rapidly came to him. He had good connections through both sides of his family, and there was no difficulty in his obtaining business, his conduct of which gained high encomiums from many who afterward became important in the history of the country. He was said to be always on the right side, and, that being the case, the fact that he was not eloquent did not so much matter in regard to his success. Two years after he began the practice of law, in 1769, Jefferson was elected a member of the house of burgesses, of which Washington was also a member. It was this session of the burgesses which introduced four resolutions practically revolutionary, to wit: that the colonies could not legally or in right be taxed by a body in which they were not represented, and that they might in such case unite in endeavoring to obtain a redress of their grievances. These resolutions, in fact, were embodied in the Declaration of Independence. It is evident from all that is known of Jefferson's early life that he had entered upon a public career deliberately, and with the intention of following it as a pursuit. In fact, he said at one time: "When I first entered upon the stage of public life, I came to a resolution never to engage, while in public office, in any kind of enterprise for the improvement of my fortune, nor to wear any other character than that of a farmer. I have never departed from it in a single instance, and I have in multiplied instances found myself happy in being able to decide and to act as a public servant clear of all interests in the multiform questions that have arisen, wherein I have seen others embarrassed and biased by having got themselves in a more interested situation. Thus I have thought myself richer in contentment than I should have been with any increase of fortune. Certainly I should have been much wealthier had I remained in that private condition which rendered it lawful, and even laudable, to use proper efforts to better it." Meanwhile, Jefferson admitted candidly that he desired greatly the respect and consideration of his fellows, and, long after, said to Madison, that in the earlier years of his public service the esteem of the world was perhaps of higher value in his eyes than everything in it. Jefferson married, Jan. 1, 1772, Mrs. Martha Skelton, a childless young widow, said to have been a very beautiful woman, her countenance

brilliant with color and expression, and with luxuriant auburn hair. She was the daughter of John Wayles, who was practicing at the Williamsburg bar. Jefferson had just then finished the new house he had been building at Monticello, on his estate, and the couple went to it to reside shortly after their marriage. Jefferson's estate was nearly doubled in the year after his marriage, by the death of his wife's father, by which she received nearly 50,000 acres of land and 135 slaves. Here Jefferson began to lead the actual life of a farmer, which he had said was the one which he should denominate as his pursuit, still continuing, however, his practice, which in the year 1774, although lucrative, had not extended his name beyond his own immediate neighborhood. By the close of that year, however, the name of Jefferson was among the first of the patriotic leaders in the colonies. The Continental congress was about to assemble at Philadelphia, and Jefferson, before leaving to attend the meeting of burgesses at Williamsburg, which would elect the deputies of Virginia, prepared a draft of such instructions as he deemed should be given to the representatives of Virginia in the Continental congress. These instructions amounted to a small pamphlet, the substance of which became practically the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson now gave up his law business into the hands of his friend and kinsman, Ed-

mund Randolph, and withdrew from practice, as it afterward proved, forever. The Williamsburg convention of 1774 appointed Thomas Jefferson as an alternate with John Randolph, in case the latter should be obliged to leave the congress before its adjournment. The affair at Lexington precipitated events, and the convention becoming convinced of the gravity of the situation, began to arm for the conflict. A committee of thirteen, appointed to arrange a plan of defence, included such men as George Washington, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee and Thomas Jefferson. On June 20, 1775, the vacancy having occurred which made Jefferson a delegate, he took his seat in the congress at Philadelphia, and on that same day he learned and apprised the congress of the news of the battle of Bunker Hill, having obtained it from the same messenger who gave the information to Gen. Washington, then on his way to join the army at Cambridge. On May 13, 1776, Jefferson resumed his seat in congress, after an absence of four months and a half, during which period he had been obliged to look after matters connected with his estate. He was at once appointed one of a committee to draft a declaration. The committee included, besides himself, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman and R. R. Livingston. Already Mr. Jefferson had become noted for his skill with the pen, and he was therefore urged to prepare the rough draft of what was to be an immortal document. It is stated that the paper was written in a house where Jefferson lived, at the corner of Market and Seventh streets, Philadelphia, in a room on the second story, and upon a writing-desk which he made himself, and which is still in existence. While the document was under consideration by congress, the weather, it is said, was exceedingly hot. This discussion lasted through the 2d, 3d and 4th of July, and on the last day the session was a prolonged one, and everybody was fatigued and anxious to complete their task and get away. Moreover, it is stated that swarms of flies from a neighboring stable annoyed the delegates and increased their anxiety to be through with the business in hand. It was late on the afternoon of Thursday, July 4, 1776, that the Declaration was signed. One or two of the delegates indulged in humorous remarks on the occasion, John Hancock saying, as he wrote his superb signature: "There, John Bull may read my name without spectacles!" and when the president of the congress told the members that they must now all hang together, Dr. Franklin said: "Yes, we must indeed all hang together, or else we shall all hang separately!" Meanwhile, Jefferson had been re-elected a member of the Virginia legislature, and anxious to return to his home, the health of his wife being precarious and his estate continually needing his care, he resigned from congress and went back to Monticello, and afterward to Williamsburg, where he devoted himself to a careful examination of the Virginia statutes, with a view of improving them on the basis of knowledge which he had acquired with regard to such institutions during his residence in the North. In October he was appointed, with Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane, a commissioner to represent the new United States at Paris, but his wife's condition was still unsatisfactory, and he determined to decline the appointment. In January, 1779, Jefferson was elected by the legislature successor to Patrick Henry as governor of Virginia, and he was re-elected in 1780. He had now become a power in the state. He succeeded in causing the removal of the capital to Richmond, and by his own influence obtained the passage of the most important legislative acts. As governor of the state of Virginia it fell to Jefferson to keep up Virginia's quota in the ragged army of Washington, while sending supplies to Gates, who was making his southern campaign. At the end of December, 1780, a British fleet, having on board Benedict Arnold, the traitor, ascended Chesapeake bay, and Arnold, with something under a thousand men, reached and captured Richmond, which, however, they were able to hold less than a day, a large mass of militia being at once sent against Arnold, and his pursuit being so close as nearly to result in his capture. During the following spring the enemy came so close and were so formidable that the legislature of Virginia had to adjourn, while Monticello was captured by cavalry and Jefferson narrowly escaped. Indeed, for ten days Lord Cornwallis lived at the residence of the governor at Elk Hill, on the James river. Though there had been some feeling in regard to the administration of the state government, an application by Jefferson for examination showed that there was no one to make any charge against him, and a resolution of thanks for his conduct while occupying the gubernatorial chair was introduced and passed both council and assembly unanimously. When the French government instructed its minister at Philadelphia to collect and send to Paris all information that could be obtained respecting the states of the American confederacy, the secretary of the French legation forwarded to Mr. Jefferson a list of questions to answer concerning Virginia in this connection. From this resulted his "Notes on Virginia," a work still held in the high-

est esteem for its admirable structure and its completeness, both as to thought and detail. In this work a chapter occurs which was afterward used by the northern abolitionists during their many years of warfare with the institution of slavery. One passage runs thus: "The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the most unremitting despotism on the one part and degraded submission on the other. Our children see this and learn to imitate it, for man is an imitative animal. This quality is the germ of all educations in him. From his cradle to his grave he is learning to do what he sees others doing. The parent storms, the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of the smaller slaves, gives loose rein to the worst of passions, and this education in the daily exercise of tyranny cannot but be stamped by it with the most odious peculiarities. That man must be a prodigy who can restrain his manners and morals undepraved by such circumstances. I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, that His justice cannot sleep forever; but considering numbers, nature and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of the situations, is among possible events. That it may become probable by the supernatural interference, the Almighty has no attribute which can take sides with us in such a contest." Jefferson's wife died on Sept. 6, 1782, deeply regretted by her husband, to whom this loss was the greatest affliction of his life. It affected his mind, and he fell into a seeming stupor from which he could be with difficulty aroused. In the meantime, through the Virginia members of congress, his name was suggested as a plenipotentiary to treat for peace, it being believed that he might by this means be recalled to the public service, which he had seemingly left forever — having, in fact, announced that his public life had ended. But the death of his wife had changed his views, and he accepted the appointment. Peace, however, was concluded before he sailed, and in 1783 he was elected to congress, and took his seat in November of that year at Annapolis, Md. On May 7, 1784, Congress again elected him plenipotentiary to France, where Franklin and Adams were engaged in negotiating commercial treaties with the different foreign powers. He accepted, and sailed from Boston July 5th, and after a voyage of a month, settled in Paris. On May 2, 1785, Jefferson was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the king of France for three years, in place of Benjamin Franklin. The years that Jefferson spent as minister to the French court, although he had important official duties, gave him more time than he had had before for the prosecution of the study of science, which had so much interested him in his youth. He became acquainted personally with the ablest men in science, among whom was Buffon, the great naturalist, who had a theory that animals degenerated in America. In order to remove this prejudice Jefferson succeeded in obtaining the bones, skin and horns of some of the larger American animals, such as the moose, the caribou, the elk, etc., and presented them to Buffon, who, on examining them, admitted that he would have to reconstruct his theory on the subject of American animals. Among other duties which Mr. Jefferson successfully prosecuted while in Europe, was that of negotiating and arranging a satisfactory consular system between France and the United States. Meanwhile, his "Notes on Virginia" had been published in England, and translated into French, and printed in Paris, being universally admired. He traveled over different parts of Europe, and supplied the American colleges and other institutions with books, accounts of new discoveries, inventions and seeds, roots and nuts indigenous in the different countries he visited, and which he thought might possibly, and with advantage, be introduced into America. Meantime, his acquaintance with European courts had only the more established himself in a sense of democracy, which afterward became the fountainhead of that stream in his native land. His investigation into the manner of living and the inequalities of condition existing abroad filled his mind and heart with deep compassion, especially for the people of France, who seemed to be suffering the most. In November, 1789, Jefferson received a six months' leave of absence, and returned, with his two daughters, to find that he had been appointed by President Washington to the office of secretary of state. After some consideration, Jefferson accepted the appointment, and after witnessing at Monticello, Feb. 23, 1790, his eldest daughter's marriage to Thomas Mann Randolph, he went to New York and entered upon his duties as a member of the cabinet. It was a cabinet which soon displayed considerable personal animosity and opposition, particularly between Hamilton and Jefferson, who, in fact, represented the two extremes of the different parties. This feeling reached serious proportions. Jan. 1, 1794, Jefferson withdrew, although it was with difficulty that Washington was induced to accept his resignation. He returned to his home at Monticello, and now once more believed that he

was wholly done with public life. At this time the republican party, as it was called, accepted the views of Jefferson, and as he openly accepted Tom Paine's "Rights of Man," it followed that the advanced views contained in that book grew to be held measurably as the party tenets of his followers. At the close of the year 1794 Jefferson was requested by Washington to resume the office of secretary of state, but he declined positively, and said emphatically that nothing could ever tempt him to again engage in any public service. Yet, within six months he was the candidate of his party for the presidency. This was in 1796, and he fell behind John Adams, who was elected, by only a few votes, and, according to the constitution, became vice-president. This office pleased Jefferson, as he had no practical part in the administration of the government, not being consulted by Mr. Adams on political matters, and was able to follow out his tastes in study and research. It was at this time that he prepared his now celebrated "Manual of Parliamentary Practice," which has ever since been the guide in all our legislative bodies. The election of 1800 brought Mr. Jefferson again before the country as the candidate of his party for the presidency, and he received seventy-three votes, the precise number given for Aaron Burr, which threw it into the house, where, after seven days of balloting, Jefferson was elected president and Burr vice-president. The election of Jefferson was hailed

by both parties as certain to bring about a peaceful condition such as had not been known during the previous administration. Party politics had run so high, and the divergence of opinion was so wide between the federalists and republicans, that probably no other man could have reconciled the existing conditions. Contrary to the general expectation, Jefferson resisted the powerful appeals that were made to him to remove from office those who had been inimical to him, holding that a difference of politics was not a reason to remove one who had proved himself competent and efficient in office. Jefferson introduced simplicity into the White House and the abolition of the formal plan which had been copied from European court etiquette, abolishing the weekly levees and the system of precedence at once. He also introduced the message to congress, in place of the speech which had been formally delivered, in imitation of foreign potentates. He would not accept any special attentions while traveling or sojourning anywhere, different from what would be paid him as a private citizen. Indeed, in his whole course, and throughout his first administration, Jefferson was consistent in conducting himself and conducting the government on what he believed to be true democratic principles. Jefferson owed his democracy mainly to what he had seen while residing in France, an experience which had entirely changed his own views on political subjects, and on the rights of citizenship. Mr. Jefferson continued to administer the government for eight years, during which period he showed himself a thoroughly qualified statesman and a man of unusual ability, tact and decision of character. One instance of the possession of these qualities was his purchase from Napoleon of the territory of Louisiana. Another was the skill with which he kept the country from becoming involved in the long and bitter European war. The benefits which he conferred upon his country were not only immediate but lasting, yet on the 4th of March, 1809, when he retired finally to private life, after the most valuable public service, extending over more than four decades, it was to find himself impoverished —practically bankrupt. The produce of his estate had materially lessened, while, as he was a very liberal liver, he was forced to borrow money, and was in the greatest straits up to the end of his life. Jefferson spent the remainder of his days in the effort to establish in his state a complete system of education. It was to include a series of common schools of different grades crowned with the highest collegiate institution which could be organized and established. This latter (the University of Virginia) he lived long enough to see in working order, having personally superintended even the smallest details of its construction, and being present at its opening in March, 1825. In the meantime, he had sold his library to congress for about a quarter of its value, and was at length, through the kindness which induced him to endorse largely for a friend, in danger of losing Monticello, but this misfortune was averted through public subscriptions in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, which raised money enough to spare him this crowning indignity. Jefferson died a few hours before John Adams, a half-century after the signing of that Declaration of Independence which he had himself composed, and which is still one of the marvels of the world as a public writing. The sale of his estate after his death, and the application of the proceeds toward the payment of his debts, resulted in these being discharged to the uttermost, and, though his daughter and her children lost their home, and were left without support, Jefferson died solvent. The legislatures of South Carolina and Virginia voted to his daughter, Mrs. Randolph, the sum of $10,000, which enabled her to pass the ramainder of her life in comfort and security. Monticello is now (1892) the property of Jefferson's grandson, Jefferson M. Levy, a prominent citizen and lawyer of New York. It was purchased by his uncle, Com. Uriah P. Levy, of the United States navy, and from him descended to its present owner. The mansion was built somewhat after the style of the Petite Trianon, at Versailles. Its public rooms included a grand salon, dining-hall, library, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe rooms, ballroom and grand hall. It stands in a commanding position on a small plateau, elevated some 300 feet above the surrounding country, and 538 feet above the level of the sea. The estate embraces 500 acres of park land, gardens and lawns. During Jefferson's life his superintendent at Monticello was John Holmes Freeman, who was constantly in the receipt of instructions and directions of the most minute character in regard to the administration of the vast property and the improvements which were continually being made. From an original letter written by Jefferson, forming one in a bundle of old manuscripts, yellow, quaint and curious, exhibiting his remarkably neat and legible penmanship, a few quotations will not be without interest. One of these is a memorandum for his superintendent: "The canal and dam are to be completed in preference to all other work, while the season admits. Next, a fence is to be built, and next, the garden to be leveled. The garden is to be 1,000 feet long and eighty feet wide. From observations on the small part done, I judge it to be about three months' work for ten hands. It is to be done in breadths four feet wide at a time: three hands and one wheelbarrow can work to advantage on a breadth." Thus, the whole work of the year was mapped out minutely, each negro's place assigned him, and even direction given for the care of the horses, each being called by name. This afterward became the most famous spot in the state, being the centre of a princely hospitality, which was, unfortunately, far too costly for Mr. Jefferson's means. Here came noblemen and foreigners of distinction from abroad, who carried back to their homes the name and fame of Monticello. The view from the doorway of the house is extremely fine. At the foot of the peak flows the Rivanna river; Charlotteville and the University lie beyond; to the north stretches away the Blue Ridge, and cultivated fields and country homes are now seen in every direction. Of Monticello, Jefferson himself said: "After much roaming in many lands, I have found and pitched my tent in what I believe to be one of the fairest spots of earth. This tent, which is strong enough to keep out wind and water, is set in the midst of a lofty mountain plateau. Looking around, I find myself, to all seeming, in a world of my own. All around, in the far, shining, silvery distances, are cloud-capped mountain ranges of surpassing grandeur, rising one above another until, apparently, the limits of the world are reached." Despite the spirit of romance in Jefferson's character, shown in this description of his Virginia home, he possessed a vein of practical common sense unequaled, perhaps, by anybody of his time, unless it were Benjamin Franklin.

The following ten bits of proverbial philosophy have passed current under the name of "Jefferson's Ten Rules": "1. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. 2. Never trouble another for what you can do yourself. 3. Never spend your money before you have it. 4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap; it will be dear to you. 5. Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst and cold. 6. We never repent of having eaten too little. 7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly. 8. How much pain have cost us the evils which have never happened. 9. Take things always by the smooth handle. 10. When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, a hundred." Jefferson died at Monticello, Albemarle county, Va., July 4, 1826. He was buried in his own graveyard at Monticello, and over him was placed a stone upon which was the inscription by himself: "Here was buried THOMAS JEFFERSON, author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statutes of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia." This was afterward replaced by a monument provided by the government, a square, massive pillar of granite, and containing the same inscription from the original stone. The latter has been so chipped and battered by the relic-seeker that corners and edges have been entirely hewn away. A few years ago, all that remained of the original inscription was: "Born, April 2 O. S., 1742; died July 4, 1826."

JEFFERSON, Martha Wayles, wife of President Jefferson, was born in Charles City county, Va., Oct. 19, 1748, the daughter of John Wayles, an eminent Virginia lawyer, from whom she inherited a large property. She married very young, her first husband being Bathurst Skelton, who died when she was in her nineteenth year and from whom also she inherited considerable property. She was a lady of extraordinary beauty, both in form and face, and is described by her contemporaries as being a woman singularly competent not only to adorn, but to govern a household; in height she was a little above the medium stature, and of slight but graceful form; her complexion was fair, her eyes were large, dark, and expressive, and her auburn hair was abundant in quantity. She was an accomplished rider, played with taste and discrimination, was a graceful dancer, and a singer possessing more than usual taste and effect. Moreover, she was literary in her tastes, was a brilliant conversationalist, and had a warm and affectionate disposition. With all these graces and virtues, it is not remarkable that she was the belle of her section of the country, and not the less so when she became a young and beautiful widow, wealthy in her own right and residing in the mansion of a wealthy father. But besides graces and virtues, she had faculties and qualities of a more practical character. It is stated that some of her household account-books, which are still in existence, show that she had a neat handwriting and kept her accounts with accuracy. During the four years of her widowhood, many sought her hand; Thomas Jefferson was one of them. He was a lawyer at that time in large practice. He married Mrs. Skelton in 1772, and for her he retained the most romantic devotion during his life, illustrating this in one instance, by refusing important foreign appointments on account of her failing health. The life of a planter's wife at this period was one of constant labor and anxiety. She had much of the care of the slaves, including their nursing when sick, and attention to their clothing and general condition. The strain proved too much for Mrs. Jefferson and she gradually broke down, and died Sept. 6, 1782.

RANDOLPH, Martha Jefferson, daughter of President Jefferson and wife of Gov. Randolph of Virginia, was born at Monticello in September, 1772. She was the head of her father's household after the death of her mother, and while he was president was the acknowledged mistress of the White House. Mr. Jefferson's edict against levees, receptions, and his extreme rules of democratic simplicity, made the White House a domestic establishment. Mrs. Randolph devoted much of her life to her father's declining years, notwithstanding the care of a large family of children, whom she carefully educated. She died Sept. 27, 1836.

BURR, Aaron, vice-president of the United States, was born in Newark, N. J., Feb. 6, 1756. His father was Aaron Burr, a clergyman, who was pastor of a Presbyterian church in Newark, and the founder of Princeton College. Aaron Burr, Sr., married Esther Edwards, the daughter of the great Jonathan Edwards, one of the clearest logicians and most able theologians known in the history of philosophy and theology. They had two children, the first, a daughter, Sarah, born in 1754; the other, Aaron, the subject of this sketch; so it may be seen that this man, who is set down in the encyclopædias as a "statesman," and who is considered by the general opinion of those who have heard of him to have been one of the most remarkable and one of the darkest specimens of moral obliquity, came, on both sides, from a family noted for purity of character as well as for extraordinary intellectual endowment. Aaron Burr's father and mother died within a few days of each other, when he and his sister were almost infants. Their father was wealthy and had bequeathed to them a large fortune, so that on being sent to be put in charge of the Rev. Timothy Edwards, of Elizabethtown, N. J., an uncle on the mother's side, they were in nowise dependent upon any living relatives. They had private tutors, and one of these became the husband of Sarah Burr. This was Judge Tapping Reeve, who became a justice of the supreme court of Connecticut, and founded the first law school that existed in this country. Aaron was a troublesome boy and difficult to manage from the time when he had grown large enough to run about. He was fond of study, and quick to assimilate what he studied, so that when only eleven years of age he was prepared to enter Princeton College, but could not be admitted at that age under the rules of the institution, and it was only as a special favor that he was permitted to enter the sophomore class two years later. He was graduated in 1772, and, curiously enough, the first bent of his mind was in the direction of theology, and he entered the family of a clergyman in Connecticut for the purpose of study, but to the astonishment of everybody, after a considerable sojourn in this gentleman's family, he announced his entire disbelief in the gospel, and his intention of holding to infidelity, which was then becoming the fashion both in this country and in Europe. He made Lord Chesterfield his model, and adopting the law as a profession, began study in 1774. As soon as the war broke out he offered his services and joined Benedict Arnold in the latter's memorable

expedition into Canada. This expedition gave Aaron Burr an opportunity of showing the real ability he possessed in the direction of military life. He reached the rank of major and gained a great reputation as an officer. He became a member of Gen. Washington's staff, but left this position to become an aide to Gen. Putnam. The acquaintance between Washington and Burr did not result in producing any affection or mutual esteem. Burr hated Washington, and the latter distrusted the apparently brilliant young officer. In 1777 Burr was appointed lieutenant-colonel and distinguished himself at the battle of Monmouth, where he commanded a brigade. Later he was in command at a point in Orange county, N. Y., where he became acquainted with Mrs. Theodosia Prevost, the widow of an English officer ten years older than he, with a family of two sons. In March, 1779, Burr's health was so impaired that he resigned, and, as soon as he could safely do so, resumed the study of law, and in 1782 was admitted to practice in Albany, where he took an office and began practice. In the meantime he had continued his acquaintance with Mrs. Prevost, and he now married her. In the following year his daughter, Theodosia, was born. During the year 1784 Burr settled in New York, where he continued to practice during ten years, being twice a member of the New York legislature and attorney-general in 1788. Burr resided at Richmond Hill and practically kept open house, receiving from time to time all the distinguished personages of the period, and all visitors of distinction from abroad. It is said that the Ex-King Louis Philippe, of France, Talleyrand and Volney visited at his splendid mansion. In 1791 Burr was elected to the U. S. senate as a republican, in opposition to Gen. Philip Schuyler, federalist, whose daughter was the wife of Alexander Hamilton. Burr continued in the senate during a term of six years, and gained a reputation as a man of remarkable influence and general ability. In 1794 Burr lost his wife, whom he placed on record as "the best woman and finest lady I have ever known." His daughter, Theodosia, now became the object of his deepest affection, and for all the time that she lived the two were constant companions, her education being almost entirely the work of her able and cultivated father. Burr lost his seat in the senate in 1797, Gen. Schuyler being his successor. The presidential election of 1800 brought Burr forward as a candidate, and he was charged with having formed an intrigue to get himself chosen president instead of Jefferson, the system at that time being to give the presidency to the candidate receiving the highest number of electoral votes, and the vice-presidency to the one gaining the next highest number. Jefferson was made president and Burr vice-president. Thus, at middle life, Burr had reached almost the highest position in the gift of the country. He was, however so generally distrusted, and his character had been already so besmirched by rumor, that he had hardly reached this high position when he fell from it. The blow which demolished the fabric of his position was his duel with Alexander Hamilton, who was his most powerful rival, and who, on several occasions, had made published statements regarding Burr of the most severe character. The result of this situation was that Burr challenged him, whereupon Hamilton entered into a long correspondence, apparently with the desire to avoid the conclusion of a duel if it were possible. The state of public feeling at that time in regard to dueling, and the excitement of politics, rendered this impossible, and in the early morning of July 7, 1804, Burr and Hamilton met on the heights at Weehawken, N. J., and at the first fire Hamilton fell to the ground and died shortly after. The news of Hamilton's death aroused New York to a pitch of excitement so threatening that Burr was indicted for murder. In the meantime he fled to his daughter's home in South Carolina, where he remained until the trouble of the affair blew over, when he returned to Washington, where he remained until his period of service as vice-president was completed. Burr knew well that it was forever impossible for him to hope for anything in the field of politics, and now the reckless grandeur of his ideas first began to manifest itself. He formed a curious project, the exact nature of which has never been publicly disclosed, but which seems to have been a purpose to found a separate republic or empire by gathering together a sufficiently large number of followers to make a military expedition into either Texas or Mexico, and there conquer for himself and his followers a section of country large enough to afford him the opportunities for the magnificent self-aggrandizement which he desired. It was during this undertaking that Burr succeeded in accomplishing one of his most infamous acts. On his way to the Southwest he visited what was known as Blennerhassett Island, a small island in the Ohio river, two miles below Parkersburg, where Harman Blennerhassett, a finely educated Englishman, had established himself about six or seven years previous, having purchased the island afterward known by his name. Here Blennerhassett and his beautiful young wife had set up a palatial establishment. He lived in a fine mansion, elegantly furnished, ornamented with paintings and statues, while around, as far as the eye could reach, were beautifully cultivated grounds, gardens, graperies, conservatories, and groves of splendid trees. Burr had undoubtedly acquainted himself with the history and the enormous possessions of Blennerhassett, for no sooner had he been made welcome to his hospitality than he began, so history says, to carry out two purposes: the one being to entangle his host in the meshes of his treasonable but fascinating enterprise, the other to achieve the seduction of his wife. The result of all this was that Blennerhassett lost both wife and property. The latter was seized by the government on the charge of Blennerhassett's connection with the conspiracy, and was afterward burned, having been set fire to accidentally. His wife was a very brilliant and beautiful woman, and a writer of merit; it appears that about 1825 she was with her husband in Ireland, where he was trying to recover certain estates, in which he was unsuccessful. He died on the island of Guernsey. His wife's last appearance in the United States was about 1843, when she petitioned the U. S. congress, through Henry Clay, for a grant of money to compensate her for the loss of her property. She failed, however, in this effort, death came to her and she was buried by the Sisters of Charity of New York. The collapse of Burr's grand project under the influence of a proclamation by the president, Oct. 27, 1806, made Burr also a fugitive, but he was captured and conveyed to Rich-

mond, Va., where he was tried for treason. This trial, which was a *cause célèbre*, resulted in a verdict of "not guilty" on the indictment of treason. It was particularly notable for the presence and the splendid eloquence, in behalf of the prosecution, of William Wirt, well-known author of the "Life of Patrick Henry." Burr had by this time very nearly destroyed his reputation in America and he sailed for England, which country, also, he was soon obliged to leave, and he traveled through Sweden, Denmark, Germany and France, and in Paris became poverty-stricken to the last degree. He was refused permission to return to the United States, but he succeeded in reaching England, and sailed for Boston in May, 1812, under a fictitious name and fully disguised. He landed at Boston, but went immediately to New York, arriving in that city with less than $10 in his possession, while the community possessed any number of his creditors with executions hanging over his head and the old law in regard to the imprisonment of debtors still in force. He was, however, determined to replace himself, and one morning the newspapers contained a notice that "Aaron Burr has returned to the city and has resumed the practice of the law at Number —— Nassau Street." The most astounding stories are told of his unexpected success. It is said that before night he had 500 clients, and that the retaining fees which he received during his first twelve days in New York amounted to $2,000. Col. Throop, who remembered some old favor done him by Burr, and who had retired from practice, lent Burr his extensive library, and it was not long before he was once more one of the recognized leaders of the profession, for he was undoubtedly a magnificent lawyer. His legal knowledge has never been disputed, while his power as an advocate, his marvelous gift of sarcasm and contempt, and his fund of illustration, derived from a course of wide reading, made him an adversary whom no lawyer was anxious to encounter. But notwithstanding his professional success, the period between his return to America and his death was one possessing elements of such painful severity as eventually to have broken his heart. Often his character was attacked, even in court. Gentlemen who did not know him were advised to avoid him. Henry Clay once entered the court-room at the city hall, and when Burr, who had known him well, offered him his hand, the great Kentuckian did not notice him. Through his law practice Burr was brought into relations with Madam Jumel, who resided in the large old-fashioned mansion with a pillared wooden portico at Washington Heights, commanding a magnificent view of the Harlem river and the upper part of Manhattan island. Jumel, a French merchant of great wealth, had settled here with his young wife, who had been his housekeeper; an accident led to his death and he left Madam Jumel a large fortune. Some matter of litigation in reference to real estate, which was Burr's specialty, sent her to his office. Their business relations finally led to others of a more tender character, and he married her at the age of seventy-eight. The marriage was naturally very inharmonious, and at length they separated. Burr left the Washington Heights mansion and retired to Port Richmond, on the northwest shore of Staten Island, and in a hotel there he passed his last days, dependent on the charity of a former woman friend. He occupied a room over what has been of late the bar-room at the house—a square room with little carved bits of woodwork about the chimney-piece. Here he was brought on a litter from the steamboat, an old and helpless invalid. It was in June, and he lingered along until September. His remains were carried to Princeton and buried in the cemetery there with those of his father and grandfather. He died Sept. 14, 1836.

CROWNINSHIELD, Jacob, secretary of the navy, was born in Salem, Mass., March 31, 1770. He was given a good business education, but drifted into public life, and served his country in various capacities for a period of seven years. Previous to his election to the Massachusetts legislature, in 1801, he, associated with his three brothers, was in command of vessels engaged in trade with India. He was a member of congress for two years; and in 1805 President Jefferson appointed him secretary of the navy. This honor, deserved as it was, he was never to enjoy. His health was delicate; consumption seized him, and his decline was painfully rapid, and he never entered upon his duties as secretary. One of his brothers, Benjamin Williams, was also made secretary of the navy under Presidents Madison and Monroe; and two grandsons won distinction for themselves—one as a soldier and sailor, the other as student and artist. Jacob Crowninshield died in Washington, D. C., Apr. 14, 1808.

CLINTON, George, vice-president of the United States (1804–12), and governor of New York (1777–95 and 1801–4), was born at Little Britain, Ulster Co. (now Orange), N. Y., July 26, 1739. He is said to have been named after Adm. George Clinton, son of the Earl of Lincoln, who was colonial governor of New York from 1743 to 1753, and with whose family George Clinton was believed to be remotely connected. The American ancestor of the Clintons, Charles Clinton, was born in the county of Longford, Ireland, and was the son of James Clinton, who in turn was the son of William Clinton, one of the most devoted adherents of Charles I. Charles Clinton married, and in 1729, with his wife, his brother-in-law, two daughters and one son, joined a party of colonists, ninety-four in number, who sailed for America, and landed on Cape Cod. In the following spring they removed to Ulster county, New York. Charles Clinton fought in the old French war, and was a justice of the peace and a judge of the common pleas of his county. George Clinton was gifted with an ambitious disposition, was active and enterprising, and though not averse to study, preferred a more exciting life. In 1755 he ran away from home, and shipped on board a privateer to fight the French; returning, he entered the regiment commanded by his father, and accompanied the expedition against Fort Frontenac, in which he showed great daring and enterprise. On the termination of hostilities, he entered the office of Chief Justice William Smith, in the city of New York, to study law, and was in due time admitted to the bar, and began to practice law in his native county. Here for several years he held the office of clerk of common pleas, while he met with unusual success in general practice. In 1768 Mr. Clinton was elected a member of the New York assembly, and as the difficulty between the colonies and the mother-country became serious, he grew to be recognized as one of the stanchest of patriots, so that in the spring of 1775 he was elected one of the delegates to the second Continental congress. In this body he advocated all the warlike measures which were adopted, but on account of the invasion of New York, and the internal strife and dissension occurring there, he was appointed a general of brigade, and hastened home to assume the command of the militia of Ulster county. On Apr. 20, 1777, the New York state constitution, drafted by John Jay, was duly adopted, and in the month of June following, Mr. Clinton was elected first governor of the state. The lieutenant-governor was Pierre Van

Cortlandt; Robert R. Livingston was chancellor of the state; John Jay, chief justice, and Robert Yates and John Sloss Hobart associate justices of the supreme court; John Morin Scott secretary of state; Robert Benson attorney-general, and Comfort Sands auditor-general. At this time a large proportion of the population of the state were either open and avowed loyalists, or at heart unfriendly or indisposed to the cause of independence. This spirit of disaffection tainted the entire colony, and it was on this account that the whole power of the British invaders during the campaigns of 1776 and 1777 was directed against the state of New York. It was indeed under contemplation, by establishing a chain of communications, or line of posts and fortifications extending from Sandy Hook to the St. Lawrence, to cut off New England, the hot-bed of sedition and rebellion, from the support of the southern provinces. This design was never finally abandoned until the time when Arnold committed his treasonable act but failed to secure the key of the Hudson. It so happened, therefore, that New York, while engaged in defending her borders against Indians and tories, was also fighting the battles of New England. All the settlements within the interior of New York were constantly agitated by scenes of bloodshed, devastation and murder. During the latter part of the year 1776, Gen. George Clinton had occupied the passes and forts of the Highlands of the Hudson with a considerable militia force, in order to prevent the British from ascending the river. In the spring of 1777 congress appointed him commander of all posts in that quarter. In September he addressed the first meeting of the legislature of New York, at Kingston. Meanwhile Gen. Burgoyne had advanced from the North with a large army, and was rapidly nearing Albany. Washington was in the South with a great body of the Continental army, and Sir Henry Clinton, having received reinforcements, determined to take advantage of this opportunity to ascend the river and capture the posts in command of Gov. Clinton. He took 3,000 men with him, and landed at Tarrytown, making a feint against Peekskill, while he rapidly conveyed troops across the river for the purpose of attacking Forts Clinton and Montgomery, where Gen. James Clinton, brother of the governor, was in command with only about 600 militia. On hearing of the British movement Gov. Clinton immediately prorogued the legislature at Kingston, and hastened to the assistance of his brother. But the numbers of the enemy were too great to be successfully resisted by the small force at his command. Both forts were surrounded, but it was not until the Americans had been completely overpowered by numbers that they fought their way out, and, favored by darkness, succeeded in escaping. It was a most brilliant defence, lasting from two o'clock in the afternoon until after dark, and against more than four times the number of the defenders. George Clinton managed to cross the river in a boat, and James was severely wounded and pursued, but eventually reached his house, sixteen miles distant from the forts, on the following morning. No permanent advantage resulted to the British from their success on this occasion. Burgoyne and his army were defeated at Saratoga, and Sir Henry Clinton was obliged to satisfy himself with dismantling the forts he had captured, and on the approach of winter the British fell back to their lines in the neighborhood of New York. During the war Gov. Clinton was mainly occupied in providing for the public defence and security, and his time was chiefly employed in carring into effect the laws passed by the legislature in this direction. In 1780 Gov. Clinton was re-elected, and continued to fill the governor's chair until 1795. In 1780, when the savages led by Brant and Cornplanter made a descent into the Mohawk valley, Gov. Clinton succeeded in preventing the success of their expedition. Peace with Great Britain was declared, and when Gen. Washington entered the city of New York on the occasion of its evacuation, Gov. Clinton rode beside him as chief magistrate of the state. After the close of the war Gov. Clinton devoted much attention to the subjects of education and internal improvements, and procured the passage of important laws in this direction. He recommended the organization of a society for the promotion of agriculture, arts, and manufactures, and also an act directing the exploration of Herkimer and Washington counties, with a view to canal construction. Further, the legislature provided for the formation of companies designed to improve and open interior navigation and inland water communication, the culmination of which was the construction, under the direction of Gov. Clinton's nephew, DeWitt Clinton, of the Erie Canal. One of the first acts of the federalists in the way of establishing a government inclining toward centralization, was to obtain the passage of laws authorizing the national government to collect and retain the import duties which might accrue at the port of New York. Gov. Clinton was opposed to this act as a surrender of the independent sovereignty of the state, and one result was, that a movement was put on foot by the federalists to prevent his re-election as governor of the state. In 1786 congress passed a resolution requesting Gov. Clinton to call the legislature together for an extra session to reconsider a state law with which congress disagreed. Gov. Clinton was sufficiently determined not to permit himself to be dictated to by congress, and accordingly refused to summon the legislature in extra session. Gov. Clinton was one of the foremost and most decided opponents of the Federal constitution as it was originally formed, but he presided at the state convention in 1778, which ratified this instrument. In 1787 Gov. Clinton marched at the head of the New York state militia to assist the Massachusetts government in overcoming Shays's rebellion. The political course of Gov. Clinton aroused serious opposition among the federalists, and from 1789 every effort was made to dethrone him. Especially at the election of 1792, when John Jay was the opposing candidate and received the majority of the votes, objections were raised on account of certain informalities, but Gov. Clinton was declared re-elected by a majority of 108. At the presidential election in 1792, the electors of the new republican party, of which Gov. Clinton might be considered the founder, inserted his name in their ballots as their candidate for vice-president. He received fifty votes and John Adams seventy-seven. At the ensuing election for governor, he declined to run, and during the next five years was retired from public life, except that his name was again mentioned as a candidate for the vice-presidency. In 1801 he was once more induced to become a candidate for the governorship, and was elected by nearly 4,000 majority over his federal opponent, Stephen Van Rensselaer. On entering upon his new term, Gov. Clinton found himself in opposition to his own party in regard to the matter of removals from office on account of politics. This had now become the custom, and though he resisted it in the council of appointment, he was overruled by his nephew, DeWitt Clinton, and Ambrose Spencer, who were members of the council. On the re-election of Thomas Jefferson to the presidency for the second term, Gov. Clinton was chosen as the can-

didate of the republican party for vice-president, and was duly elected, the two candidates receiving 162 of the 170 votes which were cast. As the presiding officer of the U. S. senate, Mr. Clinton was noted for the impartiality and promptitude with which he gave his decisions, and for the kindness and courtesy which always distinguished his manner, as well toward his political opponents as to his most attached friends. On the retirement of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Clinton was continued in the office of vice-president, and at the session of 1810–11, it fell to him, by his casting vote, to decide the question as to the propriety of renewing the charter of the Bank of the United States. The question being on the striking out of the enacting clause of the bill, Mr. Clinton voted in the affirmative, after a few brief, terse, and vigorous remarks setting forth his reasons for this course. George Clinton was in many respects one of the most remarkable men produced by the period in which he lived. He was a man of strong views, and possessed absolute personal courage in advancing them without regard to the possibilities of their adverse reception. He was one of the ablest of administrative officers, and was as admirable in his civil as in his military career. Mr. Clinton married Cornelia Tappan, of Kingston, N. Y. He had one son and five daughters, but only two of his children, both daughters, lived to an advanced age. One of his daughters became the wife of Citizen Genet, the French minister to the United States in 1793, who remained in this country after he had completed his mission, and settled in the state of New York, where he died. In his personal appearance Gov. Clinton was dignified, his countenance indicating the courage, energy and decision of character for which he was remarkable. Says one of his biographers, "Few men have ever occupied a larger space in the public estimation, and no one name is more conspicuous than his in the early annals of New York." Gov. Clinton died while holding the office of vice-president, Apr. 20, 1812, in the city of Washington, and his remains were permanently deposited in the congressional cemetery.

MADISON, James, secretary of state. (See Index.)

BRECKENRIDGE, John, attorney-general, was born in Augusta county, Va., Dec. 2, 1760. While yet a student in William and Mary College he was three times chosen a member of the legislature, but was refused admission before the third election because of his being under age. He was admitted to the bar and began practice at Charlottesville in 1785. He was chosen as representative to the third congress, but failed to take his seat because of his removal in 1793 to Kentucky, finally locating near Lexington, where he built up an extensive practice through the conflict of land claims which resulted from the faulty surveys which had been made. He filled various judicial and legislative offices in the new state of Kentucky, and was a candidate for U. S. senator in 1794, but was beaten by Humphrey Marshall. It is claimed for Breckenridge that he was the author of the Kentucky resolution of 1798, which in opposition to the doctrine of the alien and sedition laws asserted, although in somewhat equivocal terms, the right of any state to nullify or hinder the action of any statute the people of the state might think unconstitutional. Whether he or Jefferson was the author, it is certain that Breckenridge was their introducer into the Kentucky legislature and their most earnest advocate. In December, 1801, he entered the U. S. senate, and for the next four years was the spokesman for the administration, introducing and advocating in the senate almost every distinctly administration measure. He differed with Jefferson on the question of the acceptance of Louisiana, and refused to offer the constitutional amendment which Jefferson thought necessary before the new territory could be acquired. It was on the motion of Mr. Breckenridge that the treaty was ratified and the president directed to take possession. He resigned his senatorship on Dec. 25, 1805, and became a member of Jefferson's cabinet as attorney-general, but held the place less than a year, dying while in office, from an attack of typhus fever, Dec. 14, 1806.

GALLATIN, Albert, secretary of the treasury, was born in Geneva, Switzerland. Jan. 29, 1761. The family name was one well known in Switzerland, though his father, Jean Gallatin, was a merchant and the family not distinguished for wealth. The mother of Albert Gallatin was Sophie Albertine Rollaz. The father died when young Albert was an infant and the mother when he was only nine years of age. At the death of his father, Albert was taken in charge by Mademoiselle Pictet, a distant relative of his father, and his mother's intimate friend. With her the boy remained until he was twelve years of age, when he was sent to a boarding school, and two years later to the academy at Geneva, from which he was graduated in 1779. A curious and interesting incident in regard to the boy's ancestry and his family life is the fact that in 1699 a member of the family bequeathed a sum of money which was placed in the hands of trustees, and called the Bourse Gallatin, the income of which was to be employed in defraying the necessary expenses of the family. Out of this sum the education of Albert Gallatin was paid for, both at the boarding school and at the academy. His studies included more particularly languages, and he learned English, French, of course, that being the language in general use at Geneva, and also Latin and Greek. He was taught history by the distinguished historian, Muller. During his last year at the academy, young Gallatin was employed as tutor for the nephew of his benefactress, Mademoiselle Pictet. Meanwhile, the sum to which he was entitled by inheritance would not be his until he reached his twenty-fifth year, and he was now desirous of planning for himself a career. For a time he visited his grandfather, Abraham Gallatin, who lived near Ferney, the home of Voltaire, and where young Gallatin frequently met the great philosopher. His grandmother, Madame Gallatin-Baudinet, was the controlling spirit in the family, and had for a friend the Landgrave of Hesse, who was at this time sending mercenaries to assist the British army in its fight with the American colonies. The commission of lieutenant-colonel in one of the Hessian regiments was offered to young Gallatin, a proposition to which he is said to have replied that "he would never serve a tyrant." In fact Gallatin with two friends had already amused themselves by planning an emigration to America, being interested more particularly in their romantic ideas of the native American Indian, and in April, 1780, young Gallatin with one of these friends left Geneva for Nantes, where the friendly offices of his family followed him with money and letters of recommendation to distinguished Americans, including one from Benjamin Franklin, at that time American minister at the Court of Versailles, to his son-in-law, Richard Bache. The travelers sailed on May 27th, in an American vessel, investing a portion of their small capital in tea. They reached the

American coast and landed at Cape Ann, on July 14th, and the following day rode to Boston on horseback. This was a time of stagnation in the American revolution; there was very little trade, and it was with difficulty that the venture in tea was brought to a financial conclusion, which was accomplished only by bartering it for other articles, including rum, sugar and tobacco, with which they traveled between Boston and Maine, selling their goods or trading them as the case might be. At Machias, Gallatin is said to have advanced supplies to the value of $400 to the garrison, taking in payment a draft on the State treasury of Massachusetts, which he afterward sold at one-fourth of its face value. Finally, in the autumn of 1781, he settled in Boston, where he gave instructions in the French language, and in the following summer taught French to the students of Harvard, for which he received about three hundred dollars. He remained at Cambridge for nearly a year, and in July, 1782, went to Boston and New York and concluded his financial relations with his traveling companion, determined thereafter to succeed or fail entirely through his own efforts. Hearing of rich lands to be bought low on the banks of the Ohio, Gallatin went there and purchased a large territory between the Monongahela and the Kanawha rivers and soon after succeeded in selling a small portion of this land for enough to repay three-fourths of the original cost of the whole of it. Gallatin now

settled in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he built a log hut and opened a country store. In 1784 Gallatin first met General Washington, who made him a proposition to become his land agent. That winter Mr. Gallatin settled in Richmond and from that time forward for several years he was engaged in locating lands, while suggesting to his friends in Switzerland a general emigration from that country, which was at this time much disturbed by revolutionary ideas. Gallatin now reached his twenty-fifth year, and his family in Switzerland remitted him considerable sums through the banking house of Robert Morris, this being the inheritance belonging to him, with its increase by the interest added. In May, 1789, Gallatin married Sophie Allègre, of a French Protestant family living at Richmond. Her mother having refused her consent, the young lovers eloped, but within a few months, which are said to have been the happiest of Mr. Gallatin's life, he had the misfortune to lose his wife, a fact which seems to have broken up all his interest in affairs. The following year he was elected to the state legislature from Fayette county and re-elected until 1793, when he was elected to the United States senate. In the same year, on Nov. 11th, Gallatin was married for the second time to Miss Anna Nicholson, a young lady whose acquaintance he had made during an excursion with some friends from Pennsylvania northward. This marriage was a most happy one and lasted almost throughout Gallatin's long and honorable career, his separation from his companion by death being only by a few months. Mrs. Gallatin was the daughter of Com. James Nicholson, who was captain of the Trumbull, the first American frigate. When Mr. Gallatin took his seat in the United States senate a petition was presented in that house stating that he had not been nine years a citizen of the United States and was therefore ineligible. As he had landed in Massachusetts in 1780, while still a minor, and had only taken the oath of citizenship in 1785, technically this petition and this objection were well founded. The matter was placed before the general committee on elections which had under consideration other cases besides this one. Mr. Gallatin conducted his own case and the matter being brought to a vote, his election was declared to be void. This, although Mr. Gallatin had been thirteen years a resident of the country, was a large landholder in Virginia and had been for several terms a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. After this brief experience in the United States senate, Mr. Gallatin took his wife to his country home by the Monongahela. It was at this time that the formidable whiskey insurrection, as it was called, broke out in Pennsylvania, a disturbance which was caused by the action of the government in forcing the service of writs in excise cases. It is stated that to Mr. Gallatin was due the peaceful settlement of this outbreak, and that he practically, through his eloquence and judicious conduct, saved the western counties of Pennsylvania from anarchy and civil war. Nevertheless the total expense of the insurrection to the government was $800,000. At the subsequent election, Mr. Gallatin was chosen to represent Fayette in the Pennsylvania assembly, but his election was contested and was declared void on the petition of thirty-four citizens who declared that they had been unable to cast their votes on account of the district having been in a state of insurrection at the time of the election. Another election was then held in which Gallatin was victorious, but he only remained in the legislature from Feb. 14th to March 12th, when he asked and obtained leave of absence. He was now elected to congress and entered the house Dec. 7, 1795, on the republican side, thus, in company with Edward Livingston of New York, making a formidable addition to the opposition which was under the lead of James Madison. Mr. Gallatin's first measure in the house of representatives was the introduction of an act appointing a standing committee of finance to superintend the general operations of the treasury department, and which was the beginning of the ways and means committee, which soon became and has ever since continued to be the most important committee in the house. A strong debater, and forming his opinions though rapidly under the influence of careful judgment, Mr. Gallatin's influence in the house soon began to be emphatic. In a general way, Mr. Gallatin was the "watch-dog of the treasury" of that day, and made that department the object of frequently aggressive criticism. During his three terms in congress, Mr. Gallatin easily became the leader of his party on the floor of the house. In the great debate on the treaty with England, Mr. Gallatin is said to have risen to the highest rank of statesmanship. Jefferson being elected president, the formation of the first republican cabinet was his first duty, and in that Mr. Gallatin became secretary of the treasury. It was unfortunate that during the few days that Mr. Gallatin had been United States senator he had offended Hamilton, at that time secretary of the treasury, by a call for information as to the condition of that department; and again, as a member of congress in 1796, he had questioned Hamilton's policy. Yet Hamilton had left the treasury department as a legacy to the Federalists, whose stronghold it was considered, and the senate, which had the confirming power, was still controlled by a Federalist majority. In order

to avoid collision, Mr. Gallatin's appointment was not sent to the senate during the session, but on May 14th he entered the cabinet, the idea being that he would thus at least hold the office until the meeting of congress in December. As a matter of fact he did hold the office until 1813, and his conduct of it ranks among the finest illustrations of financial ability known. During his incumbency, the public debt, which in 1802 was more than $86,000,000, was reduced to less than $46,000,000. The war of 1812, which then occurred, brought it up to nearly fifty per cent. more than it was when he entered the department. Mr. Gallatin's last financial success occurred in the spring of 1813, when he obtained the loan of $16,000,000, the greater portion of which was taken up by David Parish and Stephen Girard of Philadelphia and John Jacob Astor of New York and their friends, these three capitalists being personal friends of Mr. Gallatin. A few weeks later, Mr. Gallatin resigned from the treasury, and was appointed to the mission of St. Petersburg for the purpose of securing the mediation of the Emperor of Russia between the United States and Great Britain. In this mission he failed, the British government refusing intervention, but he continued as commissioner and finally the treaty was signed on Christmas Day, 1814. Gallatin was now appointed minister to France, and remained abroad until 1833, when he returned to the United States. In 1826 he was sent by President Adams as envoy extraordinary to Great Britain, and on returning to the United States became president of the National Bank of New York, a position which he continued to hold from 1831 to 1839. Mr. Gallatin interested himself in the latter part of his life in a number of prominent public literary and scientific institutions, and was the first president both of the American Ethnological Society and the New York Historical Society. Mr. Gallatin was the earliest public advocate in America of the principles of free trade, and, as his biographer, Mr. John Austin Stevens, says: "An experience of sixty years confirmed him in his convictions." In regard to his literary work, Mr. Gallatin published "Synopsis of the Indian Tribes within the United States East of the Rocky Mountains and in the British and Russian Possessions in North America" (Cambridge, 1836), and "Notes on the Semi-Civilized Nations of Mexico, Yucatan and Central America, with Conjectures on the Origin of Semi-Civilizations in America" (New York, 1845). His complete works were published under the title "Writings of Albert Gallatin," by Henry Adams (Philadelphia, 1879, three volumes). He died Aug. 12, 1849.

DEARBORN, Henry, secretary of war. (See Index.)

STODDERT, Benjamin, secretary of the navy. (See Index.)

SMITH, Robert, secretary of the navy, was born in Lancaster, Pa., November, 1757, a brother of General Samuel Smith. He studied at the common schools of the time and was sent to Princeton, where he was graduated in 1781. He volunteered his services during the revolution and was present at the battle of the Brandywine. At the close of the war he studied law, was admitted to the bar and settled in Baltimore, where he began practice. Mr. Smith was the last survivor of the electoral college of 1789. He was a state senator from Maryland in 1793 and a member of the house of delegates from 1796 to 1800, during the same period, from 1798 to 1801, sitting in the upper branch of the Baltimore city council. On Jan. 26, 1802, he assumed the position of secretary of the navy, which he held until 1805, when he was appointed U. S. attorney-general. This office he filled until he was made secretary of state in 1809, and held that position until Nov. 25, 1811. In the meantime, on Jan. 23, 1806, he was appointed chancellor of Maryland and chief judge of the district of Baltimore, but declined. On resigning the office of secretary of state in 1811 Mr. Smith was appointed ambassador to Russia, but this position he also declined. He was interested in public affairs generally and was president of a branch of the American Bible Society in 1813, and also of the Maryland Agricultural Society in 1818. In 1813 he became provost of the University of Maryland. Mr. Smith died in Baltimore Nov. 26, 1842.

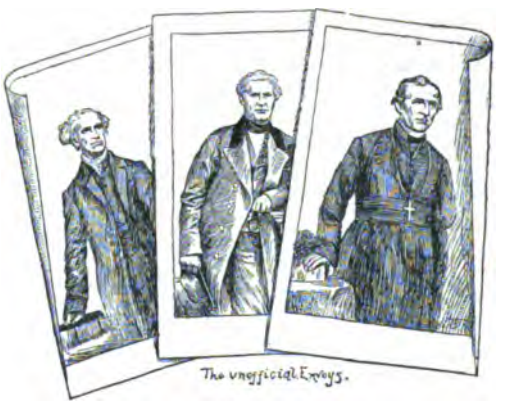
LINCOLN, Levi, U. S. attorney-general and sixth governor of Massachusetts, was born at Hingham, Mass., May 15, 1749. He was a descendant of Samuel Lincoln, of Hingham, who came to this country from Hingham, Eng., in 1637. Levi's father was a farmer, who gave his son such education as he could, and the son, in his leisure time, succeeded in preparing himself for college, and entered Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1772. He then settled in Worcester, Mass., where he practiced law and rose to distinction. During the exciting party conflict of John Adams's administration, Mr. Lincoln, as a zealous anti-federalist, wrote a series of political papers called "Farmers' Letters," which gave him a national reputation. On the election of Thomas Jefferson to the presidency, Mr. Lincoln was appointed U. S. attorney-general, having in the meantime served in the Massachusetts legislature, and for a brief period in congress. On retiring from the attorney-generalship, he was elected a member of the Massachusetts council. He was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts in 1807–8, and during about six months of the latter year, owing to the death of Gov. James Sullivan, was acting governor. In 1811 Gov. Lincoln was appointed by President Madison associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, but, being at this time threatened with total blindness, he declined the position. He afterward recovered his sight sufficiently to enable him to devote necessary attention to his farm, and to indulge himself somewhat in classical studies. He died in Worcester, Mass., Apr. 14, 1820. His widow died in the same place, eight years later, and was followed to the grave by two sons, then governors—Levi, governor of Massachusetts, and Enoch, governor of Maine.

RODNEY, Cæsar Augustus, U. S. attorney-general, was born at Dover, Del., Jan. 4, 1772. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1789, studied law, and in 1803 began practice at Wilmington, Del. He was elected to congress as an anti-Federalist, and while there, 1805–7, was concerned in the impeachment of Judge S. Chase of the U. S. supreme court. He was U. S. attorney-general from 1807–12. In the war of 1812 he was captain of a company of artillery, which operated on the Canadian border, and in 1815 a member of the Delaware senate. In 1817 he was one of a commission sent to look into affairs in the newly formed republics of South America, and advise as to their recognition, a course of action which he favored in a "Report on the Present State of the United Provinces" (1819). He was again in congress 1821–22, and in the U. S. senate 1822–23. He was sent as first U. S. minister to the Argentine provinces in January, 1823, showing himself during his brief service there a friend to the young republic, being much honored for his services by the Argentines. He died at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, June 10, 1824.

WEED, Thurlow, politician and journalist, was born at Cairo, Greene county, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1797. His father was a migratory person, whose circumstances in life confirmed the old adage "A rolling stone gathers no moss," and the son, at a very early age, was obliged to provide for himself. When but nine years old he made his way to the adjoining town of Catskill, and there hired out as cabin boy upon a sloop plying upon the Hudson river. This life was full of novel excitement to the half-grown boy, and even in his old age he spoke of it as among his most pleasurable recollections; but he abandoned it at the end of three years to enter the printing office of the "Catskill Record," where he met Edwin Croswell, a son of the proprietor, only half a year his senior, who was to be in after years, as editor of the "Albany Argus," one of his most doughty political antagonists. Two years later a migratory spasm came upon his father, and he was obliged to emigrate with him to the town of Cincinnatus, in Cortland county, now in the heart of the populous state of New York, but then on the very outskirts of civilized settlement. Land there could be "taken up" for a mere trifle per acre, but the senior Weed had not that trifle, and hence was forced to set about making improvements of which others should reap the benefit. The boy was speedily initiated into the mysteries of farming in its wildest and rudest variety, but he soon grew weary of the vocation, and while swinging the axe or plying the hoe his mind would often go back to his life on the placid waters of the Hudson. His only recreation was reading, for which he early developed an intense passion. The neighbors were miles apart, and books were rarely seen among them, but when they were, they went the rounds as if they had been common property. In his autobiography he tells of the coming of a "History of the French Revolution" into the neighborhood. It had been borrowed by a neighbor, living three miles away, of another neighbor whose house was at a still greater distance, and, hearing of its advent, the fourteen-year-old boy set out one winter morning, barefooted, through the snow, to obtain a loan of the treasure. "There were," he says, "spots of bare ground upon which I could stop to warm my feet, and there were also along the road occasional lengths of log-fence from which the snow had melted and upon which it was a luxury to walk." He obtained the book, and returning home with the prize was "too happy to think of the snow or of my naked feet." He devoured the book, after his day's work was over, by the light of a pine-knot, for even a "tallow dip" was too great a luxury for the backwoods household. A boy with such tastes could not be contented with so humdrum a life, and consequently he was soon back again in a printing office, where he remained until the outbreak of the war of 1812, not long after which—he was then sixteen—he volunteered as a private with the New York contingent, and served on the Canada frontier until the war was over. He was honorably discharged and received as his bounty a government certificate for 160 acres of land. This land-warrant, brown with age, but neatly framed and hung in a conspicuous position, was upon the walls of his library until the day of his death. His military service ended, he drifted to New York city and again entered a printing office, where he remained until his nineteenth year, when he removed to Norwich, in Chenango county, and there established a weekly journal on his own account. Of his life in New York he gives some interesting details in his autobiography, the most noticeable being his distaste for beer and stimulating drinks and his repugnance to dissolute companions. From Norwich he, in 1821, removed to Manlius, and there started the "Onondaga County Republican," which, after a successful career of three years, was sold to enable him to establish in Rochester the "Telegraph," one of the first daily journals published west of Albany. His public life may be said to have now begun. He took an active part in politics, and in the following year was elected to the state legislature, but he served only one term and never again held any official position. In his extreme old age he said that this was what he looked back to with most satisfaction; adding, "I never had a thirst for office. A great many offices have been within my reach. Perhaps I am the only man who ever declined three first-class foreign missions offered by three presidents—Taylor, Fillmore and Lincoln." He preferred being "the power behind the throne" to the occupation of the throne itself. Soon after his removal to Rochester occurred the disappearance of William Morgan, which was the signal for the formation of the anti-masonic party. Morgan had written and was said to be about to publish "an exposure of masonry," and soon afterward he disappeared, having been, as was supposed, drowned in Lake Ontario by the fraternity. Weed was one of those who believed this, and he was decidedly outspoken in his denunciation of the masonic order. Finally a body was cast up by the lake, which was recognized as that of Morgan by his family and friends. It was buried as such, but soon afterward was disinterred and claimed as the body of another man. Great excitement existed over the subject, and Weed was present at the inquest when evidence, which he considered of masonic manufacture, was given that the body was not that of Morgan. "What are you going to do for a Morgan now?" was asked of him by the lawyer employed by the masons. "This man is a good enough Morgan," retorted Weed, "until you produce the man that was killed." This remark was repeated to Henry O'Reilly and by him was distorted into the phrase, "He is a good enough Morgan until after election," and in that form it was published by him in the Rochester "Daily Advertiser," with the addition that Weed had disfigured the features of the corpse to make them resemble those of Morgan. Thence the falsehood went everywhere, causing Weed years of pain and doing him incalculable injury. He could not disprove it, for those who invented the lie would sustain it. Speaking of it to a friend not long before his death he said: "I suffered untold distress and was, more or less, under ban for twenty-five years. I was abhorred by tens of thousands; old acquaintances avoided me; I was pointed at on the street; strangers would look askance at me; I received threatening anonymous letters; I was made to realize everywhere and every hour that I was a branded man. Even my family was made to feel the disgrace as if I were a felon. It was cruel." To the same friend he gave the sequel of this story, which, as O'Reilly is now dead, may be told without injury to his feelings. The latter engaged in extending the magnetic telegraph westward and accumulated a large fortune, which he after some years lost in ill-advised speculations and was reduced to dire poverty. In his extremity he applied repeatedly to Mr. Weed for loans of money and they were as often granted. Finally, about four years before Mr. Weed's death, he wrote to him that he did not know what in the world he should do to keep himself alive if Weed did not get for him a situation in the New York custom house. "I went

Thurlow Weed

home," said Mr. Weed, "and reflected on how much pain he had caused me through a quarter of a century; on the grief and distress he had brought upon my family, and the mortification and humiliation he had heaped upon my party and my friends, and then—why, then I went down town and got him a place in the custom house." In 1831 Mr. Weed removed to Albany and there established the "Evening Journal," as the official organ of the anti-masonic movement. The party soon became extinct, but it was succeeded, three years later, by the whig party, and then began the life-long alliance, political and personal, between Mr. Weed and William H. Seward. In 1838 they employed Horace Greeley to edit the "Jeffersonian," a campaign paper, and thus was begun the famous copartnership of Seward, Weed & Greeley, which overthrew the Albany regency, and for many years was the dominant power in the politics of New York state. In 1838 the whig party achieved its first triumph by the election of Mr. Seward as governor, and from that time until its final dissolution Mr. Weed was its oracle, if not its dictator; and, what is more remarkable, he was at the same time the confidential friend and trusted adviser of Silas Wright during his term as governor from 1844 to 1847, and sustained the same relations with William L. Marcy while he held that office, both of those gentlemen being his political opponents and members of the Albany regency, whose organ, the "Albany Argus," then edited by his boyhood companion, Edwin Croswell, visited him not infrequently with unstinted abuse. His influence in state affairs was so great and so long-continued that in the popular mind he came to be regarded as the *de facto* governor of New York, and it was also so potent in national politics as to enable him, except on one occasion, to control the presidential nominations of his party, the exception being when Mr. Lincoln was chosen in opposition to Mr. Seward, and on that occasion it again came to pass that "the stars in their courses fought against Sisera." In 1854 Mr. Greeley withdrew from the political firm of Seward, Weed & Greeley, and Mr. Weed was left without his aid in a most critical emergency. The "know nothing" organization was at that period absorbing the decomposing elements of the whig party, and it had proscribed both Mr. Weed and Mr. Seward. Mr. Seward's re-election to the U. S. senate was to be decided by the incoming legislature, and a majority of that body would be oath-bound members of the order. His defeat, therefore, seemed a foregone conclusion. Never had Mr. Weed so difficult a task before him, but he accomplished it and Mr. Seward was triumphantly re-elected. Mr. Weed was one of the founders of the republican party. In 1856 he exerted himself to the utmost to elect John C. Frémont, and in 1860, when his own candidate had not been chosen, he gave a zealous support to Mr. Lincoln, becoming subsequently one of his most intimate friends and trusted counselors. By Mr. Lincoln he was soon employed, with Archbishop Hughes and Bishop McIlvaine, to proceed to Europe to influence governmental opinion in favor of the Union. How well he succeeded is told in his autobiography, wherein one of the pleasantest passages is that in which he relates how, while he was on a visit to Earl Russell at his country home, his wife invited him out to a walk in order to tell him that she knew nothing of state secrets, but that ladies had ears and occasionally heard things not intended for them, and that it would probably relieve his anxiety to know that in our difficulties the sympathies of the queen were with our government. He gave his undivided attention to the maintenance of the Union until the close of the civil war, when he relinquished the editorial control of the "Albany Evening Journal" and took up his residence in the city of New York. He was there, for a short time, editor of the "Commercial Advertiser." This position he soon resigned on account of failing strength, but continued to be a close observer and an influential actor in public affairs. In 1868 he directed measures which resulted in the acquittal of President Johnson from impeachment, and in 1876 it was largely his influence which prevented serious consequences resulting from the contested election of Hayes and Tilden. He also, until his death, took an active interest in all important measures affecting the municipality of New York. It can be truthfully claimed for Mr. Weed that he was an honest politician. For his faithful service of more than sixty years to his party and his country he never received a dollar nor any other recognition except, it may be, the contract for state printing which, in 1839, was awarded to the printing house of Weed & Parsons, of which, until his death, he was a member. But the contract did not continue long and the profits upon it were strictly legitimate, and of these his portion was but a moiety. Like his democratic friend, Jeremiah G. Black, he could hold out his hands and say, "They are clean—they have never held a bribe." He was careless of money and, engrossed with larger things, his mind could not be narrowed down to mere accumulation. Once, in his old age, he said to the writer of this sketch: "I have



not sought to be rich; I have had opportunities enough, but it is a low pursuit, and I have been too busy. I have had no merely personal ambition. I have wanted to be influential, but it was in order to help the state, to improve the quality of its public servants and to serve the country to the extent of any one man's ability." His personal character was without stain. In a corrupt time he was incorrupt. He never handled a dishonest dollar. He was liberal and bountiful far beyond his means, and quickly moved by any appeal to his sympathies. He had warm attachments, loving his friends with almost womanly tenderness. Those critics who class him with the ordinary politician, whose only idea of a platform is a net to catch votes, mistake him utterly; still he was a politician and not a reformer. He did not inculcate principles to be executed in the future; he organized men to execute principles already adopted by sufficient numbers to justify the hope that they could be reduced to action. He was a harvester, not a seed-sower. Few men are seed-sowers, and such as are, we account to be prophets and not politicians. He was a prophet, but only in the forecasting of political results. Having lived down the undeserved obloquy that clouded his earlier life, he died, understood and honored, Nov. 22, 1884. His biography was interestingly written by himself and his grandson, and was published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Boston) in 1884.

STEARNS, Onslow, governor of New Hampshire, was born at Bellerica, Middlesex county, Mass., Aug. 30, 1810, the son of John Stearns, and grandson of Isaac Stearns, both prosperous farmers. Onslow worked on the farm, and attended the district schools and academy until 1827, when he moved to Boston, and accepted a situation as clerk in the house of Howe & Holbrook. In 1830 he joined his brother, John O. Stearns, in Virginia, and was engaged in the engineering department of construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. In 1833 he formed a partnership with his brother John, and they took contracts for the construction of various railroads, among them the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the Philadelphia and Columbia, the Germantown, the Philadelphia and Trenton, and a number of other important lines then being built or extended. In 1837 he returned to New England, and became interested in the construction of various railroads in the New England states. He was appointed superintendent of the Nashua and Lowell railroad in 1838, resigning the position in 1845 to become agent of the Northern railroad of New Hampshire. In 1844 Mr. Stearns was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill in the New Hampshire legislature, whereby railroad corporations were allowed to secure a right of way by taking land for that purpose, the state paying damages caused thereby from the state treasury, the railroad subsequently repaying the damages that the state had paid for the right of way. Mr. Stearns was manager of the Northern railroad until 1852, when he became its president, and held that position up to the time of his death. The Northern railroad and the branch from Franklin to Bristol were located and built entirely under his superintendence. Mr. Stearns was connected with various other railroads, and was so successful in their management and construction that his services were constantly sought by large railroad corporations. He, however, uniformly declined such offers until July, 1886, when he accepted the presidency of the Old Colony and Newport railroad in Massachusetts. This he resigned in 1887 on account of ill health. During this period the Old Colony and Newport railroad and Cape Cod railroad were consolidated under the name of the Old Colony and Newport company, the Duxbury and Cohassett and South Shore railroad being subsequently added to it. The Old Colony Steamboat company was also formed, and purchased the stock of the Narragansett Steamboat company, thus establishing, in connection with the Old Colony railroad, the present Fall River line between Boston and New York. In politics Mr. Stearns was originally a whig, but afterward became a republican, and in 1862 was elected by this party to the state senate, re-elected in 1863, and chosen president of the senate. In 1864 he was a delegate and vice-president of the Republican National Convention at Baltimore. He was elected governor of New Hampshire in 1869, and on June 3d of that year delivered his first message to the legislature, declining a renomination in 1870 on account of ill health, and the pressing demands of his business. The convention refused to accept his withdrawal, and Mr. Stearns was re-elected by a large majority. During his gubernatorial terms he gave particular attention to the financial affairs of the state, and reforms in the management of the state prison. The state debt was reduced nearly one-third during that time, while the state tax was reduced more than one-half. The entire management of the state prison was changed by him. The result justified his course, for the prison, which was before ill disciplined, expensively managed, and a constant charge to the state, soon became well managed, and produced a satisfactory revenue above its expenses, while the care and condition of its inmates was much improved. Gov. Stearns was the first republican governor of New Hampshire who had the hardihood to appoint a democrat to a position on the bench. He was exact in the performance of his duties as a public official, as he was in his attention to his private affairs; nothing escaped his notice, and no department of the state but received his careful inspection and supervision. His recommendation to the legislature showed the most accurate knowledge of the affairs of the state. Mr. Stearns was one of the originators and officers of the Soldiers' Aid Society of New Hampshire, and was one of its most active and liberal supporters. He was married on June 26, 1845, to Mary A. Holbrook, daughter of Adin Holbrook, of Lowell, Mass. He died at Concord, N. H., Dec. 29, 1878.

Onslow Stearns

SUTRO, Theodore, lawyer, was born at Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia, March 14, 1845. His father was the owner of a large cloth factory there, and was a man of culture and literary and musical tastes. He died in 1847. His mother was a woman noted for her beauty, intelligence and noble character. Young Theodore inherited the fine traits for which his parents were distinguished. He was the youngest of a family of eleven children, and came with his mother to America in 1850, settling at Baltimore, Md. He was given a good education in both English and German schools, and thereafter was successively graduated with high honors from Baltimore city college, Phillips Exeter academy, Harvard college, and Columbia college law school. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1874, and since then has resided in the metropolis. Although a stranger in the great city, his marked ability was recognized, and his practice proved remunerative from the start. During his early career one of his clients, whose tangled business affairs he had successfully managed, died suddenly while traveling in Peru, and left Mr. Sutro quite a fortune in recognition of his services. From 1875–80 he was at intervals employed as attorney for the Sutro tunnel company, which owned and operated the well-known Sutro tunnel in Nevada, and thus acquired considerable experience in special lines of practice before the departments at Washington. From 1880–87 Mr. Sutro practiced uninterruptedly in New York city, and during the latter year became engaged in the work that has made his name famous. At that time several stockholders of the Sutro tunnel company consulted him concerning a foreclosure suit pending against the company in the federal courts in Nevada. The suit had reached a point where all chance for saving the property for the stockholders seemed hopeless. The management was in control of the mortgagees, no attempt had been made to establish a defence, all the testimony had been closed, and the case was on the calendar ready for final hearing and judgment of sale against the company, and there was not a dollar in the treasury to meet the claim, which amounted to about $2,000,000. The stockholders were ignorant of the value of the property and indifferent as to its fate. At

Theodore Sutro

this critical juncture Mr. Sutro's services were secured, and he was successful in obtaining control of the company for the stockholders, forced the mortgagees to make a reduction of about $1,000,000 from their claim, raised another million dollars, reorganized the company, and, after almost inconceivable difficulties, placed the property on a paying basis. People had so completely lost faith in mining enterprises, when his services were first enlisted, that his plans were looked upon as chimerical. Mr. Sutro, however, persevered, and succeeded against tremendous odds. He was greatly aided in his work of raising the $1,000,000 additional capital by the publication of his book, "The Sutro Tunnel Co., and the Sutro Tunnel." This work has been pronounced a model of literary composition, and the ablest and most interesting report ever written about a private business enterprise. It completely revolutionized public opinion on the subject of the value of this great mining tunnel, and the permanency of the Comstock gold and silver mines. Mr. Sutro organized the Comstock tunnel company as a successor of the Sutro tunnel company, developed a plan whereby he freed the company from all debt, except a bonded obligation on which no interest is payable unless earned, and as president of this company has succeeded in paying this interest, besides redeeming a large number of outstanding bonds and carrying a substantial cash surplus and a reserve in the treasury of unsold bonds of the face value of over $850,000. His work in connection with this company is considered a marvelous feat in legal and financial management. While engaged in this herculean task he did not neglect his general legal business, and as partner of the firm of Salomon, Dulon & Sutro, has a large clientage among the foremost German-American bankers, and financial institutions and corporations, as well as acting as counsel for the German and Austrian governments. He is a member of the prominent clubs and charitable and benevolent organizations. Notwithstanding his many affairs, he has also found time to become a cultivated musician, and to indulge his taste for poetry and literary work. Mr. Sutro, on Oct. 1, 1884, married Florence Edith Clinton, a beautiful and charming young lady who shares her husband's tastes and talents. She was graduated from the women's law class of the University of the city of New York in 1891, being the valadictorian of the class. This class was the first of its kind in the world. Mrs. Sutro is also recognized as one of the finest amateur pianists in the country, and is an artist whose work has been accepted and exhibited in the National academy of design. Mr. and Mrs. Sutro are very popular in metropolitan society, and together enjoy the same amusements, sports and recreations, and whether at work on problems of law, in acts of benevolence, or enjoying the highest attainments of art, music or literature, they find a common companionship. The New York "Mail and Express," in an extended article outlining his financial, professional and social life, said: "A distinguished-looking man, with a thoughtful, intellectual face, hair prematurely blanched to snowy whiteness, and dark moustache, and a pair of keen, piercing, fiery eyes, is frequently encountered in the drawing-rooms of New York. This is Mr. Theodore Sutro, a graduate of Harvard university in 1871, and for some years past eminent in his profession as a member of the oldest German law firm in this city. Mr. Rudolph Dulon, brother-in-law of Gen. Siegel, and the ex-war governor of Wisconsin, are his partners. Mr. Sutro is attorney for the German consulate, and also attends to the legal business of the Austrian consulate. His firm are the legal advisers of the Germania savings bank and the Germania life insurance company. Mr. Sutro is devoted to music, and is the possessor of a fine voice."

KNOX, John Jay, financier, was born at Knoxboro, Oneida county, N. Y., March 19, 1828, son of John J. Knox, who was a prominent merchant, bank president, college trustee, and brigadier-general of militia in western New York, and for whom the village of Knoxboro was named. The son was graduated from Hamilton college in 1849. Among his fellow-students were Joseph R. Hawley and Charles Dudley Warner of Hartford, Conn., and Thos. S. Hastings and Emmons Clark of New York. He was teller of the Bank of Vernon, of which his father was president, for two years, at a salary of $300, and of the Burnet bank, Syracuse, for four years. He was subsequently, for a brief period, cashier of a bank at Binghamton, N.Y., and also at Norfolk, Va., and was a private banker at St. Paul for six years previous to 1862. In 1861 and '62 two carefully prepared papers, from his pen, were published in Hunt's "Merchant's Magazine" of New York. The essay in January, 1862, advocated the establishment of a National Banking System as recommended by Secretary Chase. The National Bank Act was passed on Feb. 25, 1863, and the secretary gave him an appointment, and from 1866 to 1873 he had charge of the Mint and Coinage Correspondence of the Treasury Department. His report upon the Mint Service in San Francisco, was published with the Financial Report of 1866, and with a complimentary paragraph by Secretary McCulloch. The same year he made an examination of the Mint at New Orleans, and discovered a defalcation of $1,100,000, in the office of the treasurer of the Mint, the largest defalcation in the history of the government. On Apr. 25, 1870, Secretary Boutwell transmitted to congress a bill prepared by Mr. Knox, who was then deputy comptroller of the currency, codifying the Mint and Coinage Laws of the United States. This bill, which discontinued the coinage of the silver dollar, was accompanied by an elaborate report which was followed by another report of June 25, 1870, of 100 printed pages, both of which were printed by order of congress, and contained the views of the principal mint officers, and of well-known scientific experts upon the various provisions of the bill. This bill was subsequently passed with a few amendments, and is known as the "Coinage Act of 1873." An amendmend to the Act, in recoguition of the services of the author, made the comptroller of the currency a member ex-officio of the Assay Commission, which meets annually at the Mint in Philadelphia, for the purpose of testing the weight and fineness of the coinage of the year. A rapid fall of silver followed, and this Act, from that date until the passage of the act authorizing the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver on July 16, 1890, has been the subject of more prolonged and acrimonious discus sion than any financial act ever passed by congress The original report gave the reason for the discontinuance of the coinage of the silver dollar, and the section of the bill containing that provision was dis cussed by various experts in the second report, and the paragraphs referring to that subject were printed with headings in capital letters, so that the charge so often made that there was some attempt at concealment of this feature of the bill are conclusively answered by the public documents which accompanied the bill, as well as by the discussions in congress. Mr. Knox served as deputy comptroller from

1867 to 1872; five years as comptroller of the currency, from 1872 to 1877, appointed by President Grant, and five years second term, from 1877 to 1882, appointed by President Hayes. He was again appointed by President Arthur in 1882, and resigned on May 1, 1884, to accept the presidency of the National Bank of the Republic in New York city. He had a continuous service of seventeen years in the comptroller's office, and nearly twenty-two years in the treasury, and at the time of his resignation was the oldest officer in term of service in that department. He took an active part in 1878 by the direction of Secretary Sherman, in perfecting the arrangement which first made the assistant treasurer in New York a member of the Clearing House, and in negotiating the sale of $50,000,000 of four and a half per cent. bonds, which was the first of a series of brilliant financial transactions, preceding and following the great act of resumption of specie payments on Jan. 1, 1879. His twelve annual reports are a standard authority on the financial questions which were discussed during and immediately following the civil war. He has made various addresses upon financial questions before the Chamber of Commerce in New York, and similar bodies in Boston, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Chicago, and before the American Bankers' association, and the students of Yale, Harvard, and Johns Hopkins universities. He has contributed to encyclopedias and magazines, and is the author of a monograph upon "United States Notes; or a History of the Various Issues of Paper Money by the Government of the United States." (Scribner, third edition, 1887) which has been republished in London. On January 16, 1890, he made an elaborate argument of twenty printed pages before the Committee on Banking and Currency of the house of representatives for a "permanent national bank circulation" based in part upon gold and silver coin and bullion, and upon a safety fund of from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000, to accumulate from the semi-annual tax now levied upon the circulating notes of banks—thus securing the circulation without the use of United States bonds, and relieving the government from the purchase of such large amounts of silver bullion, as was afterward authorized under the act of July 14, 1890. Mr. Knox was a member of the Union League, Century and University clubs. He died at his home in New York city Feb. 9, 1892.

HOE, Robert, mechanical engineer and manufacturer of printing machinery, head of the firm of R. Hoe & Co., of New York and London, was born in New York city March 10, 1839, son of Robert Hoe, and grandson of Robert Hoe, of the Hamlet of Hoes, Leicestershire, Eng., who came to New York in 1803 and commenced the manufacture of printing presses, constructing and introducing into America the first iron and steel machines — the wooden plates and screw presses being then the only ones in use. The family is of Saxon origin (the name "Hoe" being the Anglo-Saxon for "High" or "Hill"). On the mother's side, Mr. Hoe comes from Puritan stock. He has been identified during the last thirty years with the progress of the art of printing, and, as in the case of his predecessors in the business, spares neither effort nor expense to meet the constantly increasing requirements of the printer in all departments of the art. With his partners, he has greatly enlarged what were already considered very extensive works. Those fronting on Grand, Sheriff, Broome and Columbia streets, New York, have floor-room equivalent to five acres, and contain a plant of the highest order. The London works are proportionally well equipped. They already occupy a block of ground on Mandfield street, Borough Road, and are being rapidly increased to meet the demands of Great Britain and the colonies. Fifteen hundred skilled workmen are employed. The apprentices, averaging 200 in number, are, in addition to regular mechanical training, instructed in the firm's night and day schools. The "Hoe" machines are now in all the principal printing-offices of the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, Australia and New York. Mr. Hoe has always resided in New York, and identified himself with its interests and prosperity. He has been actively interested in institutions and all matters relating to the promotion of literature and the fine arts; was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Arts, and of the Industrial Art Schools connected with that institution. He has collected and possesses one of the finest private libraries in the United States. Mr. Hoe conducts a model stock farm in Westchester county, where he has his summer residence, and his choice herd is being continually improved by the importation of the finest examples of thoroughbred dairy stock from England and the Channel Islands. The product of his dairy is often exhibited at the country fairs and elicits the praise of connoisseurs, as well as the wonder of the country people.

SWING, David, clergyman, was born at Cincinnati, O., Aug. 23, 1830. He lost his father at an early age. Until his eighteenth year he did the ordinary work of a boy on a farm during the summer, and attended school in the winter. At that age he was prepared to enter Miami (O.) university, and was graduated there in 1852. While he was studying theology, he acted as principal of the classical grammar school of his Alma Mater, and subsequently taught Latin and Greek there, preaching occasionally. In 1866 he was called to the pastorate of the Westminster Presbyterian church in Chicago, Ill. The church edifice was destroyed in the great fire of 1871, but his parishioners hired McVickar's theatre in the same city, and he preached in it until 1874, when a new church building, the largest in Chicago, was built to accommodate his audiences. For some years after his settlement in Chicago he was looked upon as an independent thinker, but not as holding any views that would justify a charge of unsoundness in doctrine. In May, 1874, however, he was arraigned before the Chicago Presbytery on the ground of heresy, with thirty specifications on complaint of Rev. Francis L. Patton. He defended himself with ability and eloquence, and was acquitted, but, as the prosecution appealed the case to Synod, thus threatening him with further annoyance, Dr. Swing withdrew from the denomination and continued his work as an independent minister. It may be added that although many of his former colaborers in the Presbyterian church could not give unqualified assent to his theological views, they have continued to admire, without stint, his zeal, his ability as a thinker, and above all, the beauty of his personal character. He has published "Sermons" (Chicago, 1874); "Truths for To-Day" (1874–76); "Motives of Life" (1879); "Club Essays" (1881), and "Sermons" (1884).

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1904

Washington Irving

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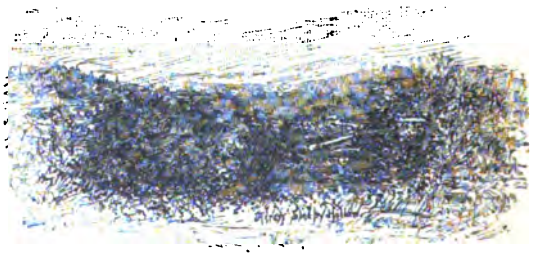
IRVING, Washington, author, called "The Father of American Literature," was born in New York city Apr. 3, 1783, the son of William Irving, a native of the Orkney Islands, and of Sarah Sanders, his wife. William Irving was a seafaring man, who for a time had employment upon a British vessel running between Falmouth and New York, and married his wife at the former port in 1761. Two years later he settled in New York, with which city he had become acquainted during his several voyages thereto, and started in business for himself, as is stated, in William street, near Fulton. Here were born to these two, eleven children, of whom Washington Irving was the youngest. During the revolution, the family suffered from the troubles consequent to such a condition, and at one time were obliged to flee to New Jersey, where they lived for a while, returning to New York afterward, and residing in a comfortable old house with many gables, not far from John street. It is said that, in his youth, young Washington made use of every opportunity he could obtain to attend the theatre of the town, although this course was frowned upon by his father, who was a deacon in the church, and a severe disciplinarian. The boy's first schooling was obtained in Ann street, at a dame school, from which he went to Fulton street, and attended a school kept by an old revolutionary soldier. At this time Chambers street formed the upper frontier of the settled part of the town, beyond which were meadows and farms. The lad continued at school until he was sixteen, acquiring the English branches, a little Latin and less music, and such skill at dancing as he could pick up here and there. He was a voracious reader of the "Arabian Nights," "Gulliver's Travels," "Robinson Crusoe," and such other works of fiction as afterward became classics. Although two of his elder brothers went through Columbia college, young Washington did not have the advantage of an university education. He entered a law office at an early age, but does not seem to have devoted himself very strenuously to legal study, as he was occasionally able to take a trip up the Hudson, and devoted much of his leisure time to original writing. He wrote for the "Morning Chronicle," under the pseudonym of "Jonathan Oldstyle." In 1804, his health requiring an absolute change of scene, his elder brother, William, furnished him with the necessary means for a visit to Europe. He was supplied with all the requisite letters of introduction, and visited France and Italy, having the good fortune to see the fleet of Lord Nelson at Messina, just before its start for the memorable fight off Trafalgar. At Rome he was favored in making the acquaintance of Washington Allston, the great American artist. He visited Paris, remaining there for some months, and witnessing the impersonations of the great Talma. He had a run through Holland, and then a brief stay in London, where he saw Mrs. Siddons. Mr. Irving returned to New York in 1806, when it would appear that his literary taste and capacity had begun to gain a strong hold upon him. Uniting himself with his friend, James K. Paulding, and with his brother William, he began the publication of a periodical, which was designed to follow in its style and intent Addison's "Spectator." The venture had only a short-lived existence, however. It consisted of a series of genial and humorous essays, framed after the fashion of the eighteenth century, but failed to catch the public taste. Mr. Irving now entered again upon the practice of law, but without any special interest. Possibly this may have been due in some degree to the fact that at this time he formed an attachment for Matilda Hoffman, daughter of Judge Hoffman, with whom he studied law, and who was, moreover, his friend as well as his legal instructor. The death of this young lady, who was accomplished, gentle, and beautiful, affected Mr. Irving's whole life. In fact, his heart was buried in the tomb with Matilda Hoffman in Trinity churchyard. He never loved again, and mourned for his lost idol ever after. Mr. Irving was at this time engaged in writing the work which perhaps more than all others was destined to immortalize him. This was "The History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker." After he had partially recovered from the sad blow of the loss of his betrothed, he returned to his work upon this book, and completed it for publication in 1809. It had an immediate and remarkable success, and at once placed him in rank with the best writers of his day. It is said that he received for it the sum of $3,000, which at that time was considered a very large amount to obtain from a literary venture. After this he still interested himself to a certain limited degree in law practice, until 1810, when his brothers, Peter and Ebenezer, having established a commercial business with a branch in London, he obtained a one-fifth interest in the house, and for several years was engaged in mercantile transactions, which returned to him a fair income. During the next three or four years he wrote brief sketches and essays, some of which appeared in the "Analectic Magazine," published in Philadelphia. In 1815 he visited Europe again, where he met the brilliant lights in literature and the drama, making the acquaintance of Campbell, Disraeli, and Scott, and for the first time experiencing the joys of a literary reputation in a great literary centre. Mr. Irving remained abroad until 1818, when the firm conducted by his brothers and himself unfortunately went into bankruptcy. He was at once offered a position in the navy department in Washington, which, however, he declined, preferring to devote himself to authorship. He was already engaged on the "Sketch Book," which appeared in numbers, and at once established itself in the favor both of his American and his English readers. In 1820 the completed book was published in London by John Murray, as were also "Bracebridge Hall," and the "Tales of a Traveller," which appeared between 1822 and 1824. Mr. Irving received for these three works from his London publisher, about $15,000, which was a considerable sum

Washington Irving

for the time, and which made his life financially easy. In the meantime Mr. Irving lived for a time in Paris, and afterward in Madrid, where Alexander H. Everett, who was then U. S. minister to Spain, appointed him an attaché of the legation. While in Spain he began his "Life of Columbus," which grew out of some studies which he made at that time of the works of Spanish writers on the subject of the voyages of the American explorer. The book was completed in three volumes, and published in 1828

jointly by Murray, in London, and by a publisher in New York, netting for Mr. Irving the sum of $18,000. Other results of his stay in Spain were his "Conquest of Granada," which appeared in 1829, and his charming "Tales of the Alhambra," which was published in 1832. This last is one of the most pleasing of all of Irving's works. It is full of the Moorish atmosphere, a fact especially due to the singular good fortune which Mr. Irving enjoyed of actually residing within the precincts of the Alhambra, through the permission of the governor. In 1829, while still a resident of Madrid, Irving received the appointment of secretary of legation at the court of St. James. He left Spain, having accepted the place, and settled in London, where he remained three years. In 1831 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Oxford. In 1832 he returned to America, after seventeen years of absence. He was received by his fellow-citizens in the warmest manner, a public dinner being given to him and all possible hospitality being extended to him on the part of the admirers of his works. He now purchased, near Tarrytown, the property which has ever since been known as "Sunnyside," altering and rebuilding the stone cottage on the estate to its present condition. He remained there, however, for only a brief period at that time, having become interested, through his acquaintance with John Jacob Astor, in the latter's investments in fur trading, and the establishment of the post at Astoria. He traveled West, and wrote his "Tour on the Prairies," which was published in 1835. His "Astoria" was published in the following year, and with regard to this it is said that he refused to receive from Mr. Astor any sum of money for his work in having compiled the volume, which was of course greatly in the interest of the Astor enterprises. When Mr. Astor died, he appointed Washington Irving one of his executors, and in that way, it is said, repaid to the latter the debt which he felt he owed him, as Mr. Irving's fee for acting in the capacity of executor exceeded any sum which he had received for any of his works excepting his "Life of Columbus." In 1837 Mr. Irving published his "Adventures of Captain Bonneville." He had also entertained for a time the intention of writing a history of Mexico, but he gave this up on learning that William H. Prescott had adopted that theme for his own work. For a time he was associated editorially with the "Knickerbocker Magazine," to which publication he contributed papers, which were afterward collected and published in book form under the title, "Wolfert's Roost." In 1842 Mr. Irving was appointed by President Tyler minister to Spain, an honor which he accepted, and for the next four years he resided in Madrid. During this period he was inactive in a literary way, although he had already formed the design of writing a life of Washington. In 1846 he returned to America, and settled down at "Sunnyside," where, during the next two or three years, he was engaged in preparing a uniform edition of all his works, which was published by George P. Putnam, in fifteen volumes, between 1848 and 1850. Mr. Irving then issued his "Life of Mahomet and his Successors," and his "Life of Goldsmith," the last being in all respects one of the most delightful biographies ever published. It was about 1852 when Mr. Irving began to work seriously toward his "Life of Washington." It was not, however, until 1855, that the first volume appeared, and it took from then until 1859 for the five volumes to be completed. His "Life of Washington" did not do credit to Mr. Irving's power and judgment as a historian, or to his skill and elegance as a writer. He was past the allotted period of life, threescore and ten, when he began it, and it dragged from the beginning. While there were brilliant passages, picturesque descriptions of battles, and philosophical deductions, the effect of the whole work was unsatisfactory. This was Mr. Irving's last effort in a literary direction. He devoted the remainder of his life to extending a liberal hospitality to his friends in his beautiful home at "Sunnyside," while at the same time paying proper attention to all the duties which devolved upon him as the paternal head of American literature. He was an honorary member of a number of literary societies, and president of the board of trustees of the Astor library, where much of his work on the "Life of Washington" was done. An interesting occasion, during one of Mr. Irving's later visits to Europe, occurred in London in 1842, when he was present at the Literary Fund in that city, which on this occasion was presided over by Prince Albert. Among those present were Hallam and Lord Mahon, representing the historians: Campbell and Moore for poets; Sergeant Talfourd for the dramatists and the bar; G. P. R. James for the novelists, with Edward Everett present as American



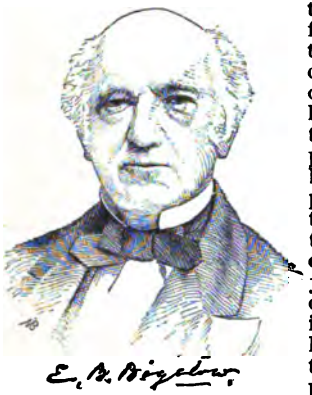
minister. Mr. Irving was toasted, and his speech in response numbered exactly nine words. In 1845 Mr. Irving again made a short visit to London from his post at Madrid, when he met S. C. Hall, William Howitt, Dr. Beattie, and other of the prominent literary lights of the day. In 1866 Mr. Irving's "Life and Letters," edited by his nephew, Pierre Monroe Irving, were published, and his works, it is said, have been sold since his death at the rate of 30,000 volumes a year. During his lifetime 600,000 volumes of his works were sold in the United States. Public respect has been shown to the mem-

ory of Mr. Irving by placing his bust in Central Park, New York, and in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Numerous portraits of him exist, from the one painted of him by the celebrated John Vanderlyn in 1805, to that by Charles Martin in 1851. A bust of him by Ball Hughes exists at "Sunnyside." A Washington Irving association was formed at Tarrytown, N. Y., near "Sunnyside," in 1883, which commemorated in that year the hundredth anniversary of the author's birth. On that occasion flags were displayed in Tarrytown, a few visitors went to "Sunnyside," and passed through the rooms which were so long occupied by the great author, and in the evening memorial services were held in the Second Reformed church of the town. In his letter of regret sent on this occasion, the poet, John G. Whittier, wrote: "It has long been a matter of regret that, while he was living, I did not feel myself warranted in seeking the acquaintance of one upon whom I could have no other claim than that of a sincere admirer. Our literature has assumed large proportions since he laid aside his pen, but his writings have lost none of their attraction, and the veil of romance which he has thrown over the Highlands of the Hudson still lingers there, and Crow's Nest and Dunderburg will always loom through it." Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, speaking on this occasion, gave utterance, in the peroration of his address, to this beautiful expression of his idea of the author of Knickerbocker's history: "It was Irving, not Hudson, who truly discovered this river and gave it to us. The early navigators used to get aground in it. Irving made it a highway of imagination. Travelers, who have never left their fireside, voyage up and down on it. In the Indian summer these shores are golden, these hills are purple, and the stream flows on as in a dream. In all seasons, to all the world, this region wears the hues of romance that Irving gave it. His spirit abides here. Here is his wild cottage. Here is his grave." Irving said himself of his work, or rather of its intention: "If, however, I can by lucky chance, in these days of evil, rub out one wrinkle from the brow of care, or beguile the heavy heart of one moment of sadness; if I can, now and then, penetrate the gathering film of misanthropy, prompt a benevolent view of human nature, and make my reader more in good humor with his fellow-beings and himself, surely, surely, I shall not then have written entirely in vain." In person, Mr. Irving, in the height of his powers, and in ripe age, was a man of about medium size, rather stoutly built, with a tendency to carry his head a little on one side—a peculiarity which has been observed by artists who have made portraits of him. His nature was genial, kindly and affectionate. He had a most pleasant manner of speech, which was graced with flights of beautiful humor on the slightest suggestion of an opportunity. While not what would be termed a diligent or industrious literary worker, he was thoroughly conscientious in the preparation which he made for any of his works that required study and research. It is, therefore, a fact that his "Life of Columbus" is quite the best standard authority on the subject. And his "Life of Washington," although faulty in some respects, is nevertheless a much more satisfactory literary structure than either the work of Sparks or of that of Marshall. But, of course, Irving's literary reputation rests now, and will hereafter rest, not on his historical works, but on those charming, genial, tender and pathetic writings, his "Knickerbocker's History," his "Sketch-Book," "Bracebridge Hall," and "Life of Goldsmith." Mr. Irving died at "Sunnyside" Nov. 28, 1859, and was buried on Dec. 1st following. The grief over his death was general and sincere, not only in the village, where the shops were closed and draped in mourning, but throughout the country.

STOCKHAM, Charles, who has filled an important position in the lumber and general business interests of Camden, N. J., was born near Bristol, Pa., in 1820. His grandfather, George Stockham, a native of Bristol, Eng., came to America in 1765, and settled on Penn's Manor near Philadelphia. Going back to England the next year, he was married to Elizabeth Biss, of his native town. In 1767 he returned to Pennsylvania with his wife, and followed the occupation of a farmer. He served in the revolutionary war in 1781 with Capt. Robt. Patterson's company, 2d regiment of foot, in the service of the United States. He died at the age of eighty-four years. John, the youngest of his three sons, married Alice Smith of Burlington, N. J., in 1816. Removed to Harford county, Md., where he became a successful farmer, owning and cultivating a large tract of land, divided into three farms, and which are still held by the family. Their four sons were George, a prominent lumber merchant of Philadelphia, and member of the Pennsylvania State Historical society, Thomas, a farmer of Maryland, John and Charles, lumber dealers of Camden. Charles Stockham was four years old when his parents moved to Maryland, where he attended the schools near his home until the age of eighteen years. In 1838 he went to live with his brother George, then in the lumber business in Philadelphia. He attended a Friends' school in that city for a time, and then became a salesman for his brother. In 1856 he engaged in the lumber business in Camden as a partner with his brother John. For twenty-six years they had an extensive trade in selling large orders of white-oak lumber to various shipbuilders in the large cities along the coast of Maine, Massachusetts and New Jersey. They purchased vessels upon which entire cargoes of lumber were sent to the New England coast and elsewhere. The pine lumber which they manufactured at their Camden Mills, and supplied to the trade, was largely obtained from the lumber regions of northern and central Pennsylvania, and floated down the Susquehanna in rafts to the head of tide water at Port Deposit, Md., for half a century or more a great distributing point. Here the Stockhams purchased rafts, separated them in parts, and brought them through the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal up the Delaware to their mills at Camden. The firm of J. & C. Stockham continued until 1882, when Charles Stockham purchased the entire interest, and continued the business, increasing its volume and managing its complicated affairs. He has been identified with the growth and development of Camden, and has long been a director in the First National bank. He is a man of plain, unassuming manners, careful and judicious in all his business relations, and highly esteemed in his community. During the war he firmly supported the government; and although never called upon to bear arms, he threw his whole moral and financial support in aid of his country's flag. Through his native energy and individual attention to the interests of his business he has had a prosperous and successful career in life. Mr. Stockham was married in 1858 to Mary Humes Tomb, a descendant of a prominent English family, of which the late Gen. Robert Toombs, of Georgia and Jacob Tome of Maryland, with slight changes in the name, are representatives.

Charles Stockham

BIGELOW, Erastus Brigham, was born in West Boyleston, Mass., Apr. 2, 1814. His father, Ephraim Bigelow, was a farmer in West Boyleston who with difficulty earned enough from his farm to live upon, and who made chairs and worked as a wheelwright in winter to eke out his scanty resources. Besides Erastus, he had another son, born about a year and a half earlier, Horatio Nelson Bigelow. The two boys attended the district school when there was any, and helped their parents on the farm or in the shop at other times. In the mean time the father established a cotton factory, and Horatio became the overseer. Erastus was more of a student, the tendency of his mind being particularly toward music. He became proficient on the violin and in later years both of the brothers played in an orchestra. Erastus had to go to work in a cotton mill as soon as he was old enough, but, although he enjoyed studying machinery, he did not like the labor. Desiring more schooling than he had obtained, it was his habit to play the violin at dancing parties in order to earn the necessary funds. While still a boy, he invented a hand loom for weaving suspender webbing, and another for piping cord, from which he realized a little money. By 1830 he had saved enough to enable him to enter Leicester academy. He studied Latin and showed such progress that his teacher recommended a college course. But his father did not favor the idea and when the boy's means were exhausted he had to go to work again. He would not return to the mill, however, but went into the dry-goods store of S. F. Morse & Co., of Boston. He there became interested in stenography and without any teacher, mastered the subject. He published a small work, the "Self-taught Stenographer," and as it met with ready sale, he might have made some money out of it, but he took a partner and started in business with the result that he found himself heavily in debt. He then began the manufacture of twine, and afterward established a cotton factory in Wareham. Removing to New York, he studied penmanship and taught writing for a few months, after which he began the study of medicine. His attention was directed toward the manufacture of Marseilles quilts and he invented a power loom which successfully wove knotted counterpanes. A Boston house took the invention with an understanding that the inventor should receive one-quarter of the profits, but the firm became insolvent, and again he was disappointed. He also invented a loom for weaving coach lace by power. Uniting with him his brother, he took a mill at Leicester; a company was formed and named the Clinton company, and as the establishment grew, the place became Clintonville and finally the town of Clinton. This was in 1841. The business done previous to 1846 was very small, but steadily grew until it gave employment to 100 people and produced 100,000 quilts per annum, worth $150,000. In the meantime the coach lace loom suggested to Mr. Bigelow the carpet loom. In 1839 he invented a power loom for weaving two-ply ingrain carpets whose production was fifty per cent. more than the hand loom used at that time. In 1845 he made his first application of the invention to the weaving of Jacquard Brussels carpets at Lowell. The patent was taken out in England in March, 1846, but not in the United States until later. In 1851 the loom had been brought to such perfection that the jury in the Crystal Palace exhibition in London declared his Brussels carpeting better and more perfectly woven than any hand loom goods that had come under its notice. Over fifty patents were taken out by Mr. Bigelow, including inventions for weaving coach lace, counterpanes, ingrain carpeting, ginghams, and other plaids, Brussels and Wilton carpeting, tapestry carpeting, silk brocatel, and wire cloth. Mr. Bigelow was as skilled as an organizer as he was in his capacity for invention. He constructed the industries at Clintonville and Lowell connected with his inventions, and was one of the founders and organizers of the National association of wool manufacturers, of which he was also the first president. Later in his life he made a study of the tariff question and taxation in general, publishing many important articles on the question, claiming that "There is no principle of universal application involved either in free trade or protection; they are questions of policy." He believed that protection was essential in this country and would be until the cost of labor, taxation, and capital should become nearly the same in Europe and America. Mr. Bigelow was a republican, but meddled very little in politics. He was twice married; his first wife, Susan W. King, died in 1841; his second wife, Eliza Frances Means, was a daughter of Col. David Means of Amherst, N. H. They had one child, a daughter, who afterward became the wife of Rev. Dr. Daniel Merriman, pastor of the second Congregational church in Worcester, Mass. About ten years before his death, Mr. Bigelow bought an estate at North Conway, N. H., to which he gave the name of Stonehurst. There he delighted himself by forming a system of irrigation, raising the waters of the Saco river to his estate through the power furnished by their own descent. He died in Boston Dec. 6, 1879.



E. B. Bigelow

KRAUSKOPF, Joseph, rabbi, lecturer, and author, was born in Ostrowo, Prussia, Jan. 21, 1858. He received his elementary education in Hebrew, religion, and secular branches, in the schools of his native place. When he was fourteen, he obeyed the call of one of his brothers, who had established himself in the United States; and, leaving the parental roof, began his career in the new world (1872), at Fall River, Mass., as a clerk in a tea-store. Business, however, was not to his taste. He longed to study, and even while clerking devoted every spare penny to books and spent every leisure hour with cultured associates. Mrs. M. B. Slade of Fall River, one of New England's literary women, recognized the natural abilities of the young man, and resolved that his talents should not be buried in the obscurity of the career to which fate seemed to have assigned him. Her efforts secured for her protégé admittance into the Hebrew Union college in Cincinnati, October, 1875. While studying diligently, both at this college and at the University of Cincinnati, young Krauskopf was obliged to earn his living by irksome labors as a tutor. While yet a student he contributed articles to journals, and also published, with the assistance of a fellow-student, H. Berkowitz, the first and second Hebrew Readers, and "Bible Ethics," which are now widely introduced as text-books in Jewish Sabbath-schools. He was graduated

Jos Krauskopf

from the university with full degrees in 1883, and the same year, also, as rabbi from the Hebrew Union college. Two years later the faculty of the Hebrew Union college conferred upon him the degree of doctor of divinity, which was the first D.D. degree conferred by that institution upon an alumnus, and for the first time by a Jewish seminary in the United States. Some time before his graduation, the young rabbi received a call to the pulpit of the B'nai Yehudah congregation in Kansas city, Mo. He labored earnestly for reformed Judaism while in Kansas city. His lectures on "Jews and Moors in Spain," and on "Evolution and Judaism," attracted great attention, and were regularly published by the local secular press, and largely reprinted by the religious press of the country. They were afterward published in book form, and widely circulated. Henry Ward Beecher praised the latter work highly, and ordered 500 copies for distribution among his congregation. The question of a Saturday and Sunday Sabbath was raised by the young rabbi, and in spite of the bitterest opposition by the orthodox element of Judaism, his fearless advocacy gained for the Sunday-Sabbath a host of friends all over the United States. He became prominent in affairs of charity, advocated and started a free labor bureau, and inaugurated some needed reforms in the distribution of charity. He was appointed by the governor of Missouri as a life-member of the Board of National charities and corrections. In 1885 he was elected vice-president of the famous Pittsburg conference, with Dr. I. M. Wise, the president of the Hebrew Union college, as president. In 1886 Dr. Krauskopf was invited by the Young men's Hebrew association of New York to deliver an anniversary address at Chickering Hall. A year later a call was extended to him by the Reform Congregation Keneseth Israel of Philadelphia to become their rabbi, successor to the eminent rabbis Drs. Einhorn and S. Hirsh. In Philadelphia his activity has been marvelous. He delivers a sermon every Saturday and a lecture every Sunday. The Sunday service has been very successful, the large synagogue being filled weekly to overflowing, necessitating the erection of a new building with increased capacity. His lectures are printed in pamphlet form regularly every week. They embrace every topic in the field of science and sociology, as well as of religion. One of the first delivered was the cause of founding the Jewish publication society of America. Dr. Krauskopf is eminently a reformer, and is giving the Jewish reform movement a direction and a force hitherto unthought of. His views are very liberal. He ignores most of the ceremonies and traditions of old, accepting only that which appeals to modern reasoning, and is borne out by scientific research. His platform is as follows: He believes in the worship of an all-wise and all-powerful God; in a future existence; in morality as the highest expression of religion; in the superiority of deed over creed. He discards the idea of a personal, man-magnified God, the direct inspiration of the Bible, the supernatural account of miracles and prophecy, and finally discards the idea of the coming of a Messiah, believing that the Messianic age will have dawned when all mankind shall be one brotherhood, acknowledging the universal fatherhood of God. The rabbi regards Jesus as a sincere Jew, "*a human man who lived divinely, not a divine man who lived humanly,*" inspired by the teachings of the Jewish law, and innocent of the dogmas and doctrines that have been fastened to his name by disciples and late propagandists. Paul he regards as the true founder of Christianity. Dr. Krauskopf aims through his teachings to level the barrier of misunderstanding and prejudice which stands between Jew and Gentile. In his "Sunday Service Ritual," Hebrew prayers have been reduced in length, and ethical and monotheistic hymns by Christian writers have been incorporated. Dr. Krauskopf exercises more than a local influence. The cause of reform, of which he is the foremost champion in America, is rapidly spreading, and must eventually have a vast influence upon modern Judaism. The rabbi is gifted with a fine physique and a strong constitution. He has earned his success through indomitable energy, natural abilities, and great moral courage.

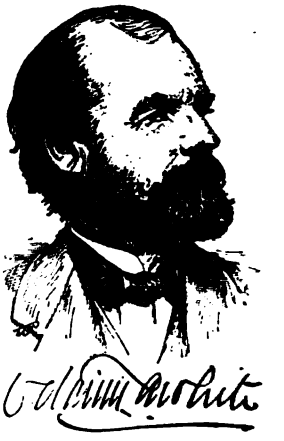
WHITE, John Blake, artist, was born on his father's plantation at Eutaw Springs, S. C., Sept. 2, 1781, son of Blake Leay White and Elizabeth (Bourquin) White. He received a thorough academic education, and began the study of law in the office of Judge Lewis Trezevant in Columbia, S. C. He evinced early in life remarkable talent as an artist, and in 1800 at the age of nineteen, he went to England with his friend and relative, Washington Allston, and studied art under Benjamin West, having constant access also to the studios of Sir Thomas Lawrence Trumbull, Fuselli, Copley, and others, until 1804, when he returned to Charleston. In 1805 he married Eliza Allston of Georgetown, S. C. In the same year he went to Boston intending to follow his profession as an artist, but not receiving sufficient encouragement, he returned to Charleston and again took up the study of law, together with his friend, John C. Calhoun (who afterward became a distinguished statesman) in the office of Desassure & Ford. Mr. White achieved great success in his profession as the law reports of his native state exhibit. He was repeatedly elected to the state legislature, and effected important alterations and improvements in the prosecution of civil cases. In the war of 1812 he raised and commanded a company of infantry from South Carolina. His wife died in 1817, and in 1819 he married Anna Rachel O'Driscoll, daughter of Dr. Matthew O'Driscoll of Charleston. Mr. White was the pioneer of literature and art in the South. Tuckerman in his "History of Art" in this country styles him "The Old American Master." In 1840 he received the gold medal from the South Carolina institute for "best historical paintings;" and the same year the Apollo association of New York awarded him the first prize for "best historical painting," and ordered to be engraved his famous historical picture, "Gen. Marion Inviting the British to Dinner in the Pedee Swamp," and distributed it among its members as the best historical picture of American art. This picture, with some other noted ones, is now in the possession of his son, Dr. Octavius A. White, No. 1011 Madison avenue, New York. Among his famous paintings were: "Battle of Eutaw Springs," "Battle of Fort Moultrie," "Mrs. Motte Presenting the Burning Arrows and Urging Marion and Lee to Fire Her Own Residence to Dislodge the British," "The Capture of André." One of his finest works was "The Unfurling of the United States Flag in the City of Mexico" to quell a civil riot. This was presented to President Jackson, who was exceedingly proud of it, and took it with him to the "Hermitage" where it remained until his death. He having bequeathed it back to the state of South Carolina, it afterward hung in the capitol at Columbia, S. C., where it was destroyed by Sherman's army. Mr. White was the author of several dramas, all of which were produced on the American stage. During the troublous times of "nullification" in

John B. White

South Carolina, Mr. White was a stanch, fearless, and uncompromising "Union man" and advocate. He took a conspicuous stand against capital punishment as early as the year 1820. Mr. White was the founder of the Literary Lyceum of South Carolina. He was selected to deliver orations before the Cincinnati and Society of '76, and he delivered numerous addresses before literary societies in South Carolina and other states in the Union. He was a man of exceptional intellectual culture, of high courage, of personal attractiveness, and broad liberality of thought and action, that made up in him the truest type of the old-school gentleman. He died in Charleston, S. C., Aug. 24, 1857, aged seventy-eight.

WHITE, John Blake, physician, was born in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 9, 1850, son of Dr. Octavius A. White, and grandson of John Blake White of Charleston, the eminent artist and author. He was prepared for college at Phillips' Exeter academy, New Hampshire, and was graduated from Harvard in 1873, and the New York college of physicians and surgeons in 1874. He served one year as house-surgeon in Brooklyn city hospital, and was then appointed sanitary inspector of the New York health department. He was assigned special service in the examination of milk brought to the city, which had been suspected to be largely adulterated. During his ten years' service in this department, which expired in 1882, he did much to break up the system of shipping impure and adulterated milk. He was hospital surgeon of the New York dispensary for children for six years, and was appointed visiting physician of the Charity hospital (now known as the City hospital) in 1886, which position he still holds (1893). He was lecturer at the Post-Graduate medical college for two years, was appointed consulting surgeon at the House of Refuge, 1889, was for some time assistant to Prof. Fessenden N. Otis on diseases of the genitary and urinary organs. For several years past he has made a specialty of the heart and lungs. He has read a number of papers before medical societies, some of which have attracted wide-spread attention and have been favorably noticed by various medical journals, and by the press generally. In 1887 he read a paper before the Yorkville medical association on "The Diagnosis and Treatment of Uterine Flexions." He wrote "Treatment of Phthisis by Intrapulmonary Injection of Carbolized Iodine." He effected a number of important cures by this system, some of which were considered "hopeless cases." He invented a modification of Sims's Vaginal Speculum, a great improvement over those previously used. He also invented an instrument for the correction of uterine displacements which he named "Metratrep" (metra, the womb, and trepein, to guide). In 1888 he invented a new instrument called the "Urethrotome" for operating on strictures of the urethra; he wrote an article on the "Treatment of Spasmodic Stricture of the Urethra." He read a paper before the Yorkville medical society, Feb. 25 1888, entitled "Remarks on Vesico-Urethral Erethism Peculiar to Locomotive Engineers." On Dec. 17, 1890, he read a paper before the Northwestern medical and surgical society, entitled "Remarks on the Intrapulmonary and Subcutaneous Treatment of Tuberculosis." He also read a paper on "A Case of Stricture Followed by Rupture of the Urethra and Extravasation of Urine, External Urethrotomy Recovery," before the American association of genito-urinary surgeons, June 3, 1890. In January, 1891, he invented and published a description of an "Antiseptic Syringe for Hypodermic Medication;" he read before the New York academy of medicine, Feb. 17, 1891, also by special invitation before the New York medical union, March 10, 1891, a paper upon the "Value of the Subcutaneous Administration of Gold and Manganese in the Treatment of Tuberculosis." His successful treatment of tuberculosis by this method attracted quite as much attention in the medical world as did Koch's lymph. In September, 1891, Dr. White read before the American association of genito-urinary surgeons of the national medical congress at Washington, a paper on the "Syphilitic Cachexia." He invented a double nasal spray and vaporizer which he exhibited before the Laryngological section of the New York academy of medicine, Nov. 25, 1891. Dr. White is actively interested in many of the leading medical societies throughout the country. He served as president of the Lenox medical and surgical society, also of the Yorkville medical and surgical society; is a member of the New York academy of medicine, New York county medical society, New York state medical association, American association of genito-urinary surgeons, Northwestern medical and surgical society, Manhattan medical and surgical society, and other organizations. He married, Oct. 25, 1877, Margaret Stuyvesant Jackson, daughter of Geo. E. B. Jackson of Portland, Me., and granddaughter of Rev. Petrus Stuyvesant Ten Broeck, a scion of the old Holland families of Manhattan Island.

WHITE, Octavius Augustus, physician, was born in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 8, 1826, son of John Blake White, the distinguished author and artist (see sketch). His mother was Anna O'Driscoll, daughter of Matthew O'Driscoll, LL.D., M.D., who was descended from one of the most honorable and ancient families of Ireland, educated at the famous college of St. Omar, and came to this country in 1784. In the line of his profession, as well as in the walks of general science, Dr. O'Driscoll ranked among the first men of his day in South Carolina. The paternal great-grandfather of Dr. White, Sir John White of Kent, Eng. (whose title was suppressed on account of his being a Quaker), came to America with William Penn, and was conspicuous with him in the government of the colony. A son of his, Blake Leay White (father of John Blake White), settled in South Carolina previous to the revolution, became a planter in Upper St. John's parish, Berkley, in the district of Charleston, and married the daughter of Abraham Bourquin, a Huguenot He was a conspicuous patriot at the breaking out of the revolutionary war, was early seized by the British, and held on parole. The subject of this sketch was educated at Hudson's academy, Winsboro, and at the academy of H. M. Bruns, LL.D., in Charleston, and entered the college of Charleston, and the South Carolina medical college, graduating A.B. from the former in 1846, and M.D. from the latter in 1848. He soon after began practice in Charleston, where he became a noted and successful physician. At the breaking out of the civil war, he was commissioned surgeon in the C. S. A., and served with distinction in hospitals and in the field. In 1862, during the yellow-fever epidemic at Wilmington, N. C., he was selected as an expert by the war authorities to go to the relief of yellow-fever sufferers. At the close of the war in 1865, he removed to New York city, where he soon acquired a large practice, and became known as one of the most skillful and successful physicians in the city. In 1876 he was selected and delegated by the academy of medicine to attend the yellow-fever patients at Savannah, Ga., during the



prevailing epidemic, and report upon the causes of the scourge. In 1890 he removed from Second avenue to Madison avenue, where he purchased an elegant residence, which he enlarged and improved. Dr. White is a member of the New York Academy of medicine, County Medical society, New York Historical society, the American Public Health association, the Lenox Medical and Surgical society, the National Health association, and of St. Mark's Episcopal church. He married, in 1849, Claudia Rebecca, eldest daughter of Prof. John Bellinger, M.D., of Charleston, S. C. She died in 1852, and in 1858 he married Elizabeth Winthrop, daughter of Rev. John White Chanler of New York city, who was the son of Isaac Chanler, a distinguished physician of Charleston, a surgeon in the Continental army, in the war of the revolution, and one of the original members and first president of the Medical society of South Carolina. On her mother's side Mrs. White is a lineal descendant of the old Dutch governor, Peter Stuyvesant, and John Winthrop, the first governor of Massachusetts. Dr. White has four children. His eldest son, John Blake White, is a distinguished physician of New York city.

FISKE, John, author, was born at Hartford, Conn., March 30, 1842. His name was originally Edmund Fiske Green, his father being an editor, who died at Panama in 1852. After the second marriage of his mother in 1855 he continued to live with his grandmother at Middletown, where most of his boyhood had been spent, exchanging his name for that of his great-grandfather, John Fiske. His youth was marked by great precocity. For instance, he began Latin at six years of age and Greek at nine. Before he was eight he had read through Shakespeare, and at twelve he was in the midst of differential calculus, having completed Euclid, plane and spherical trignometry, surveying and navigation. He entered Harvard as a sophomore in 1860, although he had already advanced in every department farther than the college course could take him. Here he became an enthusiastic investigator on his own account in history, philosophy and comparative philology, averaging, it is said, fifteen hours of work daily. He was graduated from the Harvard law school in 1865, and immediately opened an office in Boston, but closed it in six months to engage in literary work. Since 1869 he has been more or less intimately associated with Harvard university as lecturer on philosophy (1869–71), instructor in history (1870–71), assistant librarian (1872–79), and member of the Board of Overseers since 1879. He has also filled a non-resident professorship of American history at Washington university, St. Louis, since 1884. As a public lecturer, he has achieved great popularity in this country and in Great Britain. His first important book, "Myths and Mythmakers," was not published until 1872, but for more than ten years previous he had been attracting attention by his contributions to the papers, magazines and reviews. "Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy" appeared in London two years later. His subsequent books are: "The Idea of God;" "The Destiny of Man;" "American Political Ideas;" "The Critical Period of American History;" "The Beginnings of New England," and three volumes of essays. Perhaps the most salient quality of his genius is its versatility. He seems to be equally at home in treating of language, art, music, religion, natural science, modern literature, the classics, history or philosophy, but it is in the two last-named fields that he has chosen to do the bulk of his most serious work. In philosophy he has ably expounded the system of Herbert Spencer, supplementing it by opening up new vistas into a reverent theism. "It is as a disciple and expounder of Spencer," says Edwin D. Mead, "that Mr. Fiske has been chiefly thought of in most circles, perhaps, for many years. His prominence in this capacity has, to some extent, been a hindrance to his deserved reputation of singular original power. It is not too much to say that he shows an insight and comprehension greater than Spencer's own, while his form of statement is often much the more felicitous." In his treatment of history he displays the same large grasp, insight, and analytic power, and the same ingenuity in extending the application of the evolutionary principle. "The government of the United States," he says, in the preface to "American Political Ideas," "is not the result of special creation, but of evolution." This sentence strikes the keynote of his historical method. In writing history, he is still the philosopher, seeking before everything the why of great movements and events. His style is invariably rich, flexible and clear, "such a style," says the "Atlantic Monthly," "as was perhaps never before brought to the illustration of the topics with which Mr. Fiske habitually deals." It is to this happy gift of expression that he owes, in part at least, his success in popularizing history and philosophy in America, without compromising thereby either dignity or depth.

DOWNER, Ezra Pierce, was born in the town of North East, Erie county, Pa., Jan. 7, 1816, the eldest of ten children. While yet a mere boy, he did his share toward providing for the needs of the struggling family, and, at the age of fourteen, left home to make his way in the world, with little more than a stout heart and willing hands for capital. He proceeded to Buffalo, and obtained employment on Grand Island, subsequently removing to Syracuse, N. Y., where he entered the employ of Col. John Holland Johnson, one of the owners of the New York and Oswego line of canal boats. At that time there were but few railroads in New York state, and the Erie canal, with its lines of handsome packets and passenger boats, was the main highway of travel and traffic between Albany and Buffalo. Mr. Downer soon won the esteem and confidence of his employer, and at the age of nineteen was placed in charge of a boat. He followed this business for several years, working on Col. Johnson's farm in winter. After the railroads were built in the interior of the state Mr. Downer sought a wider field on which to expend his energy and ability, and in 1842 became the agent for Charles M. Reed's line of steamers on the great lakes. In 1853 he was appointed general ticket agent for the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroads, having under his supervision a large number of ticket agents. His circuit covered the New England states, New York and Montreal, and his winters were passed in the South in the interest of his companies. After several years of travel Mr. Downer severed his connection with the railroad and settled down in Syracuse, where, by the judicious investment of his savings, he had accumulated a comfortable property. In politics, Mr. Downer was a member of the whig party, but upon its dissolution he attached himself to the democratic party,

and has always been a zealous advocate of its principles. For more than thirty years he never missed a national or state convention, and has been actively identified with many of the most stirring political events that preceded and followed the civil war. His acquaintance with the leading men of the day has been extensive, and he has enjoyed the personal friendship of Stephen A. Douglas, Gov. Seymour, Dean Richmond, Sanford E. Church, and many other distinguished men. With the exception of two terms as canal collector, in 1875 and in 1876, Mr. Downer has not held political office.

IVISON, Henry, publisher, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Dec. 25, 1808. In 1820 he came to America with his father, who soon afterward returned to Scotland, leaving the lad in the United States to learn the trade of bookbinding, and for that purpose apprenticed him to William Williams, of Utica, N. Y., then the largest bookseller west of Albany. Young Ivison was taken into the family of his employer, where he was treated as one of the children. He remained with Mr. Williams for nine years, and in 1829, after he had served his term of apprenticeship, said to his master, "Now I am out of my time, I hardly know what is the best thing for me to do." Mr. Williams advised him to continue in his employ, and the following year saw an opening for him in Auburn, N. Y., where the requirements of the people and the professors and students of the Auburn theological seminary demanded a book-store. Mr. Ivison spent about six months preparing himself for this business. Mr. Williams sent his son, Wells Williams, to Auburn with young Ivison, to see him well started, and he remained there several months. Both young men were destined to become distinguished in their walks of life. Rev. Dr. S. Wells Williams subsequently went to China as missionary printer, and became famous as an historian of that country, and useful as a diplomat in negotiations made at various times between China and the United States. Henry Ivison built up a large business, not only in Auburn, but taking in the surrounding country. The small store at Auburn had but one counter, one side being completely filled with books. In 1846 Mr. Ivison removed to New York city, becoming a partner of Mark H. Newman, then a successful school-book publisher. The style of the firm was Mark H. Newman & Co. The most important school-books published by them at that time were Saunders's readers, the first consecutive set of school-readers published in America. In 1841 a new partnership was formed, the name of the firm becoming Newman & Ivison. Mr. Newman dying before the end of the first year, Mr. Ivison bought out the entire interest of the concern, reorganized the business and took into partnership H. F. Phinney, of Cooperstown, N. Y., an experienced bookseller and son-in-law of J. Fenimore Cooper. The firm then became Ivison & Phinney, and later, Ivison, Phinney & Blakeman. One of the first acts of the new concern was to reduce the time of credit to wholesale buyers; a movement that has since been followed by most school-book buyers. The firm published more than 300 different school-books, and the sales therefrom reached magnificent proportions. Successful school-book publishing represents immense capital, sagacity and business enterprise. Mr. Ivison attributed his success to industry, economy and strict adherence to the one line of publication undertaken. "Among the characteristics of Mr. Ivison's business life the finest qualities of head and heart were ever conspicuous. To his partners and employees he was like the head of a family, and his sunny influence pervaded every department of his concern. It is said he never had a harsh word with a partner; that he never sued or was sued in his life, and that no piece of his business paper ever passed maturity." He died in New York city Nov. 26, 1884.

HALL, Benjamin Homer, lawyer and author, was born at Troy, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1830. His paternal ancestor, John Hall, came from England and settled at Charlestown, Mass., in 1630. His maternal ancestor, Thomas Fitch, Sr., emigrated to America from Bocking, Essex county, in England, about 1640, and settled at Norwalk, Conn. Thomas Fitch, the great-grandson of Thomas Fitch, Sr., and great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, revised and perfected a new charter for Yale college in 1745, and framed the laws of Connecticut. He served that colony in a number of official positions, and was its governor from 1754–66. Benjamin's paternal grandfather was Lot Hall, of Westminster, Vt., who was engaged in the U. S. naval service during the revolutionary war, and was subsequently an eminent judge of the supreme court of Vermont. His father, Daniel Hall, a lawyer of local repute, was born at Westminster, Vt., July 17, 1787, was graduated from Middlebury college, and in 1806 removed to Troy, N. Y., where he resided and practiced his profession until his death, Dec. 10, 1868. His mother, Anjinette Fitch, was born in New York city June 21, 1800, and died at Troy, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1884. Benjamin was prepared for college in the private schools of his native city, and at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard in 1851. During his senior year he published anonymously a work entitled "A Collection of College Words and Customs." Upon the author's name becoming known, he was given the three histories of Harvard then extant, in each of the volumes the following inscription being inserted in the handwriting of the president: "Presented to Mr. Benj. H. Hall by the corporation of Harvard University, June 18, 1851. Jared Sparks, president." A second edition of the work, revised and enlarged, appeared in 1856. Mr. Hall published in 1858, "A History of Eastern Vermont from its Settlement to the Close of the Eighteenth Century, with a Biographical Chapter and Appendixes." In 1860 he published a descriptive catalogue of books and pamphlets relating to Vermont, or portions of it, this being the third number in the series known as "Bibliography of the United States." After leaving college he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1856, and has since practiced at Troy, N. Y., making a specialty of the branch of that science which treats of real estate, its titles, incidents, and the various complications that often arise in its transfer. He has served as city clerk and chamberlain for the city of Troy, and from April, 1878, to August, 1880, he was editor of the Troy "Morning Whig." Mr. Hall has done a great variety of literary work, all of which stamps him as an author of high merit. He was married June 1, 1859, to Margaret McCoren Lane, the third daughter of Jacob L. Lane, late of Troy, N. Y.

LEE, Henry, soldier and governor of Virginia, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., Jan. 29, 1756. He was educated at Princeton College, N. J., where he was graduated in 1774. On his return to Virginia the young man was intrusted with the management of the private affairs of the family, as his father, who was a member of the house of burgesses was engaged at the time in negotiating a treaty with the Indian tribes. In 1776 Henry Lee received an appointment as captain of cavalry under Col. Theodoric Bland, but it was not until September of the following year that he joined the main army. There his skill, his discipline and his manly and soldier-like bearing attracted the notice of the commander-in-chief, and he was soon promoted to the rank of major and given the command of a separate cavalry corps, which, when ocmpleted, included three companies of horse and was known as" Lee's Legion." It was from this command the brilliant and dashing young officer received the name of " Lighthorse Harry." One of his most daring expeditions was a successful attempt to surprise the British garrison at Pawlus Hook, where, with the loss of only five men, he captured more than 150 prisoners, congress recognizing this brilliant feat by the gift of a gold medal. From 1780 to the end of the war, Lee served under Gen. Greene, for whom he did very important work in a number of actions, especially distinguishing himself at the battle of Guilford and capturing, among other forts, Fort Cornwallis. At Guilford, Lee's Legion is said to have actually routed Tarleton's dragoons. In June, 1781, Lee besieged the city of Augusta for sixteen days, at the end of which it was surrendered to him. He was conspicuous also in the siege of Ninety-six and at the battle of Eutaw Springs. He was one of the most dashing officers on the American side in the revolution and was greatly admired and highly esteemed by Washington. After the war, Lee married a cousin, Matilda Lee, who owned Stratford House, where he thereafter resided. In 1786 he was appointed a delegate to congress from Virginia, and remained in that body until the constitution was adopted. He was a member of the Virginia legislature from 1789–91, succeeding, in the latter year, Beverly Randolph as governor of the state of Virginia, an office he held three years. In 1794 Washington appointed him to command the forces sent to suppress the whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania. Five years later, he was a member of congress, where he was chosen to pronounce a funeral oration on Washington, and it was in this oration that Lee used the words since so celebrated : " First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen." In 1801 Col. Lee retired to private life, and unfortunately his last years were distressed by pecuniary troubles. About the year 1809, when he is said to have been imprisoned for debt, he wrote his " Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States." In 1814 he chanced to be in Baltimore at the time when a riot occurred in which the mob attacked the printing office. He was carried for safety to the jail, which was attacked, Lee himself being severely wounded. He then went to the West Indies for his health. He found no relief in a change of climate and remained but a short time, soon turning his face toward his old home, which, however, he never reached alive. Being in an enfeebled and disconsolate condition, he made the journey by easy stages. In the spring of 1818 he reached the house of Mrs. Shaw, a daughter of his old friend and compatriot, Nathaniel Greene, where he died. He was the father of Gen. Robert E. Lee, by his second wife, Anne Carter. He had three sons and two daughters by this wife, and one son and one daughter by his first wife. He died on Cumberland, Island, near St. Mary's, Ga., March 25, 1818.

LAZARUS, Emma, author, was born July 22, 1849, in New York city. She was a shy and impressible child, to whom it was easier and more natural to write than to talk. The outbreak of the civil war excited her first poetical expression, and three years later, when seventeen, her first book was published, which was made up of poems and translations. Classical and romantic subjects found, later, artistic treatment at her hands, and were followed by "Epochs," a poem possessing subjective and biographical value. Her early writings are marked by a profound melancholy, not only the melancholy so common to young writers of sensitive natures, but with her it was the unconscious expression of the inherited sorrow of her race—"the sympathy in the blood." In very young womanhood she became a student of Emerson's writings, which were a stimulus and a recreation to her. The influence was strengthened and confirmed by a correspondence of many years, and a personal friendship, which was powerful in developing and directing her intellectual thought. In 1874 she wrote a romance, "Alide," founded on Goethe's "Autobiography," which was the occasion for a commendatory letter from Turgenieff, and in 1876 she published a tragedy, "The Spagnoletto," which showed a marked advance on previous work. She made a very acceptable translation of Heine's poems, and also many translations from the Hebrew poets of mediæval Spain. The terrible persecution of the Jews in Russia, in 1879, awakened her enthusiasm for the Jews, to which she had previously been indifferent. Hitherto she had found her ideals and inspiration in other nations and literatures; now was unfolded to her the unique history of her splendid race—homeless, and deprived of means of development, but always remaining a strong factor in the world's progress. With her answer to Mme. Ragozin's defence of Russian atrocities, she began her work as defender of her faith and her race, which developed the best expression of her faculties. For years she wrote on the Jewish question, resolved, like Daniel Deronda, to "awaken a movement in other minds," and published in the "American Hebrew" a series of "Epistles to the Hebrews," in which she sought to encourage a "return to the varied pursuits and broad systems of physical and intellectual education" of her ancestors; an organized effort to relieve the sufferings of oppressed Jews in other countries, and a "closer and wider study of Hebrew literature and history." Her efforts were not limited by her pen, but when the fugitives came pouring into the United States she visited them, learned their stories and their sufferings, and in the most practical way sought to mitigate their condition. While under the excitement of these efforts she wrote what has been considered her best work, the "Dance to Death," a drama of the persecution of the Jews in Thuringia in the twelfth century. In 1883 she went abroad, and again in 1885, after illness and bereavement, which brought a loss of vigor and a depression from which she never rallied. She returned home in July, 1887, and died Nov. 19, 1887,

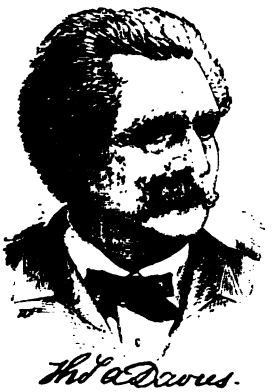
DAVIES, Charles, mathematician, was born in Washington, Litchfield county, Conn., Jan. 22, 1798. He was the second son of Thomas John Davies. Until he was fifteen years of age he attended the public schools in the neighborhood of his home, Black Lake, N. Y., where his parents had settled when he was quite young. During the war of 1812 Gen. Swift, chief of engineers of the U. S. army, visited his father's house, and became interested in the lad. Perceiving at once his evident talent and ambition, he urged that he should be sent to the U. S. military academy at West Point, and interested himself in securing his appointment. He entered the academy in 1814, but did not complete the course, as the necessities of the war demanded an increase of officers, and Dec. 11, 1815, he was graduated and commissioned brevet second lieutenant of light artillery, and acted with this rank in garrison at the New England posts. Aug. 31, 1816, he was transferred to the engineer corps with rank of second lieutenant, and in 1816 resigned this office to accept a position as instructor in the U. S. military academy, and for a period of twenty-one years continued his connection with the institution, serving as assistant professor of mathematics, of natural and experimental philosophy, and as professor of mathematics. During his stay at West Point he married Mary Anne, daughter of Jared Mansfield, lieutenant-colonel of U. S. engineers, and professor at West Point. In 1836 he went to Europe on account of his health, and consequently resigned his position at West Point. In 1837 he returned to America, and was appointed professor of mathematics at Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., where he remained four years. In 1841 he served as a member of the board of visitors to the Military academy, West Point, and Nov. 17th, the same year, was reappointed in the army as paymaster, with rank of major, and remained at West Point until Sept. 30, 1846, when he resigned, and settled in New York city. In 1848–49 he filled the professorship of mathematics and philosophy in the University of the city of New York. In 1857 he accepted the chair of higher mathematics in Columbia college, New York city, which position he retained until 1865, when he retired from duty after an active career of forty years spent in teaching and developing the science of which he was an acknowledged master. Upon his retirement he was appointed emeritus professor. He, like the rest of his family, was an ardent Episcopalian, and took part in the founding of St. Luke's church, to which he donated liberally, and was a member of the vestry. He has written a series of mathematical text-books, which are remarkable for their lucidity. These books cover the entire ground from primary arithmetic to the highest mathematics, and are still in use as the standard of instruction in mathematics at the Military academy. In 1849 he was awarded the degree of doctor of laws from Geneva college, New York. The portrait of Prof. Davies is from an original furnished by A. S. Barnes & Co. He died at Fishkill-on-Hudson Sept. 17, 1876.

Charles Davies

DAVIES, Henry Ebenezer, jurist, was born at Black Lake, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1805, the son of Thomas John and Ruth (Foote) Davies. At the age of fourteen he went to Canandaigua, N. Y., to obtain broader educational facilities than those afforded by the district schools in the neighborhood. Here he became a member of the family of Judge Alfred Conkling, and the judge particularly directed his attention to the legal education of the boy. In April, 1826, soon after he had completed his twenty-first year, he was admitted to the bar in Albany county, and selected Buffalo, then a small town on the western frontier, as a place to begin his professional career. In the winter of 1829–30, he removed to New York city, where he became a partner of his uncle, Samuel A. Foote, which connection he retained until 1848, when Mr. Foote retired from practice. He next formed a partnership with William Kent, which continued until he was elected to the bench. He was a whig in politics, and had much renown as a platform orator, and in 1840 was elected assistant alderman of the city of New York, from the fifteenth ward, and the following year was made alderman, and was also appointed chairman of the committee selected to celebrate the introduction of Croton water into the city of New York. In 1850 he was appointed corporation counsel, and retained the position three years. He was a warm personal friend and the confidential adviser of Millard Fillmore, and in 1855, after Mr. Fillmore's retirement from office, accompanied him abroad. Upon his return to America he was nominated for justice of the supreme court of the state of New York, to supply the vacancy caused by the demise of Judge R. H. Morris, and was elected. In the fall of 1859 he was elected to the court of appeals for a term of eight years, during the last two of which he filled the position of chief justice. He declined re-election at the completion of his term, and resumed the practice of law in New York city, in partnership with Noah Davis. He was counsel for the Mutual life insurance company, and a member of other large corporations, but employed himself chiefly in chamber practice, and as referee in important cases, for which he was particularly fitted through his long experience on the bench. On July 1, 1835, he married Rebecca Waldo Tappan, a daughter of John Tappan, a well-known merchant of Boston, Mass. He was faithful to the church of his ancestors, and a prominent member of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal church, Matteawan, Dutchess county, N. Y. He was for a long period a director of the Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and was its president during the last year of his life. In 1870 he accepted the position of Dean of the law school of the University of New York, which place he held until his death. He received the degree of LL.D. from the university and also from Amherst college. He died in New York city Dec. 17, 1881.

DAVIES, Thomas Alfred, soldier and civil engineer, was born at Black Lake, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1809, the youngest child of Thomas John and Ruth (Foote) Davies. His youth, up to the age of sixteen years, was passed on his father's farm. He then secured an appointment as a cadet in the U. S. military academy at West Point, which institution he entered July 1, 1825, and after completing the full course, was graduated in 1829, and was at once commissioned as brevet second lieutenant of the 1st regiment of infantry, U. S. army. He served for one year with this rank at Fort Crawford, in what was then the territory of Wisconsin, at that time considered to be on the extreme western frontier of the United States, and was subsequently ordered to West Point, where

he remained until 1831, filling the position of quartermaster of the post most of the time. He then resigned his commission in the army, and entered the mercantile house of Goodhue & Co., New York city, with which he was connected until the panic of 1837, when he accepted a position as civil engineer in the construction of the Croton aqueduct, and also took a leading part in the erection of the High Bridge across the Harlem river. Aug. 24, 1844, he married Mrs. Maria White of New York city. He was among the first to offer his services to the government at the outbreak of the civil war, and May 13, 1861, was appointed colonel of the 16th regiment of New York volunteers. He was subsequently assigned to the command of the 2d brigade of the 5th division of the army of the Potomac, and led the advance on the march to Centreville. March 7, 1862, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, and ordered to the western armies under command of Gen. Halleck. June 11, 1865, he was commissioned brevet major-general of volunteers for "gallant and meritorious service," and the war having been successfully terminated, he resigned his commission and returned to his home in New York city, where he has since resided. He has invented and patented some ingenious improvements on the construction of railroads, and has also written a series of valuable books on subjects bearing upon the mysteries of creation, in which he shows the harmony of the account as given in Genesis with the action of existing laws of nature. His other works are: "Adam and Ha-Adam," "Genesis Disclosed," and "An Answer to Hugh Miller." He has always been a consistent adherent of the Protestant Episcopal church, and one of the oldest and most influential members of St. Bartholmew's church, New York city, and has done much to advance the faith of his ancestors.



Thos. A. Davies.

DAVIES, Henry Eugene, soldier, was born in New York city July 2, 1836, the eldest son of Judge Henry E. Davies. He received his preparatory education at private schools in New York, and subsequently attended Harvard and Williams colleges, and was graduated with distinction from Columbia law school, in the class of 1857, and in July of that year was admitted to the bar as attorney and counselor of the supreme court of the state of New York, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in that city. He was married at Fishkill-on-Hudson Aug. 10, 1858, to Julia, daughter of John S. Rich and Julia Van Voorhies. He entered the United States service at the commencement of the civil war. As captain of the 5th New York volunteer infantry, August, 1861, he was promoted a major of 2d New York cavalry, and served as major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, until September, 1863, when he was brevetted brigadier-general U. S. volunteers, and appointed to the command of a brigade of cavalry in the army of the Potomac, and served in this capacity until the termination of the war, after which he returned to New York city, and resumed his law practice. He was Public Administrator of New York city for a period of three years, closing his term Jan. 1, 1869. From 1870 to 1873 he was assistant district attorney of the United States, after which he refused to hold office, and has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession. He resides at Fishkill-on-Hudson, at the country-seat which previously belonged to his father.

DAVIES, Charles Frederick, soldier, was born in the city of New York June 27, 1838, second son of Judge Henry E. Davies. He received an education intended to fit him for commercial pursuits, and at an early age entered the Australian Shipping House, of which Sir Roderick W. Cameron was then and is now the chief. In this business he continued for several years, and his energy and fidelity to duty gave him every promise of a successful business career, but at the breaking out of the civil war he felt it his duty to abandon these prospects and devote himself to the service of his country. He first accepted a position as lieutenant in the 5th New York volunteers, the regiment in which his elder brother held a commission as captain, but his business experience and ability as an accountant were soon recognized, and in July, 1861, he was appointed major and paymaster of U. S. volunteers. He served through the war, and not only performed the duties of his office with such intelligence and fidelity as won the praise of his immediate superiors, but on occasions when opportunity afforded, was distinguished by the personal gallantry which he displayed in battle, when acting as volunteer aide to general officers, with whom he was at the time serving. For his excellent service during the war he received in June, 1865, the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, and in recognition of his marked ability he was assigned to the arduous duty of mustering out of service and making final payment to the great host of New York volunteers whom the close of the war had discharged from service. For the period of four months he was actively engaged in this service at Albany, and obliged to labor so continuously that he had no opportunity for rest or even sleep, and finally breaking down from exhaustion went home to his father's house, where after a short illness his life was closed. His lamented and untimely death was the immediate result of exposure in the field, and subsequent and exhausting labor in the discharge of his official duties, and his name is numbered among the many heroes who in those trying days were required to give their lives to their country. He died at Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1865.

NIEDRINGHAUS, Frederick G., representative in congress, was born in Suebbeckke, Westphalia, Germany, Oct. 21, 1837, received a school education, and was placed in his father's shop and trained in general mechanics, particularly in glazing, painting, and tinning. He emigrated to the United States, reaching St. Louis, Mo., at the age of eighteen years. Here he began work at the tinner's bench, at $4 per week, of which he saved $1.50. Joined by a brother the two worked for two years at the bench, and then started business for themselves, which was a success from the beginning, the addition of two branches being speedily called for. In 1862 they began the stamping of tinware; in 1866 their business was incorporated under the name of St. Louis Stamping company, of which Mr. Niedringhaus is president. In 1874 they entered upon the making of "granite ironware." In 1881 they established extensive rolling mills, and in all their works they now employ about 1,200 people. He was elected as representative to the fifty-first U. S. congress as a republican, receiving 14,210 votes against 13,020 for all others. He has made for himself in his congressional service, a good name, as a shrewd and practical legislator.

As a specimen of his congressional oratory we may cite from a speech on "The World's Fair in 1892," in which he advocated the claims of his adopted city to the distinction of having that exposition held within her limits, as follows: "Now, to speak of St. Louis. Being a St. Louisian, whose characteristic, as everybody knows, is modesty, to come here to sing our own praise is very unnatural. (Laughter.) St. Louisians are the most hospitable people on the globe: and we will prove it to you in 1892 when you come to visit the fair. St. Louis people know how to hold a fair; they know how to make expositions a success. We have often been asked here, 'Why haven't we heard more about St. Louis?' We have often had to stand rebuked by visiting people. Last summer we had the pleasure of having with us a committee of congressional gentlemen—the Oklahoma committee. (Laughter.) And one of its members, the gentleman from Mississippi, in the early morning ascended the dome of our court house (laughter and applause), and there, sir, from its top, viewed the city as it spread out about him on many hills, slopes, and over broad plains. (Applause.) He saw two cities. (Laughter.) Yes, sir, and he saw more. (Renewed laughter.) I will explain. (Laughter and applause.) Oh, no; that is enough. He saw stretched out before him a sea of houses, with streets north and south parallel with the river, fifteen miles long, cut at right angles east and west eight or nine miles; and as he stood there in the morning hour (laughter and applause), the sun shedding its golden beams upon roofs and steeples (applause), upon mighty business buildings, factories, and private houses, it came from the bosom of his heart like spontaneous combustion. (Great laughter and applause.) Noticing, too, that the horizon was about equal distance in all directions (renewed laughter and applause), he exclaimed, 'This is the centre of the universe.' (Long-continued laughter and applause.)." To this may be added his naïve acknowledgment in the house of representatives that he had himself written his biography for the congressional directory.

FULLER, Sarah Margaret, Marchioness Ossoli, authoress, was born at Cambridgeport, Mass., May 3, 1810. She was the oldest of eight children born to Timothy and Margaret (Crane) Fuller. Her father was an able and public-spirited man, holding high official position, but while mentally gifted was opinionated and injudicious. Her mother was of good Puritan stock, and a woman of peculiarly winning and attractive personality. The father took charge of Margaret's early education, beginning when she was six years of age to teach her Latin, and ever after continued this forcing process, which finally undermined her physical constitution. At the age of fifteen she was a prodigy of learning, being proficient in Latin, Greek, French, and Italian, as well as a deep student of literature. Her associates and friends during this period of her life—Holmes, William Henry Channing, James Freeman Clarke, Richard Henry Dana, and others, were such as to wonderfully stimulate and develop her. Her family removed to Groton, Mass., in 1833. Two years later her father died, and Margaret, gathering the younger children together, knelt and pledged herself to a life-long fidelity to them, which meant a renunciation of cherished hopes and plans. About this time she first met Ralph Waldo Emerson, with whom she was afterward on terms of intimate friendship, visiting him at his home in Concord. She taught school in Boston and Providence; in Boston she was with A. Bronson Alcott, and gave, besides, private lessons in French, German, and Italian. The Fuller family removed to Jamaica Plain, Mass., in 1839, Margaret having with her two private pupils. Soon after she formed what was known as a conversational club, gathering around her a circle of the brightest and most alert women in Boston. Among its members were Mrs. Lydia Maria Lamb, Mrs. Ellis Gray Loring, the wives of Emerson and Parker, and Maria White, afterward Mrs. Lowell. Margaret Fuller delighted in philosophical themes, and in criticism of art and literature, and while the members took an active part, her habit of monologue rendered her manner disagreeable to some persons. In 1840 she became principal editor of the "Dial" (afterward to be succeeded by Emerson), a journal devoted to transcendental philosophy, which met with a storm of criticism at the very outset, the editors being designated as "Zanies, Bedlamites, and considerably madder than the Mormons." Among its contributors were Emerson, Parker, Hedge, Alcott, Channing, and Clarke. This periodical died after four years of precarious life. Her connection with "Brook Farm" has been greatly exaggerated. She never lived there, was not a stockholder, and did not wholly endorse it, although she occasionally went there. Her literary work at this period consisted of translations from the German, "Summer on the Lakes" (which was the record of a season's tour through what was then called "the far West") and "Woman in the Nineteenth Century." In December, 1844, what she called her "business life" began when she went to New York to assume the position of literary critic on the "Tribune." Her home was for a time with the Greeleys, and we find her writing in the "Tribune" about picture galleries, the theater, philharmonic concerts, German opera, Ole Bull's performance on the violin, and Mr. Hudson's lectures on Shakspere. The breadth of her work on practical and philanthropic topics was remarkable. She visited the recesses of "Five Points," and under the guidance of William Henry Channing became conversant with all phases and conditions of life and society. This practical work disproves what is often said of her, that she sought nothing but self-culture, and Mr. Greeley himself testifies "for every effort to limit vice, ignorance, and misery, she had a ready, eager ear and a willing hand." After nearly two years of this labor she sailed for Europe, Aug. 18, 1846, with Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Spring. After extensive traveling, meeting Carlyle, Wordsworth, DeQuincey, Harriet Martineau (whom she had previously seen in America), Mazzini, and most of the foremost people of the day, she established herself in Rome in the spring of 1847. Here she resided during the revolution of 1848, and through the siege by the French in the year after. In December, 1847, she was married to Giovanni Angelo, Marquis Ossoli, a gentleman of rank. The story of her courtship and marriage is a very romantic one. Sept. 5, 1848, her child, Angelo Philip Eugene Ossoli, was born. During the siege of Rome by the French, she took

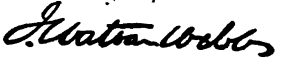
an active part in caring for the wounded, and was in charge of the Hospital of the Trinity to the Pilgrims. "Mazzini, chief of the Triumviri, who, better than any man in Rome knew her worth, often expressed his admiration for her high character." She was loved with all the passionate fervor of the Italian nature, for her ministrations of devotion. When Rome was captured by the French in June, 1849, the husband and wife went to Rieti, a village in the mountains of Abruzzi, where their child had been left. They soon returned to Florence, spending a short but delightful season there. May 17, 1850, they sailed from Leghorn on the merchant vessel "Elizabeth," having as fellow passengers Horace Sumner, a younger brother of Charles Sumner, and Celeste Paolini, a young Italian girl. When the vessel was almost in port, their trunks being packed for landing, after a severe storm, the vessel was driven on the shores of Fire Island, and father, mother, and child were drowned. Her biography has been written by Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Henry Channing, and James Freeman Clarke, all of them her intimate friends, and each giving a different view of her life. It is undoubtedly true that she was a woman of genius, possessing brilliant gifts. There are passages of power and beauty in her prose works, but her poetry is of inferior quality. She was gifted as a critic, her articles showing great insight. She was considered the pioneer of the cause of the elevation of woman. She wrote much for magazines, besides publishing several books. The date of her death is July 19, 1850.

CONWELL, Russell H., clergyman and lecturer, was born at Worthington, Hampshire county, Mass., Feb. 15, 1842, and spent his early years on a small farm in the most sterile and mountainous portion of that region. He kept along with his classes in the district school by studying in the evenings, as he was compelled much of the time to engage in manual labor during school hours. By hard work and rigid economy he earned enough money to pay for his food, clothing and tuition while attending an academy at Wilbraham, Mass., and in 1860 entered upon the law course at Yale college. To save time and expense, he employed a private tutor to instruct him in the academic course. But the war of the rebellion interrupted his studies in 1862, and took him to the field as a captain of infantry. He afterward served as a staff officer in the artillery service. At the close of the war he went to Minnesota, and began the practice of law there, having completed his legal course by private study while in the army. In 1867 he represented the state of Minnesota as its emigration agent to Germany. In 1868 he was engaged as foreign correspondent to the New York "Tribune," and the year following as the traveling correspondent of the Boston "Traveller," and in 1870 was sent by these two journals to different countries of Asia, and made the entire circuit of the globe. He is a writer of singular brilliancy and power. In 1870 he published his first book, "Why and How the Chinese Emigrate." It has been followed by many others of a historical and biographical character. He was the friend and traveling companion of Bayard Taylor, and his biography of that poet and traveler had an extended sale. After practicing law for a time in Boston he was ordained to the ministry in 1879, and in 1881 became pastor of Grace Baptist church in Philadelphia. The church at once entered upon a career of great prosperity. His eloquence, his marvelous descriptive powers, his great earnestness and devotion to the interests of his people, rapidly increased the membership of the church and his influence in Philadelphia. In 1891 the Temple was completed on North Broad street, with a seating capacity of 4,000 people. In 1888 Dr. Conwell founded Temple college, an educational institution now connected with his church, and largely supported by the income he derives from his public lectures. Dr. Conwell has been remarkably successful as a public lecturer ever since 1870. His "Silver Crown; or, Born a King," "Acres of Diamonds," "Lessons of Travel," "Heroism of a Private Life" are models of lyceum lectures, and have given him a national reputation as a platform orator. They are unique, and are filled with good sense, brilliant with new suggestions, and always inspire his hearers to noble life and deeds. Dr. Conwell has kept in touch with the spirit of church extension, and his influence is felt outside his own congregation.

HEVERIN, James Henry, lawyer, was born near Dover, Del., Apr. 21, 1844. He obtained his early education at a school near his home and at academies in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In 1861 he entered the sophomore class at Princeton college, and was graduated in 1864. Both at school and college he progressed rapidly in his studies, was an omnivorous reader of the best works in the libraries, and in debate showed remarkable powers of oratory. Soon after graduation he entered the middle class at Harvard law school, remained there one year, continued his legal studies in Boston, Mass., during another year, and was admitted to the bar at Dover, Del., in 1866. In the same year he married Ada Cator, daughter of Dr. H. C. Cator of Syracuse, N. Y. The following year he settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where his abilities were soon shown in the practice of his profession, and he won success in almost every case in which he was engaged. In 1869 he was chosen assistant district attorney of Philadelphia, and disposed of 700 cases during the first month in office, displaying great activity and untiring energy. After serving two years in this position, he declined a reappointment. Mr. Heverin was elected delegate-at-large from Philadelphia to the convention which amended the state constitution in 1872. Although the youngest member of the convention, his ability as a public speaker soon gained him prominence in that body, and he took an active part in its deliberations. In 1882 he was appointed assistant U. S. attorney-general in the court of Alabama Claims, a position which gave opportunity for the use of his wealth of legal learning. In his general practice he has had a large clientage, covering nearly the whole range of the legal profession. He has been attorney for a number of the largest corporations in the country, and counsel for the leading newspapers and theatres of Philadelphia. As a speaker he holds the attention of judges, jury, and auditors, and when pleading an important cause, he becomes absorbed in his subject, and pours forth a continuous stream of eloquence. His studied speeches show amplitude of thought and illustration, and are models of correct composition. Mr. Heverin ranks among the foremost forensic advocates in his state.

WEBB, Samuel Blatchley, soldier, was born at Wethersfield, Conn., Dec. 15, 1753. He was descended from Richard Webb, of Gloucestershire, Eng., who was settled in Boston in 1632, and went with the Rev. Thomas Hooker to Hartford, Conn., in 1635. His mother had married Silas Deane, and as his private secretary Samuel was active in the discussions that preceded the revolution. In the history of Hartford county, by J. Hammond Trumbull, we find that S. B. Webb was first lieutenant of Capt. Chester's company, and the services of that company are spoken of as follows: "This is the same company that fought at Bunker Hill, and whose brilliant performance there rendered glorious the part taken by Connecticut in that action." In command of a company of light infantry Lieut. Webb marched to Boston directly after the engagements at Concord and Lexington, and in the battle of Bunker Hill was wounded, and subsequently commended for his gallantry in general orders. A letter that he wrote to Silas Deane describing that battle is now in the possession of the Connecticut historical society at Hartford. In 1775 he was appointed aide to Gen. Israel Putnam, and a year later he was made private secretary and aide-de-camp to Washington, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and in that capacity he wrote the order for making public the declaration of independence in New York city July 9, 1776. The following extracts from his private journal show to whom credit is due for refusing to receive despatches directed to *Mr.* Washington: "New York, July 14, 1776. A flag of truce appeared; Col. Reid and myself went down to meet it. About halfway between Governor's and Staten islands Lieut. Brown, of the Eagle, offered a letter from Lord Howe, directed 'Mr. George Washington,' which, on account of its direction, we refused to receive, and parted with the usual compliments. New York, July 17, 1776. A flag of truce from the enemy, with an answer from Gen. Howe about the resolves sent yesterday, directed 'George Washington, Esq.,' which was refused." Col. Webb took part in the battles of Long Island, Princeton, White Plains and Trenton, being wounded in the last two engagements. In 1777 he raised and organized the 3d Connecticut regiment, which he equipped mostly from his own resources. With it he took part in Gen. Parsons's disastrous expedition to Long Island, and there was captured, with his command, and not exchanged until three years later, when he was promoted to the brevet rank of brigadier-general, and given the command under Washington which had been held by Steuben. His house at Wethersfield, Conn., is still standing, and there, in May, 1781, he entertained Gen. Washington and Count Rochambeau in their important conference. He was one of the thirteen who met at Fishkill, in the Verplanck House, to prepare the constitution of the Society of the Cincinnati in 1793. When Washington took the oath of office as first president of the United States, Gen. Webb was the grand marshal. After 1789 Gen. Webb resided at Claverack, Columbia county, N. Y., where he died Dec. 3, 1807.

WEBB, James Watson, journalist and diplomatist, was born in Claverack, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1802, the son of Gen. Samuel Blatchley Webb of the revolutionary army, and the father of Alexander S. Webb, who took a prominent part in the civil war, and is now president of the College of the city of New York. He was privately educated, and at the age of seventeen, an army career being opposed by his guardian, he ran away to Washington, first securing a letter of identification as the son of Gen. Samuel B. Webb, from Gov. Clinton of New York. Reserving enough money to defray his expenses to Washington, he devoted the remainder of his ready means to "seeing the sights" in New York city. Arriving at Washington, he was very kindly received by John C. Calhoun, then the secretary of war, who at first firmly refused to commission him, on account of the claims of West Point graduates, but was finally prevailed upon to do so by young Webb's writing a statement of his own claims as opposed to those of graduates of West Point. Mr. Calhoun appointed him lieutenant in the 4th battalion of artillery, with orders to report at Governor's Island, New York harbor. In after years, when Gen. Webb had become an important factor in politics, his consideration for Calhoun, though they differed widely in principles, was an illustration of his leading characteristic, attachment to those who had done him a kindness. To show the continuance of this relationship, we recall that he was invited to Washington by the leading whig senators, particularly Webster and Mangum, to oppose President Polk's war policy regarding the northwestern boundary question, partly because of his position on that question, and partly because of his personal relations with Calhoun. The satisfactory settlement of that momentous question was due in no small measure to the direct action of Gen. Webb. At the reduction of the army in 1821, he was detailed to Chicago. In January, 1823, information was received of an intended Indian uprising, with a view to the massacre of Col. Snelling's regiment (located at St. Anthony's Falls, Minn.). In order to warn Col. Snelling, it was necessary to send a messenger to Fort Armstrong on the Mississippi. Owing to the danger—it being winter, and all the surrounding Indians on the point of uprising—a volunteer was called for, as the weakness of Col. McNeil's command forbade sending a party. Young Webb, then twenty years old, undertook the duty, and with a picked companion and one Indian guide he set out to reach Fort Armstrong, in spite of hostile Indians, intense cold, and snow eight inches deep. On foot through the woods and over the prairies, across the entire state of Illinois, he struggled, and for the last two days and three nights, pursued by the fleet-footed Winnebagoes, he took no rest, until he finally made his way through an encircling band of hostile savages who surrounded Fort Armstrong, into the fort itself. From there a courier was sent up the Mississippi to Fort Snelling, whose warning enabled the garrison to prevent the uprising. In 1825 he was appointed adjutant of the 3d regiment, and in September, 1827, resigned his commission, becoming the proprietor and principal editor of the New York "Morning Courier." In 1829 he purchased the New York "Enquirer," and combined it with the "Courier." He revolutionized the then system of news-gathering, building for this purpose the schooner Courier and Enquirer, unquestionably the strongest and fastest craft of her class that had ever been built at that day, and thereby gave a new impetus to the newspaper press, which has continued to this day. In 1849 he was appointed minister to Austria, but was not confirmed by the senate, chiefly through the instrumentality of Mr. Clay, whose opposition sprang from Gen. Webb's advocacy of



the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the presidency. His political career was a remarkable example of a brilliant mind governed solely by impulses of right. He believed in a tariff and a U. S. bank, and when Gen. Jackson advocated them, Gen. Webb lent the aid of his immense influence to their support. When Jackson abandoned the U. S. bank, Gen. Webb still believed in and clung to it, and though otherwise in full accord with the president, he strongly condemned him for striking certain officers from the roll of the navy. He aided in consolidating, and gave the name of whig to the party that sprang into existence in opposition to democracy. His allegiance was given only to his own principles, and those principles always sounded the alarm for opposition to any whose integrity he doubted, whether political or moral, and during the time when the slavocracy threatened the life of the nation, his great paper thundered for "freedom, liberty, union: freedom and liberty, one and inseparable, now and forever; and union, everlasting union among the states, for our own benefit, and for the benefit of mankind." In 1861 he was appointed and confirmed minister to Turkey, without his knowledge or consent. He declined by telegraph, and was immediately and unanimously appointed and confirmed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the empire of Brazil, which post he accepted and filled for eight years. He journeyed to Brazil, *via* Fontainebleau, France, by request of President Lincoln, and there met Louis Napoleon by appointment, and explained to him the cause of the secession, our determination to put it down, and our ability to maintain the blockade of the southern coast, if not interfered with. Having been a highly prized personal friend and constant correspondent of Napoleon for over a quarter of a century, this interview, as stated by our Minister to Paris, Mr. Dayton, had a most important effect upon the then state of affairs. Those years in Brazil were pregnant with constant successions of critical crises. His predecessors had traitorously fled, and he was at first received by a government openly expressing ill will toward us, and by the bitter enmity of England's Envoy. Conquering both by sheer force of character, he secured from Brazil respectful treatment, and from the English government the recall of its disgraced Envoy, doing the last at the risk of his own life. Through his diplomatic genius, his fearless defense of the right, which caused him to disregard all but considerations of justice and principle, even at the risk of offending the great Napoleon in their private correspondence, he, through his confidential intercourse with that emperor, secured the peaceful withdrawal of the French from Mexico in March, 1867, a fitting crown to his brilliant diplomatic career. After returning finally from Brazil, he passed the remainder of his life in New York city, and died there June 7, 1884.

WEBB, Alexander Stewart, educator, was born in New York city Feb. 15, 1835, a son of Gen. James Watson Webb, and was educated at private schools, and at West Point academy, where he was graduated in 1855. He was then commissioned lieutenant in the 2d artillery, and served in the Florida campaign, and on frontier duty in Minnesota during the period from 1855–57. In the latter year he was appointed assistant professor of mathematics at West Point, and in February, 1861, was detailed to form a new battery from among the soldiers there. This battery, under Capt. (afterward General) Griffin, went to Washington during the same month, and took post in Judiciary square. It was from this company that young Webb was detailed to guard, with soldiers in citizens' clothes, the headquarters of Gen. Scott, the old soldier refusing to allow any guard around his house. He was then detailed to light battery A, and proceeded to Fort Pickens, Fla., then in a state of siege. He left Fort Pickens to take part with this battery in the first Bull Run battle, remaining at Centerville to cover the retreat the night after McDowell's defeat; he was then made assistant chief of artillery of the army of the Potomac; was next major of the 1st Rhode Island volunteers, but never joined the regiment. He served with the army of the Potomac during the summer of 1862; was appointed assistant inspector-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and shortly afterward chief of staff of the 5th army corps, on the special recommendation of Gen. McClellan. In November, 1862, he was appointed inspector of artillery, and assigned to duty at Camp Barry, Washington, where he remained till January, 1863, when he returned to the field, and served as assistant inspector-general, 5th corps, until June 29th, when he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and placed in command of the 2d brigade, 2d division, of the 2d corps. He was present with his brigade at the battle of Gettysburg, and in repulsing Pickett's famous charge on the third day, was conspicuous for his bravery and military skill. At the "angle" he met that division, and was mainly instrumental in its repulse, being wounded while leading his men. Subsequently he was awarded by Gen. Meade a bronze medal for "distinguished personal gallantry on that ever memorable field." He was brevetted major (U. S. army) for the part he took in that struggle. He was in command of the 2d division, 2d corps for one year, and during the Rapidan campaign, at Bristow Station, his division, leading the 2d corps, received the attack of the whole of Hill's corps. From this Confederate corps he took six guns, and more than 2,000 prisoners. For this he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel (U. S. army). When Gen. Grant joined Gen. Meade his division was consolidated into a brigade, and this brigade, on the plank road, fought with Field, Wilcox, and McLaws from half-past five in the morning until half-past one in the afternoon, losing 975 men. McLaws states in his report that the Confederates could not force back this brigade. He was in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, and was severely wounded during the last day's fight, May 12, 1864, and forced to retire from active service for the rest of the year, being brevetted colonel (U. S. army) for gallant and meritorious services at Spottsylvania. While on sick leave, Aug. 1, 1864, he was brevetted major-general United States volunteers for gallant and distinguished conduct at Gettysburg, at Bristow Station, at the battles in the Wilderness, and at Spottsylvania. Jan. 11, 1865, he returned to active service as chief-of-staff to Gen. George G. Meade, commanding the army of the Potomac in the operations before Petersburg, and so served during the campaign, which resulted in the surrender of the Confederates under Gen. Lee, March 13, 1865; he was brevetted brigadier-general (U. S. army) for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign, which terminated with the surrender of Gen. Lee, and, at the same time, was brevetted major-general (U. S. army) for gallant and meritorious services during the civil war. In June, 1865, he was assigned to duty by the president with the rank of major-general (U. S. army) to act as inspector-general of the military division of the Atlantic. Gen. Webb was mustered out of the volunteer

service Jan. 15, 1866, and became principal assistant professor of geography, history, and ethics at West Point. On the reorganization of the army he was appointed lieutenant-colonel 44th infantry, which regiment he commanded in the department of Washington, then as major-general (U. S. army) commanded first military district, April, 1869, and was, at his own request, discharged from the service, Dec. 3, 1870. In the reorganization of the army Gen. Webb was made to suffer, during his absence from Washington, by the clause that required that volunteer officers should be promoted in the new regiments to the exclusion of regular officers, and, after a consolidation was directed, it was found that his position as lieutenant-colonel would bring him under men who had served far below him in the field. Being entitled to retire as major-general, and suffering from wounds received in action, he went to his home to await orders. At this time he was elected president of the College of the City of New York, and took charge of that institution in August, 1869. To finish his military career it is well to state that the retiring board, before which he appeared in 1870, wanted evidence of Gen. Webb's disability, which he did not know it was necessary for him to furnish. Through this misunderstanding the board failed to recommend his retirement, and Gen. Webb resigned. The board has ever since this asked to be reconvened in order that it might correct its errors. A bill has been brought before congress, the passage of which has been urged by nineteen different states, retiring Gen. Webb as major-general of the United States army for distinguished personal gallantry at Gettysburg, Bristow Station, and Spottsylvania Court House. The College of the City of New York had 447 students when Gen. Webb took charge of it, and it cost the city $125,000 a year. It has now 1,400 students, and the cost to the city is $147,000 a year. His system of government is entirely unlike that which is found in any other college, and is altogether original with himself. After having been a successful instructor of mathematics, English, and law at West Point, he came to the college fully equipped as an instructor. He has overcome prejudice and managed its affairs so as to command the respect of all citizens of all parties. He has saved the institution, and given it a position so high among the colleges of the country, that its diploma is respected in all schools of law, medicine, and intellectual science throughout the Union. In 1870 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Hobart college. He has published "The Peninsula: McClellan's Campaign of 1862" (New York, 1882), and articles on the civil war in the "Century Magazine."

HALL, William Edward, soldier, was born at Sparta, now Tarrytown, N. Y., May 13, 1796. He early removed to Albany, N. Y., where he learned the business of making musical instruments. In 1812 he was in New York city, and on the outbreak of the war joined the army, and served with distinction until peace was declared. After the war he became a member of the state militia; was for several years colonel of the 8th (then 3d) regiment; about 1846 rose to the rank of brigadier-general, commanding 2d brigade N. Y. state militia, and in this position won the esteem of his comrades and the general public. In 1821 he established a music-publishing business on Franklin square, New York city, with Mr. Firth, under the firm name of Firth & Hall, which was subsequently and for many years Wm. E. Hall & Son, and occupied a prominent position in the trade. In 1861–62 Gen. Hall was actively engaged in raising and forwarding troops to the seat of war, and in 1863 commanded a brigade of New York state militia sent to Pennsylvania during the Confederate raid in that state. He was active at the Astor place riots, commanding the brigade ordered out by the governor. Although a brave and determined soldier, he possessed a kind heart, and on this occasion he ordered his men to "fire high," thereby saving many innocent lives, and successfully dispersing the rioters. His son and grandson served in the civil war at the same time with himself. Gen. Hall retired from active service in 1863, and devoted himself to business. He was one of the first members of the American institute, and for several years was its president, and was also president of the society of Mechanics and Tradesmen; he was a member of the state senate and of the common council, and was chairman of the whig general committee. In all these positions he discharged his political duties honestly, and commanded the affection and respect of all good citizens. He was honorable, genial, kindly and generous, and a devoted friend. Gen. Hall died May 3, 1874.

HALL, James Frederick, soldier, was born in New York city in February, 1824, the son of Gen. William Edward Hall. At the early age of fourteen he left school and entered the music-publishing house of his father, aiding in conducting a prosperous business until the outbreak of the civil war. When the first call for troops was made in the summer of 1861, Mr. Hall assisted Gen. Welch, commissary-general of ordnance of the state, to equip twenty-eight regiments for the field. As soon as this was done he set to work to fit out a regiment for himself, selecting his men for their physical ability and mechanical skill, and Mr. Parrott of the West Point foundry, presented him with a full battery of field guns. It was known as the Parrott battery. This regiment was mustered into service Oct. 10, 1861, with James F. Hall as its major. He was soon promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, subsequently rose to the rank of colonel, and in 1864, for distinguished services was brevetted brigadier-general. Gen. Hall's services in the field were at the capture of Port Royal; he constructed the works on Tybee Island, and distinguished himself at the capture of Fort Pulaski, for which services he received commendation from several officers. He also took part in the battles of Pocotalizo and Olustee, was present at the capture of Morris Island and at the two attacks on Fort Wagner. He co-operated with Gen. Sherman against Savannah and Charleston, and when Lee had been driven out of Richmond and the Federal troops were encircling the Confederate forces, Gen. Grant selected Gen. Hall for important services. Gen. Hall was present at Appomattox on the occasion of Gen. Lee's surrender. For two years he acted as provost marshal general of the Department of the South, and performed the arduous duties of that office most satisfactorily. After the war his promotion as brevet brigadier-general was confirmed by the U. S. senate. At the close of the war his father urged him to return to his business, which had suffered by his absence, but he was appointed inspector of customs, and subsequently assistant appraiser of the port of New York, and was also a member of the staff of Gov. Fenton of New York. Gen. Hall was a deserving officer, and was possessed of brilliant courage and remarkable energy. His personal traits endeared him to a large circle of friends. He was a consistent Christian, an Episcopalian, a man of strong attachments and of large heart. He died Jan. 9, 1884, leaving a widow and two children.

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1904

W. H. Harrison

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HARRISON, William Henry, ninth president of the United States, was born at Berkeley, Charles City Co., Va., Feb. 9, 1773. His father, Ben Harrison, was a direct descendant of the famous Col. Harrison, officer in the army of Oliver Cromwell of England. He was speaker of the Virginia house of burgesses and afterward a zealous member of the Continental congress; and the same Ben Harrison, June 10, 1776, as chairman of the committee of the whole in congress, reported to that body the resolution declaring the independence of the British colonies. William Henry Harrison was a studious lad; there were books at Berkely and he made good use of them. There is no record of the precise dates of his entry into or his graduation from Hampden-Sidney College, but after leaving it he turned his attention to the study of medicine. He was but sixteen when Washington became president in 1789, but it was a time when the few educated young men of the republic matured early, and his future was to be cast in a way which made him no exception to the rule. It was a period of alarm and danger upon the western frontier, from the incursions of Indians incited more or less directly by English influence, and so serious had the troubles come to be that the tide of westward progress threatened to cease, or at least to be checked. At this time young Harrison announced his intention to enter the United States army. Robert Morris, the celebrated financier, under whose guardianship he had been placed, was so opposed to the project that he went to President Washington to consult him as to the best means of counteracting it. But the president overruled the financier's objections, and in April, 1791, caused a commission to be issued to the young man as ensign of the 1st regiment, United States artillery, the regiment being at that time in the heart of the Indian country, on the site of the present city of Cincinnati, Ohio. Not long after he joined the command one of Gen. St. Clair's veterans wrote of him: "I would as soon have thought of putting my wife into the army as this boy, but I have been out with him, and I find that those smooth cheeks are on a wise head, and that slight form is almost as tough as any one's weather-beaten carcass." His performance of duty was such as soon drew to him the attention of Gen. Anthony Wayne, who succeeded St. Clair after the disastrous defeat of the latter's army by Indians, Nov. 19, 1791, and during the next year he was made a lieutenant. It is noted that he had already learned one lesson not always learned by military men, the value of perfect sobriety in spite of all temptation to the use of intoxicating liquors. Dec. 23, 1793, a strong detachment of infantry and artillery occupied the ground where St. Clair had been defeated, and built a fort called Fort Recovery. In the general order of thanks for the excellent performance of a perilous duty, Lieut. Harrison received especial mention. At the battle of the Miami, Aug. 20, 1794, he was under constant and great exposure, winning the marked approbation of Gen. Wayne, who said of him in despatches to the war department: "My faithful and gallant aide-de-camp, Lieut. Harrison, rendered the most essential service by communicating my orders in every direction, and by his conduct and bravery exciting troops to press for victory." And at the close of the campaign of 1795 he was made a captain of artillery, and placed in command of the important post of Fort Washington (now Cincinnati), with orders to report and watch all movements in what was then Spanish Louisiana, the vast unknown Southwest and West. By the Jay treaty of 1794, Great Britain surrendered its possession of posts upon American soil and Capt. Harrison received and occupied the several posts in his territorial limits for the United States government. And shortly after getting his captain's commission, he married Anna, daughter of J. C. Symmes, founder of the Miami settlement and one of the United States judges of the territory, thus allying himself by a new and permanent tie to the pioneers of the western border. In 1791 he resigned his military commission and was at once appointed a secretary of the northwestern territory, being also ex-officio lieutenant-governor, and in the frequent prolonged absences of his superior, acting governor. When the territory was declared (1798) to be entitled by its population to a delegate in the United States congress, the almost unanimous choice of the voters fell (1799) upon young Harrison, and he took his seat in the body at the age of twenty-six. Here he soon secured the passage of a resolution providing for a committee of investigation into the existing land laws for the public domain, and as chairman of the committee (a trust never before and perhaps never

W. H. Harrison

since conferred upon a territorial delegate) he reported a bill which when passed worked a revolution in the management of the public lands of the United States, so that the entire country west of the Pennsylvania border, to the shore of the Pacific Ocean, owes its facility of settlement and the wise distribution of its area among many, instead of its absorption by a smaller number of owners, to the clear-headed statesmanship of the young representative of the northwestern territory. By the discussions in connection with the passage of this bill (somewhat modified by the U. S. senate) his name became more widely and more favorably known than those of some men who had been long in congress. In 1800 the northwestern territory was divided and he became, by appointment of President John Adams, the governor of the new territory of Indiana, including the present states of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, to which position he was subsequently reappointed under Presidents Jefferson and Madison. He entered upon the duties of the office (which

carried with it the superintendency of Indian affairs) in 1801 Then there were but three considerable settlements in all the territory, one Clark's grant, very nearly opposite Louisville, Ky., one at Vincennes on the Wabash river in what is now Indiana, and the third a string of French villages along the Mississippi, from Kaskaskia (Ill.), to Cohokia in the present Missouri Here Gov. Harrison was invested with one of the most extraordinary commissions in the history of the country. The new republican institutions of the territory were to be fostered and developed, says his biographer, under his autocratic power. The people had no voice whatever. Gen. Harrison was commander of the territorial militia. He was Indian commissioner, land commissioner, sole legislator and law giver. He had the power given him to adopt from the laws upon the books of any of the states any and every law which in his judgment applied to the needs of the territory. He appointed all the magistrates and all the other civil officers, and all the militia officers below the grade of general It was his duty and he was given authority to divide the country into counties and townships He held the pardoning power, was made judge of the merits of existing land grants, of which many were technically worthless or defective. His decision as to them was made final and his signature upon a title was a cure of all defects. With reference to all the Indian tribes he was made the general agent and representative of the United States in charge of treaties and treaty payments, and his correspondence with the government at Washington relating to the vast mass of Indian affairs involved, became one of the onerous burdens of his position. When Louisiana was regained (1803), all of upper Louisiana with line boundaries, except upon the east, was added to his jurisdiction. He had many opportunities for the acquisitions of wealth by judicious investments in land, but in his whole administration he was so full of integrity and so morbidly sensitive to public opinion and criticism, that it seemed as if he feared to acquire property lest it should be charged upon him that he had gotten it through advantage given him by his official place and power. His discharge of duty now required long and perilous journeys from place to place, on horseback through the woods or in boats up and down rivers which carried more Indian canoes than any other craft. He had come to understand Indian character remarkably well, and to have great influence over many chiefs and warriors. He proved himself their true friend, but there was really no perfect peace with any tribe at that time, and his ability as a watchful military commander was all the while employed to prevent the skirmish line, as the advanced settlements might well be called, from becoming a general battle ground. In 1805 he obtained from congress a law for the organization of the territory, and provision was made for an election by the people, of a territorial legislature, which was to name the men from whom congress was to choose five to act as a council of the territory. In his first message to the legislature, the governor urged interference by law to prevent the sale of liquor to the Indians. In his personal dealings with them he was fearless and yet prudent, availing himself of his previous experience and increasing his knowledge as to their nature. Harrison did not neglect his duties in any part of the vast area entrusted to his care. When in 1805 upper Louisiana was separated from his jurisdiction the citizens of St. Louis presented him with a formal vote of thanks for the manner in which he had served their interests. When offered what

would have been a third part of the city of St. Louis as an inducement for employing his official influence to build it up, he did what he could for the local welfare, but refused to take the proffered reward. By this time his name had become almost indentified in the minds of his countrymen with territorial affairs and with the tangled story of Indian diplomacy. During his long administration, indeed, he negotiated no less than thirteen important treaties with the tribes. But as the conspiracy of Tecumseh and his brother the prophet waxed stronger, and the natural results began to appear in attacks upon defenceless settlers, the demand for war with England, which was more or less prevalent (in 1811–12) throughout the United States, found strongest expression among the people of the extreme western border, who, with some truth, attributed the stirring up of Indian hostility to British influence. Early in the summer of 1811, news came to Vincennes, the governor's headquarters, that a thousand Indian warriors had gathered at Tippecanoe, Ind., the prophet's town. Gen. Harrison sent them a messenger, and on the 27th of July (1811), had a council with them, which was followed by Harrison's advance upon them in October at the head of 1,000 men, this military movement having been authorized from Washington, D. C. Nov. 7th, at almost a mile and a half from the Indian town, at the early dawn they were fiercely attacked by the savages who hoped to surprise them, but Harrison's vigilance prevented that, and in the battle which ensued the Indians were thoroughly worsted. The American commander escaped unhurt, the nearest bullet passing through the rim of his hat. The influence of the people who had preannounced a complete Indian victory was entirely shattered by this victory of the American forces, and the legislatures of Kentucky and Indiana, as well as President Madison in his message to congress, expressed their thanks to the governor for his "masterly conduct in the direction and manœuvering of the troops," and "for the collected firmness which distinguished the commander on an occasion requiring the utmost exertion of valor and discipline." June 18, 1812, war was declared between Great Britain and the United States, and the savages rose in mass as fast as the news spread among them. At the invitation of the governor of Kentucky, Gov. Harrison proceeded to Frankfort and thence by suggestion of public men, among them Henry Clay, sent his views upon military affairs to President Madison. Mackinac was even then in the hands of the British; in a few days more Gen. Hull had surrendered Detroit, and the entire border was open to any movement of the British or of their savage allies. During this conference, Harrison, although he was not a citizen of Kentucky, received the appointment of brevet major-general of Kentucky militia, and shortly after a commission from the U. S. war department as brigadier-general in the regular army. The latter office he did not accept until he could inform the Washington authorities of steps already taken and learn if his new commission placed him under the order of Gen. Winchester of the U. S. army, who had been appointed to the command of the force in the Northwest. He was already at the head of nearly 8,000 volunteer troops from Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, who were clamorous that he and no one else should lead them in the struggle that was imminent, simply because they knew his capacity as an Indian fighter and did not think much of Winchester as such. Their determination was such that when Winchester arrived with his commission in his pocket, Harrison turned over the command to him and at once left camp for his home. Before he reached it, however, new orders from Washington were placed in his hands (at Indianapolis) appointing him, instead of Winchester, commander of the Northwestern army, with extraordinary power, such as had been before given only to Gen. Washington and Gen. Greene. Forthwith joining the troops, who were almost in a state of mutiny, in part because of dissatisfaction with their commander, and in part because of the wretched condition of the commissariat, Harrison concentrated his army at the rapids of the Miami, and thence proposed to move on Malden, in Canada, and upon Detroit, Mich., which had been surrendered to the British by Gen. Hull. The campaign which followed is traced in detail in the life of Harrison, by W. O. Stoddard (New York, 1888). It included the massacre of the Raisin, so called (Jan. 21, 1813), in which the American troops under Winchester were almost exterminated by British and Indians, the fortification of Fort Meigs, and its subsequent relief when besieged in the ensuing spring by the enemy. Harrison's urgent suggestions to the United States government that armed vessels be constructed upon the lakes resulted in the outfit of a fleet by Com. O. H. Perry, and Perry's famous naval victory over Great Britain with the consequent clearing of those waters of any foe, followed by Harrison's co-operation with him, and the pursuit of the British forces under Proctor, until they were overtaken in Canada and the battle fought (Oct. 5th) which ended in their defeat, the death of Tecumseh and the total dispersion of the belligerent Indians. The losses in this action were but nineteen killed and fifty wounded on the side of the British and the struggle was over in a few minutes, but all the artillery and stores of the British army in upper Canada were now in the hands of Gen. Harrison and so was the province itself. Yet the real and great value of the victory was its effect upon all the savage tribes of the Northwest. It settled forever the vexed question of the boundary between Indians and the whites, clearing the way for the removal of the red man from all the territory now included in the great states of the Mississippi valley. The news spread fast through the United States. President Madison sent a message to congress eulogizing Harrison and his men, and it was declared upon the floor of the U. S. senate that his "victory was such as could have secured to a Roman general in the best days of the republic, the honor of a triumph." Harrison really went into Washington now in a kind of triumphal progress, but the prejudice of the then secretary of war, Gen. John Armstrong, threw unexpected obstacles in the way of his further service and issued in Harrison's forwarding to Washington his resignation from the army. In the president's absence from the city, the resignation was at once accepted by the secretary. President Madison upon his return was not equal to the appropriate remedy of the wrong which had been done, but straightway appointed Harrison to the head of an important commission to treat with the Indian tribes, his coadjutors being Gov. Isaac Shelby of Kentucky and Gen. Lewis Cass of Michigan. As such Indian commissioner, he carried on with wisdom and success what had already been the great work of his laborious life. When in 1816, having become a citizen of Ohio and the owner of a good farm at North Bend, on the Ohio river, fifteen miles below Cincinnati, Hon. John McLean, representative in congress from that state resigned to accept the judgeship of the supreme court of the state to which he had been elected and there were

six candidates in the field for the succession, Gen. Harrison was chosen by a majority of more than a thousand over all his competitors. It was at this time that the enemies which he had raised up by his rigid exactness with army contractors, struck a severe blow at him, one of them bringing forward a plausible accusation of improper conduct on Harrison's part while he was on the field. An investigation was demanded, but before its termination his friends injudiciously offered a resolution tendering him the thanks of congress for his services and ordering a gold medal to be struck in commemoration thereof. This was to be done in connection with a similar honor to Gov. Shelby of Kentucky. When a vote was reached on it in the senate his name was struck out of the resolution by a vote of 18 to 11. Two years later (March 30, 1818) the resolution was unanimously adopted in the senate, and met with but one adverse voice in the house, and he received the medal; the report then made to congress wiped away all charges against him, and declared that "Gen. Harrison stands above suspicion." He was re-elected to congress by the people of Ohio, took a sufficient part in all important discussions, gave especial attention to western lands, Indian affairs and the proper organization of the national militia, also voted against the proposition to restrict the people of Missouri territory from organizing as a state with a clause in their constitution permitting slavery. He declared his belief that they should be free to regulate their own domestic institutions, but in 1822 this vote cost him a defeat when he was a candidate for re-election. He was a member of the Ohio state senate in 1819, and a presidential elector in 1820, voting then for James Monroe for president. In 1824 he entered the U. S. senate from his adopted state, and was there accounted one of its useful members with personal popularity among his associates. He was made U. S. minister plenipotentiary to the new republic of Colombia, S. America, in 1828, by President John Quincy Adams, and resigned his senatorial seat to accept the post. When Andrew Jackson became president (1829) he had hardly been sworn in before Harrison's recall was determined on. No suitable provision was made for his return to the United States, and fully three months went by before he came back at his own expense. He now retired to his farm near North Bend, and being in needy circumstances erected a distillery for the profitable consumption of his corn crop, but before many months had passed, at a public meeting in Cincinnati of the Agricultural Society of Hamilton County, of which he was president, he pleaded eloquently against the vice of drunkenness and the wickedness of manufacturing whiskey, saying that he could so speak of the evil of "turning the staff of life into an article which is so destructive of health and happiness, because in that way I have ruined myself, but in that way I shall live no more." There was no temperance sentiment or movement as that now exists, at the time, and the assumption of this position by a public man called for far more than ordinary devotion to moral principle. About this time he became clerk of the Cincinnati court of common pleas. In 1838 he received 73 electoral votes for president of the United States to 170 cast for Martin Van Buren; but the whig national convention at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 4, 1839, gave him the preference over all other competitors as its candidate for that office, and after the "log cabin" canvass which followed, he received 240 electoral votes to 60 cast for Van Buren. March 4, 1841, he was inaugurated as president at Washington, but died of pneumonia, following a chill, just one month from that day (April 4th), his life, as is now generally thought, literally worn away and destroyed by the hordes of applicants for public office to whose persecution he was subjected. His body was buried in the congressional cemetery at Washington, but a few years later was removed to North Bend, O. The state of Ohio afterward took a deed of the land in which it reposes, and in 1887 voted to raise money by taxation for a suitable monument to his memory. Various "lives" of this greatest and best of Indian commissioners, pioneer, governor of Indian Territory and president, have been written. That by W. O. Stoddard, already noted, has been followed in the preparation of this sketch. President Harrison died April 4, 1841.

HARRISON, Anna Symmes, wife of President W. H. Harrison, was born near Morristown, N. J., July 25, 1775, the daughter of Col. John Cleves Symmes, of the Continental army, and of Miss Tuthill of Southold, L. I. Her mother dying soon after her birth, Anna was brought up by her maternal grandparents; attended school at East Hampton, L. I., and subsequently was placed in a school kept by Mrs. Isabella Graham in New York city. In 1794 she removed with her father and stepmother to Ohio, settling at North Bend. While visiting a married sister at Lexington, Ky., Anna met Capt. Harrison, and was married to him at North Bend, Nov. 22, 1795. Mrs. Harrison was described at this time as being very handsome, with an animated countenance, and a graceful figure. She accompanied her husband to Philadelphia, Indiana, and Ohio, finally settling at North Bend; and during his many enforced absences, although in delicate health, she faithfully performed her household duties, took charge of her ten children, and employed a private tutor to instruct them. Mrs. Harrison was hospitably inclined, and always glad to receive her friends at her home, but she had no taste for fashionable life, and did not contemplate a residence at the White House with any pleasure. On account of delicate health, she did not accompany her husband to Washington, D. C., when he went on to be inaugurated, and after his death she remained at North Bend until 1855, when she removed to the home of her only surviving son, J. Scott Harrison, a few miles distant, where she remained until her death. Mrs. Harrison was modest and retiring, generous and benevolent, an extensive reader, a devout Christian, and during all her life took a deep interest in public affairs. She died Feb. 25, 1864.

WEBSTER, Daniel, secretary of state, was born at Salisbury, N. H., Jan. 18, 1782. His father was a man of sterling character, but limited means, who had served with credit during the French war, and at its close settled in that portion of the newly formed town of Salisbury, which is now known as Franklin. The place was then on the extreme border of civilization, and in a state of natural wildness; but by the labor of his own hands he soon converted it into a productive farm, capable of yielding a comfortable support to his family. On the breaking out of the revolutionary war he took service as a private, but soon rose to the rank of major, in which capacity he especially distinguished himself at the battle of Bennington. Daniel Webster was his second son, and he was born while his father was still away from home with the army. The early years of the son were spent upon his father's farm in that sparsely settled frontier settlement, where schools and competent teachers were as yet unknown. His earliest instruction was received

Daniel Webster

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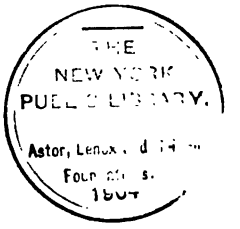
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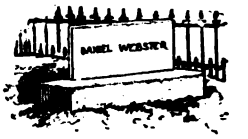
from his mother, a woman of character and intelligence, but, the lad showing apt parts, and an avidity for knowledge, it was decided by his father to send him to college, and he accordingly underwent about a year's preparation at the Exeter Academy, and under the tuition of the Rev. Samuel Wood in the adjoining town of Boscawen. Of his life at Exeter, his classmate, the late James H. Brigham, once wrote in a private letter: "He was then about fourteen; was attending to English grammar, arithmetic, etc.; always very prompt and correct in his recitations. He had an independent manner, rather careless in his dress and appearance, with an intelligent look; did not join much in the plays and amusements of the boys of his age, but paid close attention to his studies." At the age of fifteen he entered Dartmouth College, prepared by a nine months' course of the English branches at Phillips Academy, and half a year's study of Latin and Greek under the Rev. Samuel Wood, who gave him board and tuition for the moderate charge of $1.00 per week. Under this gentleman he made rapid progress in Latin, reading with great delight Virgil, the entire Æneid and also the orations of Cicero. Throughout his life these continued to be his favorite authors, and the influence of their style and imagery is to be clearly traced in his published orations. His outfit for college was of a somewhat meagre description. Though now a lay judge in one of the New Hampshire courts, his father had to practice the most rigid economy to support his large family, and to give this one son the benefit of a liberal education. The consequence was that Daniel went to college clad in homespun, and this, with his rustic manners, brought upon him the ridicule of some of his classmates who happened to have more in their purses than in their heads. But his perseverance, punctuality and close attention to his studies soon won him the respect of his instructors. From the first he stood high in his class, and one of his classmates has written: "He was peculiarly industrious; he read more than any one of his classmates and remembered all. He was good in every branch of study, and as a writer and speaker he had no equal." Another has said: "He was not confined to small views and technicalities, but seemed to possess an intuitive knowledge of whatever subject he was considering, and often, I used to think, a more comprehensive view than his teacher." He soon developed remarkable power as an extemporaneous speaker, and such was his reputation as an orator that in his eighteenth year he was selected by the villagers of Hanover to make their annual Fourth of July oration. The speech was delivered without notes of any kind, and was generally supposed to be extemporaneous, but his college-mates knew that it had been carefully written and committed to memory. His memory was peculiarly retentive. A classmate says of him: "By reading twenty or more pages of poetry twice over, I have heard him repeat their contents almost verbatim." His ability as a writer and debater gave rise to the opinion while he was still in college, that he was an omnivorous reader. But he was not. He read few authors, but he selected them with great care, and read with fixed attention. He was no literary gourmand. He devoted very little time to works of fiction; his taste was for history, philosophy and general literature. In a letter to a friend, written just after his graduation, he says: "So much as I read I make my own. When a half hour, or an hour at most, has expired, I close my book and think it all over. If there is anything particularly interesting to me, either in sentiment or language, I endeavor to recall it and lay it up in my memory, and commonly can effect my object. Then if, in debate or conversation afterward, any subject came up on which I had read something, I could very easily talk, so far as my knowledge extended, and then I was very careful to stop." While a student he devoted more than twelve hours a day to study, and yet the common impression is that he was an idler in college. This coming to his ears in his mature life, he exclaimed: "What fools people are to suppose that a man can make anything of himself without hard study!" At a later time he said: "I do not know experimentally what wealth is, nor how the bread of idleness tastes." For at least two of the winters that he spent in college he taught school to eke out his income; in 1797 in Salisbury at $4.00 a month, and in 1798 at "Shaw's Corners" at $6.00, "boarding round among the neighbors." On his graduation in 1801, at the age of nineteen, he began the study of the law, but in order to aid his brother Ezekiel to go through college, he was soon induced to take charge of an academy at Fryeburg, Me., then at a salary of $350. His spare hours there he employed in copying deeds, and thereby paid his board, which enabled him to give efficient help to his brother, who afterward proved worthy of the sacrifices he had made, and became an eminent lawyer. In 1804, refusing an offer of $1,500 a year as clerk of the court over which his father presided, he entered the office of Christopher Gore, in Boston, to complete the law studies he had prosecuted during all his leisure hours since his graduation. In the succeeding year he was admitted to the Boston bar, and at once returning to New Hampshire, he began the practice of the law in his native county, removing two years later to Portsmouth, where was a larger field for his abilities.

He soon acquired an extensive practice, and one sufficiently remunerative to allow him to marry, which he did in the following year, 1808. He was a member of the federalist party, and, becoming engaged in politics, he was, in 1812, elected to congress, where he at once took a front rank, both as a debater and a practical statesman, among such men as Langdon Cheves, William T. Lowndes, Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun. Lowndes said of him at this time: "The South has not his superior nor the North his equal." Finding his practice at Portsmouth inadequate to the support of his growing family, he, in 1816, removed to Boston, where, ignoring politics, he devoted himself exclusively to his profession. His reputation as a lawyer had gone before him, and he was soon employed in several important cases, among others that of Dartmouth College, in which his argument before the U. S. supreme court at Washington made his fame as a lawyer national, and gave him rank among the most distinguished jurists of the country. In 1820 he was offered and declined the nomination of senator from Massachusetts, but, two years later, yielding to pressing solicitations, he consented to serve as the representative of the city of Boston in the eighteenth congress. He was elected by a large majority, and in December of the same year he delivered at Plymouth, on the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, the first of that remarkable series of discourses, which gave him the first rank among American orators. He took his seat in congress in December, 1823, and early in the session made a speech on the Greek revolution, which at once established his reputation as one of the first statesmen of the time. In the same year he was again elected as the Boston representative in congress, receiving all but 10 of the 5,000 votes cast at the polls. In

1826 he was again a candidate, and again elected, with not a hundred votes against him. He supported the administration of John Quincy Adams, first in the house of representatives and then in the senate, to which he was chosen in 1827, but he was a member of the opposition during the succeeding administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, when measures of the first moment were discussed, and political events occurred of the most novel and extraordinary character. In all these debates Mr. Webster took a prominent part, and he is generally regarded as having risen to the height of his forensic ability in his two-days' speech in reply to Col. Hayne, of South Carolina, on the right of "nullification."

DANIEL WEBSTER'S LAW-OFFICE.

But Mr. Webster was a patriot and not a partisan, and therefore, though a leader of the opposition, he gave a cordial support to the measures taken by President Jackson for the defence of the Union in 1832–33. The doctrines of the president's proclamation against nullification by South Carolina were mainly drawn from his speeches, and on this issue he was the chief dependence of the administration on the floor of congress. But his support ended with Jackson's defence of the Union. When the administration developed its financial system he strenuously opposed it, predicting accurately the general collapse of business which occurred in the spring of 1837. He was in favor of a national bank, and of a mixed currency of specie and convertible paper, issued by state banks. The latter kept within safe bounds by a law requiring payment on demand in specie, and regulated by the national institution. It was, doubtless, his advocacy of these principles, and the illustration of the opposite that was given in the financial panic of 1837, that led to the downfall of Mr. Van Buren's administration. In 1839 Mr. Webster made a brief visit to Europe, passing his time principally in England, but spending a few weeks on the continent. His fame had preceded him, and in the highest circles he was everywhere received with the attention due to one of the most distinguished citizens of the United States. On the accession of Gen. Harrison in 1841, he was placed at the head of his cabinet as secretary of state, and until 1843 he held the same position in the cabinet of his successor, John Tyler. It was during his incumbency of that office that he settled with Great Britain the long-standing controversy in regard to the northeastern boundary of Maine, and other difficult questions which had arisen out of the detention of American vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Africa. While holding this office he also took steps that led to a recognition of the independence of the Sandwich Islands by the principal maritime powers, and prepared the instructions under which Caleb Cushing concluded a treaty with China. In 1844 Mr. Webster aspired to a nomination to the presidency, but Mr. Clay was chosen, and defeated by Mr. Polk, with the commencement of whose administration Mr. Webster returned to the senate of the United States, where he remained until the death of President Harrison and the accession of Mr. Fillmore. He opposed the Mexican war, because he clearly saw that it would lead to acquisitions of territory which would endanger the stability of the Union; but, the conflict once begun, he voted for such supplies as were required for its efficient prosecution, and he gave to it one of his sons, who lost his life in consequence of the hardships of the service. As he had feared, the acquisition of the new territory extorted from Mexico led to agitations on the subject of slavery, which, during the years 1849–50, seriously endangered the Union. California was then applying for admission as a state. Her people had formed a constitution which prohibited slavery, and the southern leaders in congress opposed her admission under a free constitution. This aroused a clamor at the North for an extension of the Wilmot Proviso, to include not only California, but the new territories, about to be formed, of Utah, and New Mexico. This the southern leaders regarded as an indignity, and because some of the northern states had passed laws forbidding the execution of the existing fugitive slave law, they demanded a new law more strenuous in its provisions than that of 1793. The differences between the two sections seemed irreconcilable, and there were loud threats of disunion. In this emergency Mr. Clay conceived of a compromise which should concede to the North the admission of California as a free state, and to the South such a fugitive slave law as was demanded. Mr. Clay was then in feeble health, and fast approaching his end, but, having matured his plan of compromise, he one evening in January, 1850, in weather so inclement as to endanger his life, called upon Mr. Webster at his dwelling, and laid it before him. Except in some minor details the plan met Mr. Webster's full approval, and in a speech which he delivered in the senate on the 7th of March following, he advocated its adoption. For this speech he was bitterly denounced by the abolitionists. Mr. Whittier, in his poem of "Ichabod," likening him to a fallen spirit, and even Mr. Emerson saying of him: "He became to me the type of decay. To gain his ambition, he gave ease, pleasure, happiness, wealth, and then added honor and truth. He had a wonderful intellect, but of what importance is that when the rest of the man is gone? He was oblivious of consequences, and consequently oblivious." This is not the place to consider the justice of this denunciation. It may, however, be remarked, that when he made that speech Mr. Webster could have had no hope of the presidency. He must have known that the nomination of his party lay between Mr. Fillmore and Gen. Scott; and the election of Franklin Pierce by 103 electoral votes over his opponent indicated a state of public feeling which he would have been a poor reader of the times not to have recognized. The point of view of Mr. Emerson and Mr. Webster was totally different. Mr. Emerson regarded public affairs in the light of the "eternal verities," and with him there could be no compromise with wrong. Mr. Webster viewed things as a practical statesman, who sees that warring interests can be harmonized only by mutual concession. To him the constitution was the palladium of our liberties. It recognized slavery, and hence slavery might be treated with, and, if occasion required, conciliated. He followed his 7th of March speech by public addresses of unsurpassed ability, delivered in various parts of the Union, wherein he enforced the duty of forbearance and mutual concession by the two opposing sections. In the nature of things a conflict was inevitable; but there can be no question that it was postponed for a decade by the exertions of Mr. Webster and Henry Clay, and in that period the North acquired a strength it had not at the time, and which enabled it to finally suppress the rebellion. But for this disinterested act of duty to his country Mr. Webster was covered with an opprobrium which followed



him to his grave, and even yet survives in the minds of a large number of his countrymen. It is impartial history only that will judge him truly. Perhaps no man born in this country has ever impressed his own generation with a sense of personal intellectual greatness as did Daniel Webster. In the common phase of the people he was the "Godlike Daniel," and cultivated men did not hesitate to style him the "Olympian Jove," and a "descended god," and one Englishman said of him: "he looked like a cathedral." This was partly the effect of his imposing personal appearance, but doubtless it was more largely due to the universal impression that he was one of the greatest, if not the greatest, lawyer, orator, and statesman of his country and his time. The last service he did for his country was his work in the crisis of 1850. At the close of Mr. Fillmore's administration, in which he served as secretary of state, he retired to his home at Marshfield, Mass., and there he breathed his last on the 24th of October, 1852, his last words being, "I still live." His collected writings and speeches were published in six volumes, 8vo, in 1851, and his correspondence has appeared in two volumes, 8vo, since his death.

EWING, Thomas, secretary of the treasury, was born near West Liberty, Ohio Co., Va., Dec. 28, 1789. He was the son of George Ewing, a native of New Jersey and an officer in the revolutionary war. He removed to Ohio in 1792, and the family resided in Athens county in that state thereafter. Young Thomas was not yet nine years old when he got his first glimpse of pioneer life on the frontier. The boy had been taught to read, but excepting what tuition he obtained at home from an elder sister he had to depend upon his own reading and reflection for an education. He was, however, very fond of books, though there were few in his neighborhood, these including "Watts's Psalms and Hymns," "The Vicar of Wakefield," the "Athenian Oracle," a translation of "Virgil," and "Morse's Geography," certainly a varied and not altogether an uninteresting library. After a time the community succeeded in obtaining teachers from the East, some of whom were college graduates, and from these the boy gradually picked up a knowledge of English literature, something from the classics, and a smattering of mathematics. In 1809 young Ewing went to Athens, where he passed three months in the academy, having saved enough money to pay his way during that length of time. He also accumulated some new books, and then, after a summer of hard work, returned to Athens, where he entered as a regular student at the Ohio University, and remained until 1815. He now read "Blackstone's Commentaries" at home," and on July 15th went to Lancaster, where he studied law with Gen. Beecher for fourteen months, being admitted to the bar in August, 1816. He was successful in his very first case, and was congratulated by the members of the bar on his admirable conduct of it. He soon gained a special reputation for his success in handling criminal cases. Mr. Ewing continued to practice law in Lancaster from 1816 to 1831. His first entrance into political life was at the point where many of our most distinguished men have ended. In 1830 he was elected to the United States senate, and served until 1837, his politics being whig, while his views on the tariff were those of Henry Clay. In the senate Mr. Ewing was said to have wielded great power. He introduced a number of important bills, advocated a reduction in the rates of postage, and the recharter-ing of the United States Bank, opposing President Jackson in his views with regard to removing the government deposits from that institution. Mr. Ewing's first term in the senate concluded in 1837, when he returned to Ohio and entered industriously into the practice of law. On March 5, 1841, Mr. Ewing entered the cabinet of President Harrison as secretary of the treasury, a position which he continued to hold after the death of the president and until the reconstruction of the cabinet by Tyler, when he was succeeded by Walter Forward Sept. 13, 1841. In 1849 Mr. Ewing was appointed by President Taylor secretary of the interior, that department having been newly established and now organized by its first secretary. Mr. Ewing was among the first to recommend the transcontinental railroad, and also the California mint. In 1850 Mr. Ewing again entered the senate, being appointed to succeed in that body Thomas Corwin, who had been made secretary of the treasury. In this, which was his last term in the senate, Mr. Ewing opposed the fugitive slave law and Clay's compromise bill, and advocated the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. At the close of his term Mr. Ewing retired from the senate and from public life, and went back to Lancaster, where he resumed the practice of his profession. He was considered the most eminent member of the Ohio bar, and ranked in the supreme court of the United States with the foremost lawyers of the nation. In 1861 Mr. Ewing was a member of the peace congress, but on the outbreak of actual war he ranged himself on the side of the Union, to which he proved a most valuable adherent. Mr. Ewing was the guardian of Gen. William T. Sherman, whom he adopted when the boy was nine years old, and whom he sent to West Point as soon as he had reached a suitable age, thus preparing for the service of his country one of its very greatest generals. Sherman married, May 1, 1850, Ellen Boyle Ewing, the daughter of his benefactor. In strength and massiveness of intellect Ewing is considered not to have had an equal in the history of his state. He was remarkable also for physical power, being a man of large frame, and many stories are told of his extraordinary strength. On one occasion when he was a young man, he is said to have forded a swollen stream leading a horse, with its rider, a missionary, landing both safely on the other side of the stream. At another time, seeing a number of stout men trying in vain to throw a chopping-axe over the cupola of the courthouse in Lancaster, and observing their inability to come near success, he stopped, took the axe handle in his hand and flung the axe easily five feet or more above the tower, and then passed on. Mr. Ewing was not considered an eloquent orator, but his great power lay in the fact that he could say more than any one else in a few words. During the last years of Daniel Webster, that great statesman and advocate frequently sought the aid of Mr. Ewing in weighty cases, and during the most of Ewing's later professional life his business was chiefly before the supreme court at Washington. At the time of Ewing's death James G. Blaine wrote of him as follows: "He was a grand and massive man, almost without peers. With no little familiarity and association with the leading men of the day, I can truly say that I never met with one who impressed me so profoundly." Mr. Ewing had four sons, Hugh, Philemon, Thomas and Charles. Mr. Ewing died in Lancaster, O., Oct. 26, 1871.

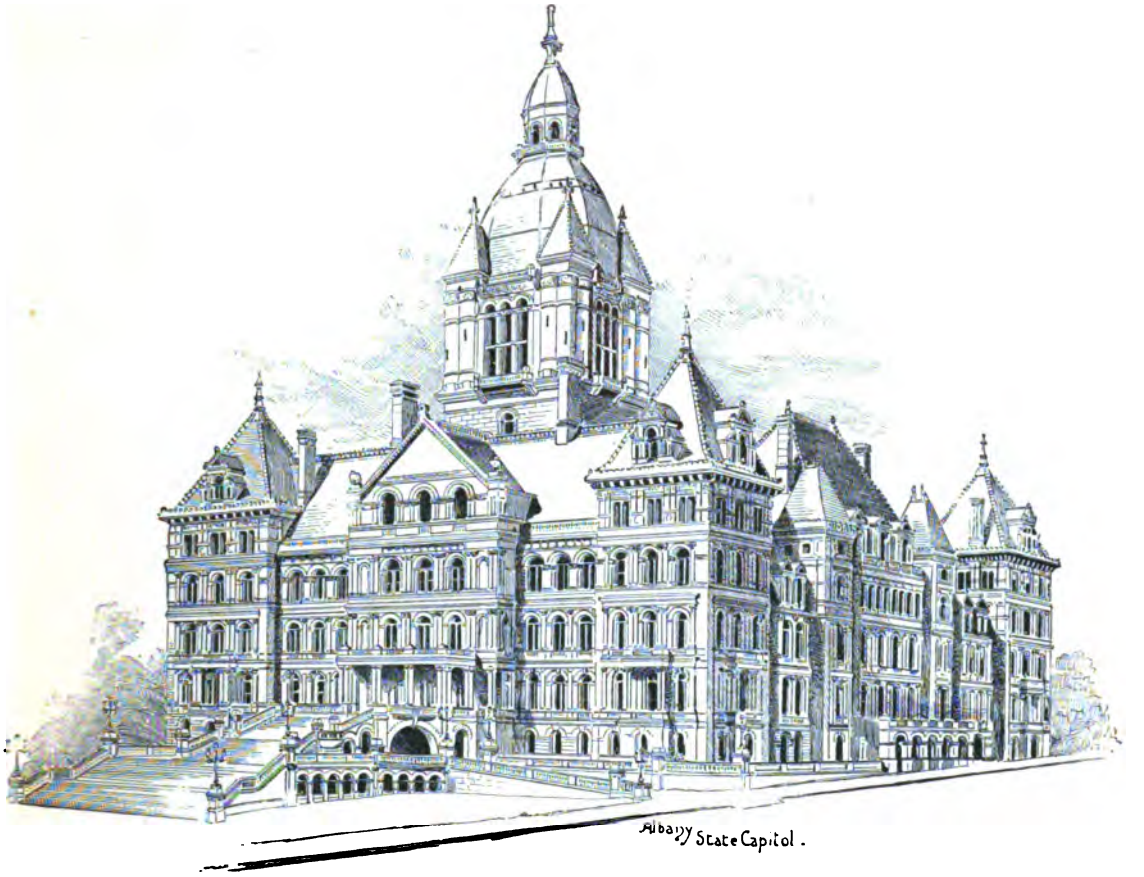
BELL, John, secretary of war, and candidate for the presidency (1860), was born near Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 15, 1797. His parents were in moderate circumstances, but they were able to send him to Cumberland College, now Nashville University.

He was graduated from that institution in 1814, began the study of law, and when only nineteen years of age was admitted to the bar, and settled at Franklin, Tenn. He at once became popular among the people where he lived, and having entered politics, his influence was recognized at a time of life when the majority of young men are about commencing a college course. In 1817, when he was only twenty years old, he became a state senator. He was wise enough, however, to discover that this compliment should not be taken as a just judgment of his intellectual capacity, and at the close of his first term of service he declined a re-election and returned to the practice of law, which he continued to follow for the next nine years. In 1826, however, he was induced to enter the field against Felix Grundy, a man who was not only exceedingly popular on his own account, but who was a friend and protégé of Andrew Jackson. At the time Jackson was a candidate for the presidency against the younger Adams. The canvass was a very exciting one, lasting for twelve months, but at the end of it Mr. Bell, in the face of the powerful odds against him, was elected to congress in 1827 by a majority of one. From this time Bell held his position for fourteen years, during which period his name was prominently before the country in connection with the most important debates and measures. While in agreement both with Gen. Jackson and John C. Calhoun in general politics, Mr. Bell opposed the favorite schemes of both; in the case of the former, the removal of the deposits from the U. S. Bank, and with regard to the latter, his nullification project. While he was in favor of the U. S. Bank Mr. Bell voted against its recharter in 1832, partly because he believed that Jackson would veto the bill, and also because he considered the movement as purely political. In the matter of the tariff Mr. Bell was originally an opponent of the system of protection, and in 1832 he opposed it with a speech in the house, but he afterward changed his opinion on the subject and was on the side of the protectionists. He was chairman of the judiciary committee of the house for a time, and for ten years was chairman of the committee on Indian affairs. Mr. Bell was one of the founders of the whig party. His secession from the democrats began with his refusal to vote for the removal of the deposits from the U. S. Bank. His election to the speakership of the house in 1834 against the democratic candidate, Jas. K. Polk, also marked this transition. Mr. Bell was opposed to Van Buren in his policy with regard to removal from office, strongly disapproving of such removal for merely political reasons. In 1835, the rupture between Bell and President Jackson culminated, yet Mr. Bell was re-elected to congress by as heavy a vote as ever. In regard to the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia he was in favor of such a movement, and he opposed the gag law in 1838. Throughout his course he was supported by his constituents. In 1841 Mr. Bell went into the cabinet of Gen. Harrison as secretary of war, but resigned in the autumn of that year. The following Tennessee legislature offered him the U. S. senatorship, but this he declined in favor of one who he thought better deserved it at the hands of his party, and during the next six years he was not in politics. In 1847, at the urgent request of citizens of his county, he entered the state senate, and during the same year, a vacancy having occurred in the U. S. senate, he was elected to the office, and in 1853 was re-elected for the term which expired March 4, 1859. Mr. Bell was a consistent opponent of annexation. He opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and also the bill which would admit Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. He was in favor of the compromise measures of 1850, and fought the repeal of those measures. All of this brought him into conflict more particularly with Senator Douglas, whose grand territorial views he handled without gloves. In the great Lecompton debate of March, 1858, Senator Bell made a very elaborate speech in which he opposed the measure. He held that the rejection of the Lecompton constitution would not be a fit pretext for Southern men to advocate disunion, while its acceptance would be an actual overturning of the peace principles of our government. He was strongly in favor of the Pacific Railroad, and sustained the right of congress to donate lands for the purpose of founding agricultural colleges. In 1860, when all parties were broken up, in the midst of the excitement preliminary to the war of secession, the "Bell-Everett ticket" brought Mr. Bell before the country as a candidate for the presidency in the "Constitutional Union" party, Edward Everett being associated with him as vice-president. While this ticket had no chance of success it received the electoral votes of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. The rebellion found Mr. Bell opposing secession, but also opposing coercion. In the beginning of the year 1861 he recommended for Tennessee an armed neutrality, but less than a week later he spoke at Nashville, advocating the sustaining of the southern states. Mr. Bell died at Cumberland Iron Works, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1869.

BADGER, George Edmund, secretary of the navy, was born in Newbern, N. C., Apr. 13, 1795. After studying at the common schools, he was sent to Yale College, where he was graduated in 1813. He turned his attention to the law, and entered an office in Raleigh, where he completed his studies, and was admitted to the bar. He was elected a member of the legislature of North Carolina, in which he continued from 1816 to 1820. During the next five years he occupied the position of judge of the superior court at Raleigh. From this time until 1840 he devoted himself to the practice of his profession, at the same time interesting himself greatly in politics on the whig side, and was very earnest and industrious during the Harrison campaign. The latter was inaugurated president, March 4, 1841, and when the announcement of the members of his cabinet was made on the following day it included the name of George E. Badger, of North Carolina, as secretary of the navy. Mr. Badger continued in this office until Sept. 13, 1841, when he retired from the cabinet on account of President Tyler having deserted the whig party. Mr. Badger was succeeded by Abel P. Upshur. On returning to North Carolina, Mr. Badger was elected to the U. S. senate to fill a vacancy. In 1848 he was re-elected for a full term, at the expiration of which he gave up public life, and once more settled down to law practice. In 1853 President Fillmore sent in Mr. Badger's name to the senate for justice of the U. S. supreme court, but he was not confirmed. At the beginning of the civil war, Mr. Badger represented Wake county in the convention which carried the state out of the Union. He strongly urged against the policy of secession, but in favor of maintaining the right of the state to regulate its local affairs. Mr. Badger died in Raleigh, N. C., May 11, 1866.

GRANGER, Francis, postmaster-general. (See Index.)

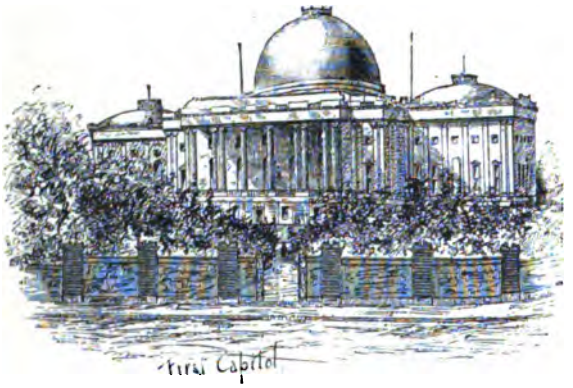
CRITTENDEN, J. J., attorney-general. (See Index.)



Albany State Capitol.

CLINTON, George, governor of New York (1777–95 and 1801–04) and vice-president of the United States (1804–12), was born at Little Britain, Ulster Co. (now Orange), N. Y., July 26, 1739. He is said to have been named after Adm. George Clinton, son of the Earl of Lincoln, who was colonial governor of New York from 1743 to 1753, and with whose family George Clinton was believed to be remotely connected. The American ancestor of the Clintons, Charles Clinton, was born in the county of Longford, Ireland, and was the son of James Clinton, who in turn was the son of William Clinton, one of the most devoted adherents of Charles I. Charles Clinton married, and in 1729, with his wife, his brother-in-law, two daughters and one son, joined a party of colonists, ninety-four in number, who sailed for America, and landed on Cape Cod. In the following spring they removed to Ulster county, New York. Charles Clinton fought in the old French war, and was a justice of the peace and a judge of the common pleas of his county. George Clinton was gifted with an ambitious disposition, was active and enterprising, and though not averse to study, preferred a more exciting life. In 1755 he ran away from home, and shipped on board a privateer to fight the French; returning, he entered the regiment commanded by his father, and accompanied the expedition against Fort Frontenac, in which he showed great daring and enterprise. On the termination of hostilities, he entered the office of Chief Justice William Smith, in the city of New York, to study law, and was in due time admitted to the bar, and began to practice law in his native county. Here for several years he held the office of clerk of common pleas, while he met with unusual success in general practice. In 1768 Mr. Clinton was elected a member of the New York assembly, and as the difficulty between the colonies and the mother-country became serious, he grew to be recognized as one of the stanchest of patriots, so that in the spring of 1775 he was elected one of the delegates to the second Continental congress. In this body he advocated all the warlike measures which were adopted, but on account of the invasion of New York, and the internal strife and dissension occurring there, he was appointed a general of brigade, and hastened home to assume the command of the militia of Ulster county. On Apr. 20, 1777, the New York state constitution, drafted by John Jay, was duly adopted, and in the month of June following, Mr. Clinton was elected first governor of the state. The lieutenant-governor was Pierre Van Cortlandt; Robert R. Livingston was chancellor of the state; John Jay chief justice, and Robert Yates and John Sloss Hobart associate justices of the supreme court; John Morin Scott secretary of state; Robert Benson attorney-general, and Comfort Sands auditor-general. At this time a large proportion of the population of the state were either open and avowed loyalists, or at heart unfriendly or indisposed to the cause of independence. This spirit of disaffection tainted the entire colony, and it was on this account that the whole power of the British invaders during the campaigns of 1776 and 1777 was directed against the state of New York. It was indeed under

contemplation, by establishing a chain of communications, or line of posts and fortifications extending from Sandy Hook to the St. Lawrence, to cut off New England, the hot-bed of sedition and rebellion, from the support of the southern provinces. This design was never finally abandoned until the time when Arnold committed his treasonable act but failed to secure the key of the Hudson. It so happened, therefore, that New York, while engaged in defending her borders against Indians and tories, was also fighting the battles of New England. All the settlements within the interior of New York were constantly agitated by scenes of bloodshed, devastation and murder. During the latter part of the year 1776, Gen. George Clinton had occupied the passes and forts of the Highlands of the Hudson with a considerable militia force, in order to prevent the British from ascending the river. In the spring of 1777 congress appointed him commander of all posts in that quarter. In September he addressed the first meeting of the legislature of New York, at Kingston. Meanwhile Gen. Burgoyne had advanced from the North with a large army, and was rapidly nearing Albany. Washington was in the South with a great body of the Continental army, and Sir Henry Clinton, having received reinforcements, determined to take advantage of this opportunity to ascend the river and capture the posts in command of Gov. Clinton. He took 3,000 men with him, and landed at Tarrytown, making a feint against Peekskill, while he rapidly conveyed troops across the river for the



purpose of attacking Forts Clinton and Montgomery, where Gen. James Clinton, brother of the governor, was in command with only about 600 militia. On hearing of the British movement Gov. Clinton immediately prorogued the legislature at Kingston, and hastened to the assistance of his brother. But the numbers of the enemy were too great to be successfully resisted by the small force at his command. Both forts were surrounded, but it was not until the Americans had been completely overpowered by numbers that they fought their way out, and, favored by darkness, succeeded in escaping. It was a most brilliant defence, lasting from two o'clock in the afternoon until after dark, and against more than four times the number of the defenders. George Clinton managed to cross the river in a boat, and James was severely wounded and pursued, but eventually reached his house, sixteen miles distant from the forts, on the following morning. No permanent advantage resulted to the British from their success on this occasion. Burgoyne and his army were defeated at Saratoga, and Sir Henry Clinton was obliged to satisfy himself with dismantling the forts he had captured, and on the approach of winter the British fell back to their lines in the neighborhood of New York. During the war Gov. Clinton was mainly occupied in providing for the public defence and security, and his time was chiefly employed in carrying into effect the laws passed by the legislature in this direction. In 1780 Gov. Clinton was re-elected, and continued to fill the governor's chair until 1795. In 1780, when the savages led by Brant and Cornplanter made a descent into the Mohawk valley, Gov. Clinton succeeded in preventing the success of their expedition. Peace with Great Britain was declared, and when Gen. Washington entered the city of New York on the occasion of its evacuation, Gov. Clinton rode beside him as chief magistrate of the state. After the close of the war Gov. Clinton devoted much attention to the subjects of education and internal improvements, and procured the passage of important laws in this direction. He recommended the organization of a society for the promotion of agriculture, arts, and manufactures, and also an act directing the exploration of Herkimer and Washington counties, with a view to canal construction. Further, the legislature provided for the formation of companies designed to improve and open interior navigation and inland water communication, the culmination of which was the construction, under the direction of Gov. Clinton's nephew, DeWitt Clinton, of the Erie Canal. One of the first acts of the federalists in the way of establishing a government inclining toward centralization, was to obtain the passage of laws authorizing the national government to collect and retain the import duties which might accrue at the port of New York. Gov. Clinton was opposed to this act as a surrender of the independent sovereignty of the state, and one result was, that a movement was put on foot by the federalists to prevent his re-election as governor of the state. In 1786 congress passed a resolution requesting Gov. Clinton to call the legislature together for an extra session to reconsider a state law with which congress disagreed. Gov. Clinton was sufficiently determined not to permit himself to be dictated to by congress, and accordingly refused to summon the legislature in extra session. Gov. Clinton was one of the foremost and most decided opponents of the Federal constitution as it was originally formed, but he presided at the state convention in 1778, which ratified this instrument. In 1787 Gov. Clinton marched at the head of the New York state militia to assist the Massachusetts government in overcoming Shays's rebellion. The political course of Gov. Clinton aroused serious opposition among the federalists, and from 1789 every effort was made to dethrone him. Especially at the election of 1792, when John Jay was the opposing candidate and received the majority of the votes, objections were raised on account of certain informalities, but Gov. Clinton was declared re-elected by a majority of 108. At the presidential election in 1792, the electors of the new republican party, of which Gov. Clinton might be considered the founder, inserted his name in their ballots as their candidate for vice-president. He received fifty votes and John Adams seventy-seven. At the ensuing election for governor, he declined to run, and during the next five years was retired from public life, except that his name was again mentioned as a candidate for the vice-presidency. In 1801 he was once more induced to become a candidate for the governorship, and was elected by nearly 4,000 majority over his federal opponent, Stephen Van Rensselaer. On entering npon his new term, Gov. Clinton found himself in opposition to his own party in regard to the matter of removals from office on account of politics. This had now become the custom, and though he resisted it in the council of appointment, he was overruled by his nephew, DeWitt Clinton, and Ambrose Spencer, who were members of the council. On the re-election of Thomas Jefferson to the presidency for

the second term, Gov. Clinton was chosen as the candidate of the republican party for vice-president, and was duly elected, the two candidates receiving 162 of the 170 votes which were cast. As the presiding officer of the U. S. senate, Mr. Clinton was noted for the impartiality and promptitude with which he gave his decisions, and for the kindness and courtesy which always distinguished his manner, as well toward his political opponents as to his most attached friends. On the retirement of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Clinton was continued in the office of vice-president, and at the session of 1810–1811, it fell to him, by his casting vote, to decide the question as to the propriety of renewing the charter of the Bank of the United States. The question being on the striking out of the enacting clause of the bill, Mr. Clinton voted in the affirmative, after a few brief, terse, and vigorous remarks setting forth his reasons for this course. George Clinton was in many respects one of the most remarkable men produced by the period in which he lived. He was a man of strong views, and possessed absolute personal courage in advancing them without regard to the possibilities of their adverse reception. He was one of the ablest of administrative officers, and was as admirable in his civil as in his military career. Mr. Clinton married Cornelia Tappan, of Kingston, N. Y. He had one son and five daughters, but only two of his children, both daughters, lived to an advanced age. One of his daughters became the wife of Citizen Genet, the French minister to the United States in 1793, who remained in this country after he had completed his mission, and settled in the state of New York, where he died. In his personal appearance Gov. Clinton was dignified, his countenance indicating the courage, energy and decision of character for which he was remarkable. Says one of his biographers, "Few men have ever occupied a larger space in the public estimation, and no one name is more conspicuous than his in the early annals of New York." Gov. Clinton died while holding the office of vice-president, Apr. 20, 1812, in the city of Washington, and his remains were permanently deposited in the Congressional Cemetery.

JAY, John, governor of New York (1795–1801). (See Index.)

LEWIS, Morgan, soldier, and governor of New York (1804–7), was born in New York city Oct. 16, 1754, the son of Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the declaration of independence. He was graduated from Princeton College, in 1773, when he began the study of law in the office of John Jay, afterward chief justice of the U. S. supreme court. On the breaking out of the revolutionary war, he volunteered his services, joining the American army under Gen. Washington, before Boston. He was elected captain of a regiment of New York militia, was afterward commissioned as major, and is mentioned in Gen. Stephen's despatches as having behaved gallantly at the battle of Germantown. In 1776 he was quartermaster-general, with the rank of colonel under Gen. Gates at Saratoga; in the action at Bemis's Heights he shared the perils and honors of the day with Arnold, Morgan and the other officers, and after the surrender of Burgoyne he was engaged in the operations undertaken by Gen. Clinton against the mixed force of British regulars and savages in the northern part of New York.

Morgan Lewis

Resuming his profession of the law in New York city in 1783, he was soon elected a member of the state legislature. He afterward removed to Dutchess county, and was appointed successively a judge of the court of common pleas, attorney-general of the state, a judge of the supreme court, and, in 1801, chief justice of the same court. In 1804 he was elected governor of the state of New York. In his office he did much to advance the cause of education and to strengthen the state militia. In 1810 he was a member of the state senate; two years later he was appointed quartermaster-general of the U. S. army, with the rank of brigadier-general, and in March, 1813, he was made major-general. During the campaign of that year Gen. Lewis was with Gen. Dearborn on the Niagara frontier. He captured Fort George, and was in command for some time at Sackett's Harbor and French creek. In the latter part of 1813 he accompanied Gen. Wilkinson in his expedition against Montreal, and in 1814 he had command of the forces held for the defence of the city and harbor of New York. From 1815 to the time of his death, he lived in retirement. In 1821 he was elected grand master of the order of Freemasons in the United States. He was also president of the New York Historical Society and of the New York section of the Order of the Cincinnati. He was noted for his generosity. He remitted the arrears of rent due him from such of his tenants in Delaware county as had either gone themselves or sent a son to the war, and during the anti-rent disturbance in New York state, he experienced no difficulty, owing to his judicious and generous dealings. Feb. 22, 1832, by the request of the city of New York, Gen. Lewis, then in his seventy-eighth year, delivered the oration at the Centennial anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Gen. Lewis died in New York city Apr. 7, 1844.

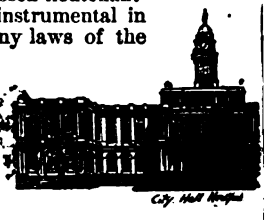
TOMPKINS, D. D., governor of New York (1807–16). (See Index.)

CLINTON, DeWitt, governor of New York (1817–22 and 1824–27), was born at Little Britain, N. Y., March 2, 1769. He was instructed by the pastor of the Presbyterian church in his native village and at Kingston (N. Y.) Academy, and in 1784 accompanied his father to New York city on his way to enter Princeton College; but his stoppage in New York was the direct means of reviving Kings (now Columbia) College, which had become almost obliterated during the war of the revolution, and young Clinton was the first matriculated student after its rehabilitation, being admitted to the junior class, and being graduated in 1786. One of his college teachers declared of him: "I found Mr. Clinton apt to learn anything that was required of him. He was clear in mathematics, and correct in classical knowledge. He did everything well." After graduation he began the study of law in New York city with Samuel Jones, and was admitted to the bar in 1789. But he did not practice his profession, being at once called to the position of private secretary to his uncle, George Clinton, then governor of New York. He had already taken part in the discussion over the ratification of the Federal constitution by the state of New York, contributing to the public press a series of letters, signed "A Countryman," in which the most pertinent of the considerations

DeWitt Clinton

against its adoption were stated with greater force than by any other writer, and carried conviction to a large proportion of the voters of the state. He also reported for a New York paper the proceedings of the New York convention which adopted the constitution, over which his uncle, the governor, presided, and of which his father was a member. In the subsequent discussions between the friends and opponents of Gov. Clinton the nephew bore a prominent part, and gained reputation as a powerful and efficient writer. In 1794, anticipating war with Great Britain or France, he with others organized a company of artillery, and was chosen lieutenant and afterward captain, rising subsequently to the rank of major. At the same time he was secretary to the regents of the New York University, and one of a board of commissioners who had charge of the fortification of the harbor of New York city at the expense of the state, all of these appointments being lost when his uncle was succeeded in the governorship by John Jay. De Witt Clinton then retired to private life, and formed a law partnership with John Nickerson, devoting also much time to the study of natural history. About this time he married Maria Franklin, of New York city. In 1797 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and the next year became state senator, beginning thus his long career in the politics of the empire state. In 1800 he was a member of the council of appointment, and engaged in a dispute with Gov. Jay over the naming of can-

didates for state officers and the removal of office-holders. A state convention, called to settle the question at issue, favored the views of Clinton. He was now the acknowledged leader of the democratic party in the state. While in the legislature he had been instrumental in securing the passage of an act providing for the gradual abolition of slavery. In 1802 he was elected U. S. senator, and was the youngest man who had ever taken a seat in that body up to that time. Here he spoke on the navigation of the Mississippi river in opposition to the claims of Spain, which had withdrawn the treaty rights of the United States in the premises, but opposing a declaration of war. In 1803 he resigned his senatorship to accept the mayoralty of New York, under an appointment from his uncle, who was again governor, and, with the exception of three years, held the office until 1815. His performance of the duties of this office was highly to his credit and to the advantage of the community, the office being then of much greater importance than in later years. He took an active part in establishing free schools, and in maintaining the society established for their support. While a member of the legislature he was the author of legislation which validated the will of Capt. R. R. Randall establishing the Sailors' Snug Harbor on Staten Island. He also secured the repeal of portions of the statute which prevented Roman Catholics voting at elections. He secured the appropriation by which the insane asylum was built at Bloomingdale, and procured the charter of the Eagle Fire Insurance Co., the first organization of the kind in New York. His report on the defences of New York harbor led to the passage, in 1808, of an appropriation of $100,000 for its fortification. Clinton was also a patron of the fine arts, and president of the New York academy for their encouragement. The charter of the American Fur Co., of which John Jacob Astor was president, was drawn by Clinton, and through his exertions became law. In 1811 he was chosen lieutenant-governor of the state, and was instrumental in securing the enactment of many laws of the greatest practical import for the furtherance of literary and scientific objects. He bore an important part, moreover, in the court of errors, the tribunal of last resort, which was made up of the state senate, with the chancellor and the judges of the supreme court.



Chancellor Kent pronounced some of the opinions delivered by Clinton in this court "models of judicial and parliamentary eloquence," and said they all related to "important questions of constitutional rights, and civil liberty." In 1812 Clinton was a candidate for president of the United States against James Madison, his candidacy being the first attempt to put down the system of making nominations for the presidency by a caucus of members of congress. Clinton was nominated by a party convention held in New York state, and by his candidacy raised up for himself numerous and powerful enemies. As early as 1809 he had advocated the development of the water communication of the state, which he prosecuted until the completion of the Erie canal. The war of 1812–15 put an end to active labor on this work for a time, but when the war ended, Clinton, removed from all official station, saw that the moment had come for a renewal of his exertions for the canals, and in the fall of 1815, summoning to his aid Judge Platt, of western New York, William Bayard, Thomas Eddy, John Swartwout, Cadwallader Colden and others, had a public meeting called at the City hotel in New York, where a memorial, praying that the legislature enter upon the canal work was adopted and sent broadcast throughout the state for signatures. At Albany Mr. Clinton enforced the memorial by his personal and political influence, and on Apr. 17, 1816, an act was passed which provided for the improvement of the internal waterways of the state, and named as commissioners: Stephen Van Rensselaer, De Witt Clinton, Samuel Young, Myron Holley and Joseph Elliott. During the recess of the legislature Clinton devoted his attention to the consideration of a scheme of finance, which resulted in the establishment of a sinking fund, which accumulated to the full amount of the original debt, and raised not only the credit of the state in foreign capitals, but the credit of the nation as well. The plans prepared by the commission passed successfully through the various stages of legislation, being saved in the then existing "Council of Revision" by the casting vote of Chancellor Kent. Opposition to the canal policy having been made a question of party politics, Clinton's determined advocacy of it naturally assumed the same character, and in 1817 he was chosen governor of the state by a large majority over his opponent. In the next gubernatorial contest he was re-elected, but entered upon his term of office with a hostile legislature. Strife between that body and the executive ensued, but during the year the great canal, or "Clinton's big ditch," as some preferred to call it, was steadily progressing.

Ground was broken by Gov. Clinton July 4, 1817, and in 1819 the central portion of the canal was finished. In 1822 he declined to be a candidate for a third term, and in the closing days of the legislature of 1824 his opponents secured his removal from the office of canal commissioner. But they had miscalculated his popularity and influence with the people, and at meetings held in all parts of the state the popular indignation found voice, and at the next election for governor he was sent back to the chair by 16,000, a larger majority than had ever been given to any candidate. His first wife having died in 1818, he now married Catharine, the daughter of Dr. Thomas Jones, of New York city. In his first message to the legislature he had the satisfaction of announcing that although the canal was not completed, the income from the sinking fund, and the tolls from freight, more than paid the interest on the cost of the work. When John Quincy Adams became president, he offered the post of minister to England to Gov. Clinton, but it was declined. On Oct. 26, 1826, he reached the crowning triumph of his life, when, with imposing ceremonies, the waters of Lake Erie were admitted to the canal, and the labor of nine years brought to a successful close. The success of this canal killed all opposition to his plans, and he brought into operation several branches of the main canal, and his influence was successfully exerted to carry the canal system into operation in other states. In youth and early manhood he had been noted for his masculine beauty, and as the years advanced its majestic character became more marked. He was then upward of six feet in stature, straight, and finely proportioned. Material for an extended study of his life may be found in Hosack's "Memoir of DeWitt Clinton" (1829); Renwick's "Life of De Witt Clinton" (1840); and Campbell's "Life and Writings of DeWitt Clinton" (1849). An accident, which shattered a leg in 1818, impaired his health, and he was an invalid during the later years of his life, and died suddenly Feb. 11, 1828.

YATES, Joseph Christopher, governor of New York (1822–24), was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1768. The family came from Leeds, in Yorkshire, Eng., and emigrated to New York at the time of Charles I. The first of the family in America was Joseph Yates. Robert Yates, a descendant, was subsequently chief justice of the supreme court of the state; Abraham Yates, Jr., was mayor of Albany, and Christopher Yates, the father of Joseph C., was one of the principal men of Schenectady before the revolution. During the French and Indian war he was a captain of provincial troops, and was wounded in the attack on Ticonderoga in 1758. In the following year he was present at the capture of Fort Niagara. At the time of the outbreak of the revolutionary war he offered his services and received a commission; afterward he was a colonel of New York troops. He was at the battle of Saratoga, and was a man highly respected by his superiors and by those under his command. Col. Yates married Jane Bradt, a descendant of an old and respected Dutch family. Young Joseph's early education was received from a private tutor, who lived in his father's family. Afterward he was sent to an academy, and completed his education in Schenectady. He then entered the law office of his father's cousin, Peter Y. Yates, in Albany, and studied law, being finally admitted to practice, when he opened an office in his native town. He became a shrewd and able lawyer and a public-spirited citizen, and was one of those who founded Union College. In 1798 Schenectady was incorporated as a city, and Mr. Yates was selected as the first mayor. He belonged to the republican party of the time, but chiefly occupied himself with the practice of his profession. In 1805, however, he was elected to the state senate, and in 1808 was appointed one of the judges of the supreme court of the state, a position which he continued to hold for fourteen years. As a judge he was distingnished for his plain and practical common sense, his uprightness and impartiality, and his courtesy of manner. While not a rapid thinker, he was clear and accurate in his judgment, and he is said to have made very few mistakes. In 1812 Judge Yates was appointed one of the regents of the University. In 1817 his name was mentioned as a candidate for the governorship, but he declined to run. In 1822, however, he consented to permit his name to be used for this position, when his election was practically unanimous. He began his official duties under the new constitution, adopted in 1821, and the first difficulty which met him was the necessity for the appointment of a great many officers whose tenure of office had become changed by this instrument. The result was that the city of Albany was thronged by place-hunters, and the matter of these appointments became a serious trouble to the new governor. On this account, and for other reasons, he became unpopular; and there being a proposition to change the electoral law of the state, which brought about a heated and angry debate in the legislature, Gov. Yates fell into disfavor in regard to his opinions and actions on this important question. Eventually he had to call an extra session of the legislature, a movement which not only estranged many of his political friends from him, but was productive of no good, as the legislature, which assembled in accordance with the governor's proclamation, refused by a large majority to transact any business, and, after a session of four days, again adjourned. At the expiration of his term of office Gov. Yates retired to private life, and continued to reside at Schenectady. Gov. Yates was married three times. His first wife was Mrs. Ann Ellice, of Schenectady, by whom he had no children. His second wife was Maria Kane, of Albany. By her he had one daughter; and by his third wife, Ann Elizabeth Delancy, he had two daughters. In all his private relations Gov. Yates was an estimable man and highly respected. But as a politician and a public man he was not successful. He lacked boldness and energy, and the complaint was made against him that he was over-cautious and timorous. In person he was tall and fine-looking, with a dignified manner. The last appearance of Gov. Yates in public was in 1832, when he presided over a citizens' meeting. He died March 19, 1837.

Joseph C. Yates

PITCHER, Nathaniel, governor of New York (1828–29), was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1777, but early in life removed to Sandy Hill, N. Y. Very little is known of his life, either public or private. He was a member of the state legislature in 1806, and again in 1815 to 1817. He was also a member of the state constitutional convention, which was held in 1821. He was a democrat in politics, and was elected to congress, serving from 1819 to 1822. In the state election of 1826 he was what was known as a "bucktail," and was nominated by that party for lieutenant-governor. He was a Jackson man and opposed to De Witt Clinton, the opposition candidate for governor. Clinton was elected governor, and Pitcher lieutenant-governor, and when Gov. DeWitt Clinton died, 1828, Lieut.-Gov. Pitcher became governor, serving in that position from

February, 1828, to January, 1829. From 1831 to 1833, he was a member of congress. He died at Sandy Hill May 25, 1836.

VAN BUREN, Martin, governor of New York (1829–30). (See Index.)

THROOP, Enos Thompson, governor of New York (1831–33), was born in Johnstown, Montgomery Co., N. Y., Aug. 21, 1784. His family originally lived in Lebanon, Conn., but removed to Nova Scotia when George Bliss Throop, the father of the governor, was a mere lad. The revolution caused so much ill-feeling in the provinces against the whigs that they were driven out of the country by the tories. George Throop married Abiah Thompson, daughter of Enos Thompson, after whom the parents named their boy. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Throop removed to Johnstown, where he purchased land and settled. Here he practiced law and taught school for some years, when a serious accident destroyed his health, and he died in 1794, leaving his wife and family without other property than the dwelling and lot where they resided. The widow afterward married again. Young Enos received an ordinary village school education and was adopted into the family of a Mr. Metcalfe, of Albany, in 1798, where he took a clerkship and began to study law. He showed unusual ability and industry and was rapidly pushed forward, being specially favored, moreover, by having the opportunity of listening to the eloquence of such orators as Hamilton, Burr, Gouverneur Morris and Brockholst Livingston. In the spring of 1801 Mr. Throop returned to Johnstown, where he passed a year in a local law office, and then for three years held a clerkship, and in 1806 was admitted to practice at the bar. From 1807 to 1811 Mr. Throop was in partnership at Auburn with Joseph L. Richardson. He was then appointed county clerk of Cayuga county. In July, 1814, Mr. Throop was married to Evelina Vredenburgh, of Skaneateles, N. Y., whose father was of Dutch descent and a large landowner. At the congressional election in the same year, Mr. Throop was elected a member of the fourteenth congress, and soon acquired in Washington a thorough knowledge of legislation, and by his talents and industry and his elevated character gained a prominent position; but his action in regard to what was known as "The Compensation Act," which he advocated, irritated his constituents, and he resigned from congress in consequence. The compensation act changed the *per diem* allowance of members of congress to an annual salary of $1,500, which was practically a very small increase from the former pay. For some years Mr. Throop now confined himself to his private business, but in 1823 he was appointed by Gov. Yates to the office of circuit judge. In this position he made a most favorable impression on all who had dealings with him. In January, 1827, it fell to Judge Throop to have the alleged kidnappers of William Morgan brought before him for trial. Morgan was preparing a book to divulge the secrets of the Masonic order. He was forcibly abducted, in September, 1826, from Canandaigua and taken to Fort Niagara, where he was confined for several days, when he disappeared. The occurrence created great excitement, and the feeling between Masons and anti-Masons in the state became very bitter and intense and was carried into politics. A body, alleged to have been that of Morgan, was produced, but it was denied that it was Morgan's, which brought from Thurlow Weed a remark, that afterward became proverbial, that it was "A good enough Morgan until after election." In 1828 Judge Throop consented to run for lieutenant-governor of the state with Martin Van Buren, when they were elected, but the governor receiving the appointment of secretary of state, Mr. Throop became acting governor. He opposed the project of a Chenango canal; but, as it passed with certain conditions in harmony with his views, he signed the bill. Gov. Throop's messages to the legislature have been pronounced to be remarkably able public documents. In 1830 he was nominated for governor and later was re-elected by a large majority. His second term was uneventful, and he refused a third nomination. He discharged all the duties of his office with ability, and on retiring left the state with its finances prosperous, and with his party firmly in the ascendant. In 1833 Gov. Throop was appointed by President Jackson naval officer at the port of New York, a position which he continued to hold until 1838, when President Van Buren appointed him *chargé d'affaires* to the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. He creditably performed the duties of this position until the election of Gen. Harrison to the presidency, when he returned home and retired to private life. For some time he resided at his estate near Auburn, but in 1847 purchased a large farm near Kalamazoo, in Michigan, where he devoted himself to agriculture until 1857, when he relinquished all employment on account of his age, and returned to his old home near Auburn, N. Y., where he died Nov. 1, 1874.

MARCY, W. L., governor of New York (1833–39). (See Index.)

SEWARD, W. H., governor of New York (1839–43). (See Index.)

BOUCK, William C., governor of New York (1843–45) was born in what is now Fulton, Schoharie Co., N. Y., Jan. 7, 1786. He came of German stock, his great-grandfather having emigrated to this country and settled in the valley of the Schoharie, his son being the first male child born there of white parents. This son patented from George II., in 1755, 3,000 acres of land, in connection with other parties, and much of this land was afterward inherited by the subject of this sketch. The family suffered much from the inroads of the savages during the French and Indian war. Christian Bouck, the father of the governor, was a patriot in the colonial service during the revolutionary war. William C. Bouck was trained as a farmer, and he received only a common-school education. In his earliest youth, however, he was deeply interested in politics, and in 1807 was chosen clerk of his native town and for the two following years was elected supervisor. He was married in 1807 to Catharine Lawyer, by whom he had eleven children. In 1812 he was appointed sheriff by Gov. Tompkins and held the position a year. Mr. Bouck had now become a leading politician in his section, and in 1813 was elected a member of the assembly; he was re-elected in 1814, 1815 and again in 1817. In the legislature Mr. Bouck was not noted as a debater, but was found most useful in committee work, to which he devoted himself with earnestness and fidelity. In 1821 he was appointed a canal commissioner, and was assigned to the western section, where he superintended the construction of

the Erie Canal from Lockport to its terminus at Lake Erie. He was faithful and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, which were not performed without danger, as much of his work lay in the midst of the unbroken forest, which Mr. Bouck had to traverse on horseback, frequently carrying with him large sums of money, as his monthly payments to contractors averaged as much as $100,000. It fell to him also to break through the final barrier, the only obstacle in the way of communication between the Hudson and Lake Erie. This he accomplished, and on the 25th of October, 1825, the entire canal from Albany to Buffalo was navigable and on the following day the first boats passed through it. The first boat to pass the locks at Lockport was named in honor of the commissioner, the William C. Bouck. Besides his work on the western section of the Erie Canal, Mr. Bouck was also selected to take charge of the work on the Cayuga and Seneca, the Crooked Lake and the Chenango canals, all of which were constructed under his superintendence and supervision. In 1833 Mr. Bouck was offered the position of commissioner to superintend the building of the Utica and Schenectady railroad, but this position he declined. He remained for nineteen years in the office of canal commissioner, during which time he expended and accounted for upwards of $8,000,000. Political considerations caused his removal in 1840. In the same year, at the democratic state convention, his name was brought forward as a candidate for the governorship, but he failed of election. In 1842 he was again nominated and was elected by 22,000 majority. He came into power when there was a great deal of factional trouble in the State, and as he was the first democratic executive after a whig administration of four years, he was obliged to largely exercise the appointing power—a fact which necessarily made him a great many enemies. His course in regard to appointments, while very impartial, was impolitic, in that he failed to strengthen himself. During the two years of his administration the democrats had the control of both parts of the legislature, but their factional contests interfered very much with the proper business of the legislature. Shortly before the close of his administration, what was known as the anti-rent struggle broke out, on the manorial lands, when bands of tenants, anti-renters, disguised themselves as Indians and seized the official papers of the sheriff of Columbia county and burned them; while at one of their meetings in that county a young man was shot dead. Similar disturbances occurred in the county of Rensselaer. An armed force was ordered out, which assisted the authorities in Columbia county in enforcing the laws, and the offenders were arrested, tried and punished. In June, 1846, Gov. Bouck was appointed by President Polk to the office of assistant treasurer in the city of New York, and he continued to hold that position until he was removed by President Taylor, in May, 1849. He then retired to his farm in Schoharie county, where he passed the last ten years of his life. Gov. Bouck died on his farm Apr. 19, 1859.

WRIGHT, Silas, governor of New York (1845–47), was born at Amherst, Mass., May 24, 1795, a descendant of Samuel Wright, who came to Boston in 1630 and to Northampton in 1654. His father, Silas, a farmer, tanner, and shoemaker, removed in 1796 to Weybridge, Addison Co., Vt., and was later in the legislature. At fourteen the boy entered an academy at Middlebury, Vt., and by teaching in the winters made his way through the college there, graduating in 1815. He read law at Sandy Hill, Washington Co., Vt., was admitted to the bar in January, 1819, and in October settled at Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., which he never left except for his official duties. He was made surrogate in February, 1821, and went through all the militia grades up to brigadier-general in 1827. His rise in politics was equally rapid, beginning with the state senate in 1823–27, where he gained much repute as a debater and financier, but opposed DeWitt Clinton and helped to remove him from his important post as canal commissioner. In congress, 1827–29, he favored a committee looking toward the abolition of slavery in the district, and was a member of that which framed the tariff of 1828, which in later life he considered too high. He was re-elected, but resigned in 1829 to succeed W. L. Marcy as comptroller of the state. During his four years' tenure of this post he was a member of the democratic state conventions of 1830 and 1832, and of the national convention which nominated Jackson and Van Buren. Jan. 4, 1833, he was elected to the U. S. senate to fill Gov. Marcy's unexpired term. Here he supported Clay's compromise bill, defended the removal of the deposits and most of President Jackson's measures, and opposed the rechartering of the U. S. Bank. Webster complimented him, and Benton called him "the Cato of the Senate." In 1835 he served on the finance committee and in convention promoted the nomination of his friend Van Buren, who was largely guided by his advice. He strove to prepare the minds of his constituents for the independent treasury scheme by two notable articles in the "St. Lawrence Republican," and steadily supported it after his re-election to the senate in 1837. His position with regard to slavery was defined in an oration at Canton, July 4, 1839. He sustained the bankrupt bill urged by Van Buren, and opposed that favored by President Tyler, as also the handing over of surplus federal revenue to the states, and the annexation of Texas in 1838 and in 1844. He voted for the tariff of 1842; kept a suspicious attitude toward Tyler, though approving the bank vetoes, and withstood Calhoun's efforts to close the mails to "incendiary matter" and to disregard petitions against slavery in the district. In 1843 he was again re-elected; in December, 1844, he resigned to become governor of New York, after declining a nomination for the vice-presidency, and a seat on the bench of the U. S. supreme court. During his stormy term as governor, 1845–46, he must have been moved to regret the comparative peace of the senate, which was his proper field. His party was torn by factional discussions, and the state distracted by the anti-rent troubles. The latter he suppressed manfully, quelling an insurrection in Delaware county, and refusing to pardon offenders against the law. But he was unequal to the meaner task of harmonizing and reorganizing the party, as Van Buren had done in 1820. According to one of his biographers, "he understood men, but not how to use them; he was a statesman, not a managing politician—Cato, not Cæsar." The middle course which he pursued satisfied neither faction; his opposition to a constitutional convention was in the interest of the "hunkers" or conservatives, and his veto of the appropriation for canals in that of the "barnburners." Though he sternly put down and punished the anti-rent riots, his message of 1846 advised the omission from future leases of distress for rent, and suggested other measures of relief. He was renominated but defeated, and at the end of 1846 found himself out of office for the first time since the outset of his career. He had declined foreign missions and seats in

the cabinet when offered by three successive presidents; he now retired to his farm and took the part of Cincinnatus. In the spring of 1847 he put himself on record as in sympathy with the Wilmot proviso and in favor of harbor improvements on the lakes. He died of heart disease at Canton Aug. 27, 1847. His life has been written by J. D. Hammond (1848), and J. S. Jenkins (1852).

YOUNG, John, governor of New York (1847–49), was born in Chelsea, Vt., June 12, 1802. His father, Thomas Young, emigrated from Vermont and settled in the town of Conecus, Livingston Co., N. Y., where, for a time, he kept a public house, but in the latter part of his life owned and cultivated a farm. He was not able to afford his son a college education, and the boy gained what learning he had from the common schools of his neighborhood. He worked on his father's farm until he was of age, when he began the study of law in the office of Augustus A. Bennett, at East Avon, Livingston Co. Meanwhile, he supported himself by teaching school. He completed his clerkship at Geneseo, the county seat of Livingston, and was admitted to the bar of Livingston county in 1827, and to practice in the supreme court in 1829. His professional success was quite remarkable and very flattering both to his talents and his character. He was shrewd and persevering, very industrious and faithful to the interests of his clients, and it was not long before he was placed at the head of his profession in Livingston county. He entered into politics at an early age; supported Jackson & Van Buren in 1828, and at that election ran as the democratic candidate for county clerk, but was defeated by the anti-Masons. In the following year he connected himself with this party, however, on principle, believing the Masonic order to be dangerous to the state. From 1828 to 1837 he held several minor town offices, and in 1831 was elected to the assembly. He was a member of the judiciary committee and acquitted himself creditably as a debater. In 1840 Mr. Young was the whig candidate for member of congress from the thirtieth district and obtained the election by about 2,000 majority. While in the house of representatives he proved himself of greater value as an adviser and a working member than in debate. In 1844 he was again elected to the legislature and led his party in the important debate on the constitutional convention bill, which passed both houses. Mr. Young was again returned to the assembly in 1845. In the next session he voted for the law abolishing distress for rent, as he strongly disapproved of the tenures by which the manorial lands were held by the tenants. In 1846 Mr. Young was nominated and elected governor of the state on the whig ticket. He condemned the Mexican War in his first message. His administration was in the main successful. He pursued an independent course in the matter of appointments, of which he made very few. He pardoned the leading anti-renters, who had been tried and convicted during the previous administration, on the ground that their offences were political. After his retirement from the office of governor, he supported Gen. Taylor in the election of 1848 and was appointed by him assistant treasurer in the city of New York in place of Ex-Gov. Bouck. He was married in 1833 to Ellen Harris, a daughter of Campbell Harris, of Livingston county, and had four children. Gov. Young died in New York city Apr. 23, 1852.

John Young

FISH, Hamilton, governor of New York (1849–51). (See Index.)

HUNT, Washington, governor of New York (1851–53), was born in Windham, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1811. Having received only the ordinary common-school education, but being ambitious and determined to follow a profession, he began to study law at an early age and was admitted to the bar when he was twenty-three years old. He settled at Lockport, and after practicing two years was appointed first judge in Niagara county. He interested himself greatly in politics, being a member of the whig party; and in 1842 was elected to congress. He served continuously from 1843 to 1849, when he was elected comptroller of the state of New York. In 1850 he was nominated for the governorship of the state, in opposition to Horatio Seymour, whom he defeated. But in 1852, when both were again candidates, Seymour was elected. Gov. Hunt administered the office faithfully, but without achieving any great distinction. At the close of his term he retired to private life. He was temporary chairman of the last whig convention ever held, but, on the breaking up of that party, he became a democrat; and in 1860 he was offered the nomination for vice-president of the United States on the democratic ticket, but declined it. Gov. Hunt was a delegate to the democratic convention at Chicago in 1864. He was prominent in the state in religious circles, being a frequent delegate to the Protestant Episcopal convention. Gov. Hunt died in New York city Feb. 2, 1867.

W. Hunt

SEYMOUR, Horatio, governor of New York, (1853-55 and 1863-65), was born at Pompey Hill, Onondaga Co., N. Y., May 31, 1810. He derived his origin from the Seymour family, who were among the first settlers of Hartford, Conn., his grandfather, Maj. Moses Seymour, being captain of a troop of horse during the war of the revolution and having distinguished himself at the surrender of Burgoyne. Maj. Seymour had five sons and a daughter. Of his sons, one became distinguished as a financier and bank president, two were high sheriffs, one was a representative and senator in the state of New York, and one was for twelve years U. S. senator from Vermont. Horatio Seymour's grandfather on his mother's side was Lieut.-Col. Forman of the 1st New Jersey regiment in the revolutionary army. His grandmother was a niece of Col. William Ledyard, who commanded at Groton, Conn., when that place was sacked and burned by the British, Sept. 6, 1781, under command of Benedict Arnold. Of the five sons of Maj. Seymour, Henry, the father of Horatio, settled in Onondaga county in the beginning of this century and there in the midst of the wilderness was born the future governor of the state. About nine years later the family removed to Utica. Henry Seymour was a colleague of DeWitt Clinton. Like most of the early settlers of Onondaga county, he was a man of a high order of merit and ability. One of the first things done by the pioneer settlers in this country was to raise money by mortgaging their lands in order to build and endow an academy, and in this academy Horatio Seymour received the rudiments of his education. When he was ten years old he was sent to the Oxford Academy, at the time one

of the foremost educational institutions of the state, where he remained for about two years, going thence to Geneva (now Hobart) College, where he remained two years longer. From Geneva he went to Capt. Partridge's celebrated military academy at Middletown, Conn., where he was graduated. Returning to Utica, young Seymour began to study law under the two noted jurists, Greene C. Bronson and Samuel Beardsley, and in 1832 was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of the supreme court of the state of New York and a member of the Oneida county bar. It was about this time that Mr. Seymour married Mary Bleeker, daughter of John R. Bleeker of Albany. Although Mr. Seymour was thoroughly versed in the law, he never practised, from the fact that he was almost immediately obliged to devote his whole time and attention to the large estate which he inherited. He made many acquaintances, however, among the best men in the state, and when Martin Van Buren became president, having found in Mr. Seymour, as he believed, the elements of a popular leader, he recommended Gov. Marcy to make him his military secretary, which he did. This appointment assisted in bringing about intimate personal relations between Mr. Seymour and the great democratic leaders in the state, and he continued to hold his confidential position near Gov. Marcy until 1839. In 1841 he accepted the nomination for the assembly from the county of Oneida and was elected by one of the largest majorities ever received by a democratic candidate in that county, and thus at the age of twenty-seven years he actually began his public career. In the assembly Mr. Seymour at once took rank as a prominent and leading member, and during his first term made a most satisfactory impression. In 1842 he was elected mayor of Utica. He was renominated for that position in 1843, but was beaten by sixteen votes, and in the autumn of the same year, was re-elected a member of the legislature, where he remained until the close of 1845, at which session he was elected speaker. In 1850 Mr. Seymour received the nomination from the democratic party for governor of the state; he was defeated, however, by Washington Hunt, the whig candidate, but although the latter was assisted by the "anti rent" vote, he only gained his election by 262 majority in a total poll of 429,000. In 1852 Mr. Seymour was a delegate to the democratic national convention held at Baltimore, and worked in the interest of William L. Marcy for president. In the same year he was again nominated by the democrats for the governorship of the state of New York, against his old competitor, Washington Hunt, whom he this time defeated by a majority of 22,906. The administration of Gov. Seymour was eminently successful, although it occurred at a period of general party disturbance. The temperance agitators were particularly active, and the legislature passed a prohibitory law, which was vetoed by Gov. Seymour. Meanwhile the repeal of the Missouri compromise had thoroughly shaken the democratic party of the North, while the whig party was abandoned by its leaders and was already making way for the republican party of the future. All of these discordant and even dangerous elements had to be encountered in the course of Gov. Seymour's administration and were met with the courage and fidelity of a statesman and a patriot. In 1854 Gov. Seymour was renominated, there being four tickets in the field. He was defeated by Myron H. Clark, the whig and temperance candidate, by a plurality of 309 votes in a grand total of 469,431. In 1856 Gov. Seymour went to Cincinnati as a delegate to the democratic national convention, and gave his support to Buchanan and Breckenridge in the succeeding campaign. His views on the conditions and elements of the existing political situation were deemed to be of so much importance that he was requested to give public expression to them. Accordingly, at Springfield, Mass., on July 4, 1856, before an assemblage numbering many thousands, he delivered an address on "The Democratic Theory of Government," which was published throughout the country and circulated widely as a campaign document, contributing in no small degree to the democratic victory of that year. He argued against centralization, and for local authority, claiming that under such conditions the slavery question would settle itself by all the states becoming free, for the tendency of events was such that power was passing to the free states, and ultimately the ideas which controlled these states would control the Union. On the accession of James Buchanan to the presidential chair, he tendered to Gov. Seymour a first-class mission to one of the European courts, but this offer was gracefully declined, and Gov. Seymour returned to his farm where he always showed great interest in agricultural pursuits. At the beginning of the civil war Gov. Seymour, like many other loyal men, sought earnestly to avert the difficulties and dangers which he saw were threatening the stability of the Union. Possibly misunderstanding the relations of the two sections of the country with regard to their strength and ability to sustain an armed conflict, he was nevertheless certainly right in the effort to avoid a sanguinary and bitter strife as to the possible result of which no mind, however far-seeing, could decide. Gov. Seymour addressed meetings in his own and other states at which he sought to do away with the false impression then prevalent throughout the North with regard to the staying power of the Southern people. "Ninety days" was the limit generally fixed for the war which was obviously to take place, and no effort on the part of such statesmen as were unwilling to swim with the tide against their own convictions had any effect in changing this impression. Gov. Seymour had opposed the republicans during the campaign, but he actively supported the administration after President Lincoln took office. At a democratic ratification meeting held in Utica in 1862, he announced in the most spirited manner the intention of Northern democrats to lose no opportunity of showing their loyalty to the Union. He contributed largely in Oneida county to the funds raised for the purpose of enlisting soldiers, and while attending a meeting of the state military association in 1862, at Albany, he began his address by saying, "We denounce the rebellion as most wicked, because it wages war against the best government the world has ever seen." In September of that year Gov. Seymour was enthusiastically renominated as a candidate for the executive chair of the state of New York. Upon receiving this nomination Gov. Seymour adopted a course at that time unusual in the political history of the state, which was to undertake a personal campaign, by traversing the state and addressing meetings. He spoke at outdoor gatherings as many as nine times a week during the campaign, of course a most trying and fatiguing undertaking, but which resulted in his being elected by a majority of 10,752 votes. In his message to the senate after his election, Gov. Seymour put on record his declaration that under no circumstances could the division of the Union be conceded, and in the strongest manner announced his intention to aid in upholding the govern-

ment, and showing respect to the authority of its rulers. He protested against arbitrary arrests and the suppressing of journals and imprisonment of persons without due process of law, holding that the fact of an existing rebellion could not suspend a single right of the citizens of loyal states. Throughout his administration Gov. Seymour was conspicuous by his energy and ability in raising troops. Within three days after the special demand which was made on the occasion of the invasion of Pennsylvania, 12,000 state militia, thoroughly equipped, were on their way to Harrisburg. It was while the New York militia were absent from the city in Pennsylvania that the series of outbreaks known as the "draft riots" took place. A more unfortunate time could not have been even accidentally appointed for the announcement in New York of the names of those who were drafted. It has never, however, been satisfactorily shown that this particular period was not chosen designedly by the war department. Two points with regard to the draft were especially obnoxious: one was that while the poor must go to the war, "willy-nilly," the rich could avoid it by paying $300 to buy a substitute; the other was that the quota demanded from New York was inaccurate and unjust, so excessive in fact that the general government was forced afterward to correct it. Gov. Seymour endeavored to have the quota corrected, and the draft postponed, but the latter began on Saturday, July 11, 1863, the names being published on Sunday. From that time until Thursday evening the city was in the hands of the rioters; about a thousand lives were lost, and property amounting to several million dollars was destroyed. As soon as the riots began, Gov. Seymour went at once to the metropolis, where he issued proclamations declaring the city to be in a state of insurrection, ordering all persons engaged in riotous proceedings to return to their homes and employments, and declaring that he should use all the power necessary to restore the peace and order of the city. He made public addresses urging the mob to disperse and insisting upon the obedience of the law, while at the same time he used every effort to obtain troops and enroll volunteers. By judiciously refraining from stirring up the already excited passions of the rioters, and, aided by the few soldiers in the forts under the command of Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool, Gov. Seymour did much toward allaying the excitement which ended on Thursday evening, July 16th. On Apr. 16, 1864, the state legislature, which was republican, passed a resolution thanking Gov. Seymour for having procured the correction of the errors committed in regard to the draft by the authorities at Washington. In the same year Gov. Seymour was a candidate for the governorship of the state, but was defeated by Reuben E. Fenton, by a majority of 8,293. After the war was ended Gov. Seymour continued to be prominent in politics. He strongly opposed the republican party, as was natural from a democratic standpoint, and after presiding over state conventions in 1867 and 1868, he was elected permanent chairman of the national convention, which met in New York city July 4, 1868, when Seymour and Blair were nominated as the candidates of the democratic party for the offices of president and vice-president respectively. At the election Gov. Seymour was defeated by Gen. Grant, the popular vote being 3,015,071 for Grant, and 2,709,213 for Seymour. From this time forward, Mr. Seymour refused to let his name be used as a candidate for any public office. In 1864 he had built on the Deerfield Hills, near Utica, a plain frame cottage, spacious and hospitable, located on the highest point on his farm. Here he devoted himself to reading and agricultural pursuits, up to the time of his death, which occurred Feb. 12, 1886.

CLARK, Myron Holley, governor of New York (1855–57), was born in Naples, Ontario Co., N. Y., Oct. 23, 1806. His family came from western Massachusetts, his grandfather having emigrated from Berkshire county to New York state in the latter part of the last century. Young Myron had the ordinary district-school education, but became popular and was elected to several local offices, and was for two years sheriff of Ontario county. He removed to Canandaigua, of which village he was elected president in 1850. In 1852 he was elected state senator. In the senate he interested himself greatly in the subject of temperance and aided in securing the passage of a prohibitory liquor law; but it was vetoed by Gov. Seymour. In 1854, the two parties having split on the question of slavery, a combination of anti-slavery adherents, prohibitionists, and others, nominated Mr. Clark for governor and succeeded in electing him by a majority of 305 votes in a total vote of 370,000, the smallest majority ever given to a governor of New York. His party called itself republican, and he was practically the first republican state candidate. While in office he succeeded in obtaining the passage of a prohibitory liquor bill, which was his pet hobby, but it was in force for less than a year, when it was set aside as unconstitutional. In 1874 he was a candidate for governor on the prohibition ticket. Gov. Clark died Aug. 23, 1892.

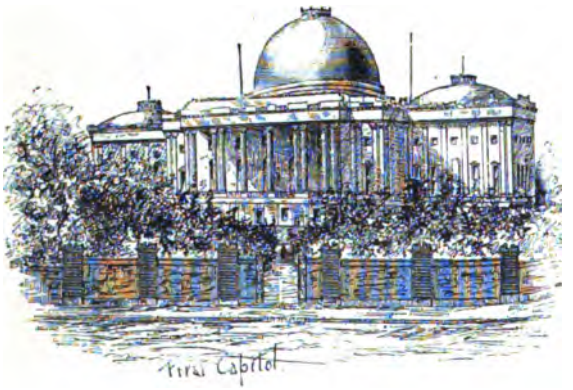
KING, John Alsop, governor of New York (1857–59), was born in New York city, Jan. 3, 1788, the eldest son of Rufus and Mary King. He attended school at Harrow, Eng., and upon his return to New York studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was a lieutenant of cavalry in the U. S. army during the war of 1812. At the close of the war he engaged in farming at Jamaica, N. Y. He was elected to the New York legislature in 1819 and subsequently re-elected a number of times. He opposed most of the measures advanced by DeWitt Clinton but favored the canal and was subsequently elected to the state senate. He resigned his place in the senate to accompany his father to the court of St. James as secretary of legation. When on account of ill health his father was compelled to return to the United States, he remained in England as *chargé d'affaires* until the new minister arrived. In 1838 he was again returned to the legislature, and in 1849 was elected to congress by the whig party. He opposed all compromise measures, particularly the fugitive slave law, and advocated the admission of California as a free state. He was prominent at several whig nominating conventions and presided at the convention held at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1855, when the republican party was formed, and in 1856 at the Philadelphia convention he was a warm supporter of Gen. Frémont. Mr. King was elected governor of New York in 1856 and gave particular attention to educational matters and internal improvements. He declined a renomination, and on account of advanced years retired

from public life. In 1861 at the request of Gov. Morgan he once more consented to come before the public as a member of the peace convention. He was a prominent member of the Episcopal church and took a conspicuous part in its diocesan conventions. He died at Jamaica, N. Y., July 7, 1867.

MORGAN, Edwin Dennison, governor of New York (1859–63), was born in Washington, Berkshire Co., Mass., Feb. 8, 1811. After passing through the common schools he went to Hartford, Conn., in 1828, where his uncle, Nathan Morgan, was engaged in business, and entered his store as a clerk on a small salary. At the end of three years he had shown the possession of such business qualities and had become so important to his uncle, that the latter took him into partnership. While in Hartford he was elected a member of the city council and was acquiring a personal as well as business reputation when he decided to remove from Connecticut and establish himself in New York. This he did in 1836, and founded a mercantile house which was rapidly successful. Mr. Morgan was already noted for the charity and benevolence of his disposition, and when the cholera broke out in New York in 1849, instead of fleeing from the city as most of those did who could get away, he remained in the midst of the contagion and personally assisted those who were sick or poor. In 1850 Mr. Morgan was elected a member of the state senate and continued to serve in that body until he was elected governor of the state in 1858. It thus fell to him to become one of the "war governors," that splendid body of executive officers whose personal efforts had so much to do with the success of the Union during the civil war. During Gov. Morgan's first two years in that position he was preparing, as every one was more or less, for the "impending crisis." He succeeded in reducing the state debt and in increasing the revenue from canal tolls, and this at a period when there was the greatest necessity for economizing and accumulating money in view of the tremendous expenditures which were presently to take place. The part taken by the state of New York in the civil war, that being the first state in the Union in wealth and population, was necessarily foremost. Every county furnished its quota of volunteers; its well-organized and thoroughly drilled militia regiments supplied capable officers to the inexperienced army, which was so rapidly formed; and the many factories of the state were kept busy night and day in supplying arms, clothing and equipments; at the Watervliet arsenal alone, 1,500 men were employed during the war. The wealth of New York was poured out like water to sustain the Union cause. The first dollar voted by any city for the equipment of troops came from New York, and that city contributed to the Union armies 116,000 men at an expense of $14,500,000, while the entire state supplied to the army 475,000 men, more than one-sixth of the entire national force. Of course the extraordinary duties devolving upon the executive made a constant and severe demand and strain upon all his faculties. Fortunately Gov. Morgan was physically and mentally thoroughly equipped for such an emergency. Of the entire number of troops sent by the state of New York to the war, 223,000 were organized and mustered in during his term of office. When the state was made a military department in 1861 he was commissioned a major-general of volunteers and placed over it as commander, but it is highly to his credit and honor that he refused any compensation connected with this commission. In 1862 when Gov. Morgan retired from office, he was elected by the republican party in the state legislature a member of the U. S. senate, where he served until March 3, 1869. In the meantime, he was temporary chairman of the convention which was held at Baltimore in 1864 and a delegate to that of Philadelphia in 1866. In 1865 President Lincoln offered him a place in his cabinet as secretary of the treasury, but he declined it. In 1872, occupying the responsible position of chairman of the national republican committee, he conducted the campaign successfully and Gen. Grant was elected president for his second term. In 1875 Mr. Morgan was candidate for U. S. senator and the following year for governor of New York, but was defeated. When Gen. Arthur succeeded to the presidential chair in 1881, he offered to Gov. Morgan the position of secretary of the treasury, but the governor for the second time declined it, on this occasion on account of his age. Throughout his life Gov. Morgan was esteemed as one of the most prominent citizens of the state, while his name was well known throughout the country as the synonym for loyalty, personal integrity and business ability. He possessed a very generous nature and gave largely to charitable institutions and institutions of learning. The New York Theological Seminary received from him as a gift nearly three quarters of a million dollars, and he gave half as much more to Williams College library for the erection of suitable buildings. In his will he bequeathed more than three quarters of a million dollars for the purpose of carrying out his charitable and religious designs. Gov. Morgan died in New York city Feb. 14, 1883.

FENTON, Reuben Eaton, governor of New York (1865–69), was born in Carroll, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., July 4, 1819, the youngest son of the late George W. Fenton, one of the pioneer settlers of Chautauqua county, N. Y. He attended the pioneer school in his native place until he was fifteen years of age, after which he spent two years at Cary's Academy near Cincinnati and completed his educational course at the Fredonia Academy in Chautauqua. It was intended that he should be fitted for the profession of law, and for that purpose he studied for a year or two in the law office of the Waite brothers in Jamestown, but ill health forced him to abandon his studies and at the age of twenty he began business as a country merchant and became almost immediately successful. In the meantime he had become popular and prominent among his fellow-citizens and was elected colonel of the 162d regiment New York state militia. His profits accumulated and he invested his savings in the lumber trade and personally conducted his first raft of timber which cost him his first thousand dollars, down the Ohio to Maysville, Ky., where he sold it at a large profit. He soon had the reputation of being one of the most successful operators in lumber in his region. He made considerable money and began to take rank among the brightest and most prosperous of his neighbors. From 1846 to 1852 inclusive, he was annually elected supervisor of Carroll. He acted with the democratic party of that day and in 1849 was nominated by it for the assembly and won the election. In 1852 he was nominated by the democrats for congress and was elected by a small majority in a district which

contemplation, by establishing a chain of communications, or line of posts and fortifications extending from Sandy Hook to the St. Lawrence, to cut off New England, the hot-bed of sedition and rebellion, from the support of the southern provinces. This design was never finally abandoned until the time when Arnold committed his treasonable act but failed to secure the key of the Hudson. It so happened, therefore, that New York, while engaged in defending her borders against Indians and tories, was also fighting the battles of New England. All the settlements within the interior of New York were constantly agitated by scenes of bloodshed, devastation and murder. During the latter part of the year 1776, Gen. George Clinton had occupied the passes and forts of the Highlands of the Hudson with a considerable militia force, in order to prevent the British from ascending the river. In the spring of 1777 congress appointed him commander of all posts in that quarter. In September he addressed the first meeting of the legislature of New York, at Kingston. Meanwhile Gen. Burgoyne had advanced from the North with a large army, and was rapidly nearing Albany. Washington was in the South with a great body of the Continental army, and Sir Henry Clinton, having received reinforcements, determined to take advantage of this opportunity to ascend the river and capture the posts in command of Gov. Clinton. He took 3,000 men with him, and landed at Tarrytown, making a feint against Peekskill, while he rapidly conveyed troops across the river for the



purpose of attacking Forts Clinton and Montgomery, where Gen. James Clinton, brother of the governor, was in command with only about 600 militia. On hearing of the British movement Gov. Clinton immediately prorogued the legislature at Kingston, and hastened to the assistance of his brother. But the numbers of the enemy were too great to be successfully resisted by the small force at his command. Both forts were surrounded, but it was not until the Americans had been completely overpowered by numbers that they fought their way out, and, favored by darkness, succeeded in escaping. It was a most brilliant defence, lasting from two o'clock in the afternoon until after dark, and against more than four times the number of the defenders. George Clinton managed to cross the river in a boat, and James was severely wounded and pursued, but eventually reached his house, sixteen miles distant from the forts, on the following morning. No permanent advantage resulted to the British from their success on this occasion. Burgoyne and his army were defeated at Saratoga, and Sir Henry Clinton was obliged to satisfy himself with dismantling the forts he had captured, and on the approach of winter the British fell back to their lines in the neighborhood of New York. During the war Gov. Clinton was mainly occupied in providing for the public defence and security, and his time was chiefly employed in carrying into effect the laws passed by the legislature in this direction. In 1780 Gov. Clinton was re-elected, and continued to fill the governor's chair until 1795. In 1780, when the savages led by Brant and Cornplanter made a descent into the Mohawk valley, Gov. Clinton succeeded in preventing the success of their expedition. Peace with Great Britain was declared, and when Gen. Washington entered the city of New York on the occasion of its evacuation, Gov. Clinton rode beside him as chief magistrate of the state. After the close of the war Gov. Clinton devoted much attention to the subjects of education and internal improvements, and procured the passage of important laws in this direction. He recommended the organization of a society for the promotion of agriculture, arts, and manufactures, and also an act directing the exploration of Herkimer and Washington counties, with a view to canal construction. Further, the legislature provided for the formation of companies designed to improve and open interior navigation and inland water communication, the culmination of which was the construction, under the direction of Gov. Clinton's nephew, DeWitt Clinton, of the Erie Canal. One of the first acts of the federalists in the way of establishing a government inclining toward centralization, was to obtain the passage of laws authorizing the national government to collect and retain the import duties which might accrue at the port of New York. Gov. Clinton was opposed to this act as a surrender of the independent sovereignty of the state, and one result was, that a movement was put on foot by the federalists to prevent his re-election as governor of the state. In 1786 congress passed a resolution requesting Gov. Clinton to call the legislature together for an extra session to reconsider a state law with which congress disagreed. Gov. Clinton was sufficiently determined not to permit himself to be dictated to by congress, and accordingly refused to summon the legislature in extra session. Gov. Clinton was one of the foremost and most decided opponents of the Federal constitution as it was originally formed, but he presided at the state convention in 1778, which ratified this instrument. In 1787 Gov. Clinton marched at the head of the New York state militia to assist the Massachusetts government in overcoming Shays's rebellion. The political course of Gov. Clinton aroused serious opposition among the federalists, and from 1789 every effort was made to dethrone him. Especially at the election of 1792, when John Jay was the opposing candidate and received the majority of the votes, objections were raised on account of certain informalities, but Gov. Clinton was declared re-elected by a majority of 108. At the presidential election in 1792, the electors of the new republican party, of which Gov. Clinton might be considered the founder, inserted his name in their ballots as their candidate for vice-president. He received fifty votes and John Adams seventy-seven. At the ensuing election for governor, he declined to run, and during the next five years was retired from public life, except that his name was again mentioned as a candidate for the vice-presidency. In 1801 he was once more induced to become a candidate for the governorship, and was elected by nearly 4,000 majority over his federal opponent, Stephen Van Rensselaer. On entering npon his new term, Gov. Clinton found himself in opposition to his own party in regard to the matter of removals from office on account of politics. This had now become the custom, and though he resisted it in the council of appointment, he was overruled by his nephew, DeWitt Clinton, and Ambrose Spencer, who were members of the council. On the re-election of Thomas Jefferson to the presidency for

the second term, Gov. Clinton was chosen as the candidate of the republican party for vice-president, and was duly elected, the two candidates receiving 162 of the 170 votes which were cast. As the presiding officer of the U. S. senate, Mr. Clinton was noted for the impartiality and promptitude with which he gave his decisions, and for the kindness and courtesy which always distinguished his manner, as well toward his political opponents as to his most attached friends. On the retirement of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Clinton was continued in the office of vice-president, and at the session of 1810–1811, it fell to him, by his casting vote, to decide the question as to the propriety of renewing the charter of the Bank of the United States. The question being on the striking out of the enacting clause of the bill, Mr. Clinton voted in the affirmative, after a few brief, terse, and vigorous remarks setting forth his reasons for this course. George Clinton was in many respects one of the most remarkable men produced by the period in which he lived. He was a man of strong views, and possessed absolute personal courage in advancing them without regard to the possibilities of their adverse reception. He was one of the ablest of administrative officers, and was as admirable in his civil as in his military career. Mr. Clinton married Cornelia Tappan, of Kingston, N. Y. He had one son and five daughters, but only two of his children, both daughters, lived to an advanced age. One of his daughters became the wife of Citizen Genet, the French minister to the United States in 1793, who remained in this country after he had completed his mission, and settled in the state of New York, where he died. In his personal appearance Gov. Clinton was dignified, his countenance indicating the courage, energy and decision of character for which he was remarkable. Says one of his biographers, "Few men have ever occupied a larger space in the public estimation, and no one name is more conspicuous than his in the early annals of New York." Gov. Clinton died while holding the office of vice-president, Apr. 20, 1812, in the city of Washington, and his remains were permanently deposited in the Congressional Cemetery.

JAY, John, governor of New York (1795–1801). (See Index.)

LEWIS, Morgan, soldier, and governor of New York (1804–7), was born in New York city Oct. 16, 1754, the son of Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the declaration of independence. He was graduated from Princeton College, in 1773, when he began the study of law in the office of John Jay, afterward chief justice of the U. S. supreme court. On the breaking out of the revolutionary war, he volunteered his services, joining the American army under Gen. Washington, before Boston. He was elected captain of a regiment of New York militia, was afterward commissioned as major, and is mentioned in Gen. Stephen's despatches as having behaved gallantly at the battle of Germantown. In 1776 he was quartermaster-general, with the rank of colonel under Gen. Gates at Saratoga; in the action at Bemis's Heights he shared the perils and honors of the day with Arnold, Morgan and the other officers, and after the surrender of Burgoyne he was engaged in the operations undertaken by Gen. Clinton against the mixed force of British regulars and savages in the northern part of New York.

Resuming his profession of the law in New York city in 1783, he was soon elected a member of the state legislature. He afterward removed to Dutchess county, and was appointed successively a judge of the court of common pleas, attorney-general of the state, a judge of the supreme court, and, in 1801, chief justice of the same court. In 1804 he was elected governor of the state of New York. In his office he did much to advance the cause of education and to strengthen the state militia. In 1810 he was a member of the state senate; two years later he was appointed quartermaster-general of the U. S. army, with the rank of brigadier-general, and in March, 1813, he was made major-general. During the campaign of that year Gen. Lewis was with Gen. Dearborn on the Niagara frontier. He captured Fort George, and was in command for some time at Sackett's Harbor and French creek. In the latter part of 1813 he accompanied Gen. Wilkinson in his expedition against Montreal, and in 1814 he had command of the forces held for the defence of the city and harbor of New York. From 1815 to the time of his death, he lived in retirement. In 1821 he was elected grand master of the order of Freemasons in the United States. He was also president of the New York Historical Society and of the New York section of the Order of the Cincinnati. He was noted for his generosity. He remitted the arrears of rent due him from such of his tenants in Delaware county as had either gone themselves or sent a son to the war, and during the anti-rent disturbance in New York state, he experienced no difficulty, owing to his judicious and generous dealings. Feb. 22, 1832, by the request of the city of New York, Gen. Lewis, then in his seventy-eighth year, delivered the oration at the Centennial anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Gen. Lewis died in New York city Apr. 7, 1844.

TOMPKINS, D. D., governor of New York (1807–16). (See Index.)

CLINTON, DeWitt, governor of New York (1817–22 and 1824–27), was born at Little Britain, N. Y., March 2, 1769. He was instructed by the pastor of the Presbyterian church in his native village and at Kingston (N. Y.) Academy, and in 1784 accompanied his father to New York city on his way to enter Princeton College; but his stoppage in New York was the direct means of reviving Kings (now Columbia) College, which had become almost obliterated during the war of the revolution, and young Clinton was the first matriculated student after its rehabilitation, being admitted to the junior class, and being graduated in 1786. One of his college teachers declared of him: "I found Mr. Clinton apt to learn anything that was required of him. He was clear in mathematics, and correct in classical knowledge. He did everything well." After graduation he began the study of law in New York city with Samuel Jones, and was admitted to the bar in 1789. But he did not practice his profession, being at once called to the position of private secretary to his uncle, George Clinton, then governor of New York. He had already taken part in the discussion over the ratification of the Federal constitution by the state of New York, contributing to the public press a series of letters, signed "A Countryman," in which the most pertinent of the considerations

exclusive business for sixteen months. His friends estimated that the neglect of his professional and private affairs during this time cost him "enough to endow a public charity." The sum was quite as well spent in furthering public justice; the ring was broken, and its members prisoners or fugitives. (See "The New York City Ring: Its Origin, Maturity, and Fall," 1873.) In 1874 he was elected governor, with 50,000 majority, over Gen. Dix. Among the more notable deliverances of his administration were his messages of Jan. 5, Jan. 12, March 19 (against the canal ring), and May 11, 1875; June 4, March 24, 1876, and his speeches at Buffalo and Utica Aug. 10 and Sept. 30, 1875. During his term the present capitol building at Albany was begun. The national democratic convention, meeting at St. Louis in June, 1876, nominated him for president on the second ballot. The election was unusually close, and its result long doubtful. Mr. Tilden had a popular majority over Mr. Hayes of nearly 251,000, and over all rivals of near 160,000, but the votes of Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida were claimed by both parties; intimidation was charged against the democrats, and false returns against the republican canvassing boards. The excited passions of that anxious time, and the unprecedented embarrassment of the situation, live in the memory of all mature Americans. To avoid a deadlock in congress, the senate being republican and the house democratic, it was agreed to leave the decision to an electoral commission of fifteen, and this, by a strict party vote of eight to seven, accepted the returns of the canvassers

in the three doubtful states, and reported, March 2, 1877, the majority of a single vote for Mr. Hayes. Though some counseled violence, the decision was of necessity acquiesced in. But half the nation regarded Mr. Tilden as president *de lege*. He retained the respect and confidence of his party in an enlarged degree, but refused to allow the use of his name in 1880 and 1884. During the latter years of his life Mr. Tilden was probably the chief figure in the democratic party, and his opinion was sought on all questions of state or national politics. His last important expression of opinion was in a letter to J. G. Carlisle, then speaker of the house, urging the necessity of liberal appropriations for a system of coast defences, that the seaboard of the country might be secured against naval attacks. He died at his country house, Greystone, near Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1886, leaving a large part of his fortune of $5,000,000 to found a free library in New York; but his heirs (he was a bachelor) contested the will, which was broken, after which the heirs contributed a much smaller sum to endow the library. Probably Mr. Tilden drew more wills disposing of large estates, than any man in the legal profession, but when making his own, he did not succeed in avoiding legal obstructions, which invalidated the instrument. A campaign life of him was written by T. P. Cook (1876); his "Writings and Speeches" were edited by John Bigelow (2 vols., 1885).

ROBINSON, Lucius, governor of New York (1877–80), was born in Windham, Greene Co., N. Y., Nov. 4, 1810. After receiving a common-school education, he was sent to the academy in Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y., where he completed his education. He began to study law, passed through an office, and in 1832 was admitted to the bar. Receiving the appointment of district attorney was the first honor which fell to him, and in 1843 he was made master in chancery for New York city, and continued to hold the position for four years. In the meantime he had become somewhat prominent in politics as a member of the democratic party, but in 1856, when the republican party completed its organization by nominating a candidate for the presidency, Mr. Robinson threw in his fortunes with the new movement. He was elected a member of the assembly of New York in 1859, and two years later was made comptroller of the state, a position which he held until 1865, when the democrats nominated him for the same office and he was defeated, but ten years later they again elected him comptroller. Indeed, his action in leaving the party seems never to have made much difference in his political success as a democrat, and in 1876 he was elected governor on the democratic ticket. In 1879 he again received the nomination at the hands of the same party and was defeated. During his administration as governor of the state, Mr. Robinson made no very marked impression on public affairs.

L. Robinson

CORNELL, Alonzo B., governor of New York (1880–83), was born at Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1832. He received an academic education, and at an early age engaged in the telegraph business. His first employment was at Troy, N. Y.; and from his first connection with that office Mr. Cornell was continuously occupied, either as operator, manager, superintendent, director, vice-president, or acting president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, or its predecessor companies. His father, the late Ezra Cornell, founder of the Cornell University, was associated with Prof. Morse in the early development of the electric telegraph, and in 1843 was appointed by the secretary of the treasury as the superintendent of construction of the first line of telegraph in America, between Baltimore and Washington. The Western Union Telegraph Company was organized in 1854 by the union of several of the original telegraph companies, located chiefly in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. Ezra Cornell, Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, and Jephtha H. Wade, of Cleveland, O., were the practical founders of the company. On his accession to the presidency, in 1869, Gen. Grant appointed Mr. Cornell as surveyor of customs for the part of New York. He performed the duties of that office with such satisfaction that President Grant, in 1870, nominated him assistant treasurer of the United States at New York, to succeed Charles J. Folger, who had been elected to the court of appeals. Mr. Cornell preferred the customs service, and declined to accept the treasurership, whereupon Thomas Hillhouse was appointed to that office. In the performance of duty as surveyor of customs, Mr. Cornell was associated with Moses H. Grinnell, Thomas Murphy, and Chester A. Arthur, collectors, successively, of the port of New York. Mr. Cornell

resigned in the autumn of 1872 to accept an election to the legislative assembly of the state of New York; and, despite the fact that it was his first parliamentary service, he was chosen speaker of that body by the unanimous action of the republican caucus, which that year consisted of ninety-six members. The assembly contained a large number of prominent men of great legislative experience, and the choice of Mr. Cornell as speaker, without even the pretence of a canvass for the position, was an unusual compliment. As a presiding officer he was remarkably successful, but declined a proffered renomination to the assembly, although his district was overwhelmingly republican. He preferred to resume his position as vice-president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in which he continued until the close of 1876, when he accepted from President Grant the appointment as naval officer of customs for the port of New York. In the year 1875 Mr. Cornell was acting president of the Western Union Telegraph Company during the prolonged absence in Europe of the late William Orton, then president of the company. Factional strife induced President Hayes to suspend Collector Arthur and Naval Officer Cornell from their positions in July, 1878; It was universally recognized that this action was founded wholly in political motive. The fact that at the succeeding election Mr. Cornell was elected governor of New York, and Gen. Arthur vice-president of the United States, served to vindicate their side of the controversy. Gov. Cornell was inaugurated Jan. 1, 1880, and served three years. His administration was distinguished for its economical results, its freedom from official scandal, and the general excellence of his appointments. He exercised the veto-power with firmness, and to the great satisfaction of the people. Among the prominent measures vetoed by Gov. Cornell were the code of criminal procedure of 1880, the Croton aqueduct bill, and the new capitol appropriation bill of 1881, the general street-railway bill of 1882, the bill providing a public restaurant in Central Park, and many others. His vetoes of the supply bills were unprecedented in their magnitude, and were cordially approved by the masses. No governor since then has deemed it necessary to apply such radical remedies to the correction of scandalous legislation. Many meritorious measures tending to genuine reformation in the public service were enacted during Gov. Cornell's term. The act making women eligible as school-electors and school-officers was recommended in his first annual message and approved by him. The amendment of the usury laws enacted in 1882, as recommended in his annual message of that year, has proved to be the most important financial measure adopted by the state since the close of the war for the restoration of the Union. It has accomplished more to equalize New York and London as the chief financial centres of the world than any other act of state legislation. Gov. Cornell strongly urged the creation of the state railway commission which was provided for during his term, but a democratic legislature factiously denied him the satisfaction of appointing the commissioners. The Woman's Reformatory at Hudson was the only new state institution he permitted to be projected by legislative enactment. Under commissioners appointed by him, that admirable institution was completed and put into successful operation at a cost of less than $125,000. It has capacity for 250 inmates, and is by far the best and cheapest public institution erected by the state since the completion of the Erie canal enlargement. The corporation state tax law was enacted under Gov. Cornell's administration, and was designed to relieve overburdened landowners from onerous taxation; but although it has already produced more than ten millions of revenue for the state treasury, it has failed to accomplish its intended purpose, owing to the continuous enactment of extravagant tax-levies. Gov. Cornell's last annual message was an admirable statement of the condition and necessities of the state. Contrary to the practice of some of his predecessors, he confined his messages to subjects of state jurisdiction and interest. Gov. Cornell was a candidate for renomination in 1882, but as he was not acceptable to the politicians of the party, he was set aside under circumstances which created great dissatisfaction among the people, who elected Grover Cleveland, the democratic nominee, by nearly 200,000 majority. Mr. Cornell then retired from political life, and took up his residence in New York city.

CLEVELAND, Grover, governor of New York (1883–84). (See Index.)

HILL, D. B., governor of New York (1884–92). (See Index.)

FLOWER, R. P., governor of New York (1892–—). (See Index.)

SANFORD, Nathan, chancellor, was born in Bridgehampton, Suffolk Co., N. Y., Nov. 5, 1777. He received his education at Yale College, and after graduating, chose the profession of the law, was admitted to practice at the age of twenty-two years and settled in New York city, where his abilities soon brought him into public notice. After filling a number of local offices, he was appointed by Jefferson U. S. commissioner in bankruptcy, and for thirteen years, including the war of 1812, was U. S. district attorney. He was a member of the New York state assembly during two terms and speaker in 1811, and for three years was state senator. In 1815 he went to Washington as U. S. senator from New York and served six years. In 1821 he was a member of the state constitutional convention, and was appointed chancellor under the new constitution. From 1826 to 1831 he was again in the U. S. senate, where he became chiefly known for his earnest efforts in connection with the currency of the country. In 1831 Mr. Sanford retired from public life and settled down at Flushing, L. I. Mr. Sanford was married three times, his third wedding being a notable affair. He married on this occasion a granddaughter of Thomas M'Kean of Delaware, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, and the wedding took place in the White House, the bride being given away by President John Quincy Adams. Mr. Sanford died in Flushing, N. Y., leaving a son, Edward, who became well known as a contributor of prose and verse to the magazines of his time and as an editorial writer on the staffs of New York and Brooklyn papers. He died in 1876. Mr. Sanford died Oct. 17, 1838.

KENT, James, chancellor of the state of New York, was born at Fredericks, Putnam Co., N. Y., July 31, 1763. His grandfather, Elisha Kent, was a graduate of Yale, and a Presbyterian minister at Philippi, N. Y., where he died in 1776, and his father, Moses Kent, also a graduate of Yale, was a lawyer and surrogate of Rensselaer county. James was one of the founders of the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1781. Having decided upon the law, he entered the office of Egbert Benson, and was admitted to the bar in 1785. He practiced law in Poughkeepsie, where he rose early in the morning and devoted his leisure

time to the study of the classics and modern languages. He was sent to the New York assembly in 1790 and 1792, and, having meanwhile removed to New York city, was again elected in 1796. He was nominated for congress in 1793 as a federalist, but was defeated. Shortly after settling in New York city he was appointed professor of law at Columbia College, a position which he held until 1798. His ability was recognized by such men as Hamilton and Jay, with whose political principles Kent was in full sympathy, and in 1798 Jay, then governor of New York, appointed him a justice of the supreme court of the state. From 1804 to 1814 he was chief justice of this court. He made a deep study of the principles of civil law, and in 1794 lectured before Columbia College on this subject, and afterward upon constitutional history of the United States and the law of nations. Although he thereby gained a high reputation for learning, his mind did not the less interest itself in matters of practical importance. Thus he lectured before state societies, and as recorder of the city of New York in 1797 was a useful factor in municipal government. Judge Kent resided for a time in Poughkeepsie, after his appointment to the supreme court, and later in Albany, and in 1802 he assisted in bringing out an edition of the revised statutes of the state of New York. When Judge Kent became chief justice of the supreme court of the state he introduced the custom of submitting opinions in writing upon all important cases. He was earnest and industrious in simplifying the law and determining unsettled principles. He succeeded in defining the limitations of the English common law in its application to the United States, and also did much toward the interpretation of the constitution and the construction of statutes and the settlement of forms of procedure and questions of practice—all matters of the greatest importance. Judge Kent was appointed chancellor of New York Feb. 25, 1814. He assumed the position at the time when the court of chancery had become obnoxious to the bar in general and to litigants, on account of the dilatoriness of its procedure and the great expense involved in the conduct of cases before it. Through his original and intelligent methods of applying chancery doctrines, Chancellor Kent succeeded in laying the foundations of equity jurisprudence in the United States. His services to American jurisprudence are amply illustrated by his printed decisions in the New York reports. He administered law with all the learning of the books, and at the same time with a regard to the needs of a new community, in which matters not previously passed upon were being constantly brought up for adjudication. At the age of sixty he was retired, under the statutes, although at that time in possession of the fullest physical and mental vigor. His name was prominently mentioned for a vacancy in the U. S. supreme court, but President Monroe made another choice. On relinquishing his official duties as chancellor, Mr. Kent returned to New York city and resumed his chair in Columbia College. He published a summary of his first ten lectures before that institution in 1824, and later his "Commentaries on American Law" (four volumes, New York, 1826–30), a work covering the entire field of American jurisprudence, including the common law and the statutory law of the states, and the great truths of international law. These commentaries have ever since been an authority in the United States. Judge Kent retired from his professorship in 1825, and from that time devoted himself to the improvement of his great work. Six editions of the "Commentaries," all revised by the author, were published prior to his death. Other editions succeeded these, the thirteenth being published in 1884. A portion of the work was republished in Edinburgh under the title, "A Treatise on Commercial and Maritime Law" (1837). In 1828 Judge Kent was president of the New York Historical Society, and delivered an anniversary address before that body. Three years later he spoke before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Yale, and in 1836 he spoke before the New York Bar Association. In 1840 he prepared for the Mercantile Library Association of New York his "Course of Reading," which has gone generally into use. He died in New York city Dec. 12, 1847.

WALWORTH, Reuben Hyde, chancellor of New York, was born at Bozrah, New London Co., Conn., Oct. 26, 1789, the great-grandson of William Walworth, who came from London with Fitzjohn Winthrop, and settled at Groton, Conn. His father, an officer of the revolution, removed in 1793 to Hoosick, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. At twelve the boy left home, and worked his way through a school of some merit; at sixteen he taught, and gained a little Latin. At seventeen, disabled for farm labor by an accident, he turned to legal studies, supporting himself by a rural clerkship. At twenty he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office at Plattsburgh. He was a major and adjutant-general of militia in the war of 1812, and, as aide to Gen. Mooers, observed and reported the battle of Plattsburgh; later he was division judge-advocate and colonel. He was in congress 1821–23, and judge of the fourth district of New York from 1823–28, when he became chancellor. From 1823 his residence was at Saratoga, except in 1828–33 when he lived at Albany. In the chancellorship, which he held for twenty years, he won a great reputation, and was pronounced by Story "the greatest equity jurist living." He did a work parallel with that of Bentham in England, simplifying and reforming the equity laws, and bringing the procedure of his court under a definite system of "Rules and Orders," which he published in 1829. His diligence is attested by the thirty-nine folio volumes of his adjudications in MS.; many of these were printed in the fourteen volumes of Paige and Barbour's "Reports" (1830–49), and in the thirty-eight of Wendell, Hill, and Denio (court of errors) (1829–50). In 1832 Walworth, with Dr. Nott and B. F. Butler, adjusted a dispute between Georgia and the U. S. supreme court. In 1835 he received the degree of LL.D. from Princeton. In 1844 his name was urged for the supreme court, and sent in by President Tyler, but not confirmed. He was twice appointed chairman of a committee to codify the state laws, in 1847 and 1849, but declined. After the abolition of his court in 1848 he gave his attention only to chamber practice. His house, "Pine Grove," was for many years the frequent resort of the most eminent men of the state, and of not a few from greater distances. The chancellor was a Presbyterian elder, long president of the state and national temperance societies, a vice-president of the Bible and Tract societies, and a member of the A. B. C. F. M. He published in 1864 the "Hyde Genealogy," two volumes. He died at Saratoga Nov. 21, 1867.

RANDALL, Samuel Jackson, statesman, member of congress and speaker of the house of representatives, was born in Philadelphia Oct. 10, 1828. He was the eldest son of Josiah Randall, a noted lawyer of that city, and of Ann Worrell, daughter of Joseph Worrell, a prominent democratic political leader in the days of Jefferson. Young Randall obtained his preliminary education in the common schools and in the University Academy in Philadelphia, where he completed his education. From there he went to the business establishment of Hallowell & Co., silk merchants, and became a clerk in their counting-room, where he obtained a good idea of business methods. After leaving this house he became a partner in the iron firm of Earp & Randall, which eventually established a large wholesale trade. Randall, however, was not thoroughly pleased with a business life, and devoted much of his time and thought to politics, naturally enough inheriting the family trait. His first official experience was as a member of the city council, where he served for four years in succession as an old-line whig. In 1858 he became a member of the state senate, having abandoned the whig party only when it went to pieces and the republican party was formed on its ruins in 1856. He became a democrat at the same time that his father left the whigs and joined that party. Father and son were in Cincinnati together at the convention in the interests of Buchanan's canvass. The civil war broke out while Samuel J. Randall was in the state senate, and as he was a private in the First City troop of Philadelphia, he joined his company and went to the front, being attached to the command of Col., afterward Gen. George H. Thomas of the 2d U. S. cavalry. Mr. Randall enlisted for a term of ninety days, and before the period expired he had risen from the ranks to be orderly sergeant. Going into the field again, he was promoted to the rank of quartermaster of his company, of which he afterward became captain. This was in 1863, at the time of Gen. Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, and Capt. Randall's company was among the troops advanced to Harrisburg to assist in repelling this invasion. In the summer of that year he made a brilliant reconnoissance, in which he captured several prisoners, while also making the important discovery that a large body of Confederates had established themselves between Chambersburgh and Williamsport, Pa. During the battle of Gettysburg Capt. Randall was made provost-marshal. On his return to Philadelphia he was nominated on the democratic ticket for congress from the first Pennsylvania district and took his seat in the thirty-eighth congress. From 1862 up to the time of his death Mr. Randall was elected to each succeeding congress, and for twenty-eight years served his state faithfully as a representative. The first part of his congressional career was chiefly notable for the success with which he kept himself in the background, giving all his time and attention to studying the methods of handling questions by the members of the house and thoroughly familiarizing himself with his new duties. It was in the forty-first congress that Mr. Randall first began to make an impression both on the minds of his associates and on the country as a hard-working and clear-headed member of committees. On the floor of the house he began to be recognized as a ready debater and a shrewd parliamentarian. In the forty-third congress he was placed on the committee on rules, in company with such prominent men as James G. Blaine, Nathaniel P. Banks, James A. Garfield and Samuel S. Cox. During this congress there was a strong, fighting republican majority, and the force bill was introduced and brought about a great struggle. In this fight, Randall, through his perfect knowledge of parliamentary procedure, was able to hold the opposition at bay and showed the finest capacity as a party leader. He was on the aggressive at all times, keeping the floor day and night, and exhausting every device possible to prevent the passage of the force bill as a law. Having won this battle, Mr. Randall was unanimously given the leadership of his party in the house of representatives. In 1875, when a democratic house had been returned, it was supposed that Mr. Randall would be made the speaker, a dignity which he had richly earned by his splendid tactics in opposition to the force bill, but the South and West were determined to have Michael C. Kerr for speaker, and Mr. Randall cheerfully supported him. The new speaker made Randall chairman of the committee on appropriations with the result that there was an immediate demand for retrenchment and economy in the national expenditure. Mr. Kerr dying while in office, Mr. Randall was elected speaker, and took his seat at the second session of the forty-fourth congress. He was re-elected by the forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses, and so it fell to him to preside over the house during the controversy about the presidency in 1876 and 1877. He went to New Orleans to watch the count for the state of Louisiana, and he was not in favor of the electoral commission as a mode of settling the difficulty, but his judgment was not accepted. Mr. Randall, although a democrat, was one of the strongest protectionists in the country, a fact which eventually alienated from him very many of his followers and friends. Not unnaturally, Mr. Randall was for this reason counted as a republican by many of the democrats, but as a democrat by most of the republicans. As a matter of fact he owed his seat neither to the democratic nor republican party, and it was a recognized fact that if there had been any danger of his being defeated, the republican business men of Philadelphia would have seen to it that he was elected, no matter what amount of money or influence might have been required. And yet no one ever thought for a moment of charging Samuel J. Randall with disloyalty to his party, or of the slightest tendency in any direction away from absolute integrity, although he never permitted party restraint or anything else to interfere with principles in his action. His entire life was devoted to the public service, and while, as a democrat he sustained the severest war measures for the defence of the Union, when the South became again a part of the Union, he was a leader in the direction of fraternity and reconciliation, although he had struck some of the hardest blows at the Confederacy. Personally Mr. Randall refused to accept money to aid in his election as champion of the protective tariff, while in his own district he more than once antagonized the powerful liquor interest. It is stated, also, that when he was a candidate of his party for speaker against Michael C. Kerr, his defeat was mainly brought about by his refusing to permit a prominent railroad millionaire to name the chairman of the railroad committee. Mr. Randall was a dominant force in American politics, while he was personally a most striking-looking man. He was of lofty stature, being more than six feet high, and weighing over 200 pounds. He stooped a little, but carried himself with dignity and impressively. One of the strongest features of his character as a statesman and a public man was his insistence upon economy and absolute purity in the management of public affairs. It has been stated that his influ-

Sam'l Randall

ence saved the treasury millions. His personal life was that of a comparatively poor man, and being rigorous in his own economies, he insisted, and with effect, that the state should follow his example. At the same time he possessed a generous and noble disposition, and when the matter of pensions to Gens. Grant and Hancock was in debate his course showed magnanimity and patriotism. He was only perverse in his special loyalty to Pennsylvania. In this characteristic he was in line with Calhoun in South Carolina, Marcy in New York, and Sumner in Massachusetts. Like them he was even willing that the larger interests of the Union should be subordinated to those of his state. Mr. Randall married a daughter of Gen. Aaron Ward, of Sing Sing, N. Y., who was a member of congress between 1827 and 1843. They had three children, all of whom lived to adult age, one of them being a daughter, who was his greatest help and surest resource in questions of legislation. She married a Mr. Lancaster, but after that event continued to aid Mr. Randall in his work just as before. She grew to be considered a perfect encyclopædia of congressional legislation and general information, and was always proud of her opportunities to assist her able and distinguished father. Mr. Randall died in Washington Apr. 12, 1890.

LAMONT, Daniel Scott, journalist and secretary, was born at McGrawville, Cortland Co., N. Y., Feb. 9, 1851. He came of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who emigrated to this country and devoted themselves to farming. From such lineage sprung Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Horace Greeley, and many others of the most eminent men of America. Young Lamont's father was a well-to-do farmer, and the boy, after having studied in the Cortland Normal College, was sent to Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., but did not graduate. He left college before the end of the course in order to enter the profession of journalism, for which he possessed both taste and predilection. He purchased an interest in the "Democrat," a paper published at the county-seat of his native county, and became its editor, at the same time interesting himself warmly in politics. In 1870 he was appointed engrossing clerk to the New York state assembly, and was chief clerk in the secretary of state's department with John Bigelow. For a time the young man held a position on the staff of the Albany "Argus," and he thus became known to many of the most influential politicians of the state. When Grover Cleveland was elected governor of New York, he met young Lamont; and, having had occasion to make use of his knowledge and ability in the preparation of his first message, offered him an honorary position on his military staff, which gave him the title of colonel, by which he has ever since been known. Gov. Cleveland next appointed Lamont his private secretary, in which position the latter made himself so useful and valuable, that when Mr. Cleveland became president he took Lamont with him to the White House. As private secretary to the president, Mr. Lamont gained the reputation of smoothing the paths of those who visited the executive mansion, while lightening the burden of Mr. Cleveland as probably no other man could possibly have done. It followed that he became universally popular, while winning the highest encomiums for his judgment, acuteness, serenity, and loyalty. At the close of the Cleveland administration Mr. Lamont formed important business relations with a syndicate of capitalists, and has continued ever since to be engaged in the management of valuable interests. Mr. Lamont married a Miss Kinney of his native town, and has two daughters. It was Mr. Lamont, who, when private secretary to Gov. Cleveland, originated the phrase "Public office a public trust." He used this as a headline in compiling a pamphlet of Mr. Cleveland's speeches and addresses. The expression used by Mr. Cleveland was, "Public officials are the trustees of the people," and it was employed in his letter accepting the nomination for the office of mayor of Buffalo.

OAKMAN, Walter George, railroad manager, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 10, 1845, the son of John Oakman, a prominent merchant of that city. He was prepared for college in the private schools of his native place, and subsequently entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1864. Soon after graduating Mr. Oakman accepted a position in the Rogers Locomotive Works, later going to New York city, where he took employment in a banking office. He subsequently became interested in various railroad enterprises, and afterward devoted the principal part of his time to these interests. He was at one time division superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, vice-president of the Central railroad of New Jersey, and later was president of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Co., and of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Co. Mr. Oakman was married in 1879 to Miss E. C. Conkling, a daughter of Roscoe Conkling.

PAGE, Walter Hines, editor, was born at Cary, N. C., Aug. 15, 1855, the son of A. F. Page, a well-known business man of North Carolina, who was descended from the large and illustrious family of Pages in Virginia. Walter Page gained his elementary education at the Bingham Military School, N. C., one of the first preparatory schools established in the southern states; and afterward attended Randolph-Macon College, Va., from which he was graduated in 1876. He next attended the Johns Hopkins University, as a fellow in Greek under the famous Dr. Gildersleeve (1876–78), after which he accepted a position as teacher, for a year, at the Louisville Boys' High School. He began his literary career at this time by sending an essay to the "Atlantic Monthly," which was accepted. Encouraged by this first attempt, which won him some notice, he began writing with considerable success for various newspapers and periodicals. In 1880 he accepted the editorship of the St. Joseph (Mo.) "Daily Gazette," which he conducted successfully for two years. In 1881 he made a slow journey through the southern states, and wrote an interesting series of letters to the Springfield (Mass.) "Republican," the Boston "Post," the New York "World," and other leading newspapers. These letters on the reconstructed South won him a position on the New York "World" as a book reviewer and editorial writer. At the change of management in the "World" he resigned his position, and went South. At this time North Carolina, and indeed the South generally, had few papers able to make themselves felt beyond the limits of their own domain. This want was keenly felt by the more intelligent North Carolinians, and they eagerly wel-

comed Mr. Page, whose reputation had become established among them. A newspaper, the "State Chronicle," was founded at Raleigh under his direction, and he threw himself heart and soul into the work of making the resources of North Carolina known to the world. In two years the "State Chronicle" became one of the most important newspapers in the Southeast, and its circulation grew extensively. But the metropolis had too many attractions for the ambitious young Southerner, so he resigned, and went back to New York, leaving his paper fully established in new hands. He took a position on the "Evening Post," which he held until 1887, when he became the manager and a stockholder of the "Forum," one of the most important high-class periodicals in the United States. In 1891 he became editor, succeeding Mr. Lorretus S. Metcalf. Mr. Page is a charter-member of the New York Reform Club, and was for three years one of the most untiring of its executive committee.

THOMPSON, Robert Means, president of the Orford Copper Co., was born at Corsica, Jefferson Co., Pa., March 2, 1849, the son of John J. Y. and Agnes (Kennedy) Thompson, and is of Scotch and Irish descent. His father was of Scotch descent, and one of the first settlers in Jefferson county, while his great-grandfather, Rev. John Jamieson, was a missionary to the Indians, holding service under the form known as the Seceder church. It is a tradition in Mr. Thompson's family that they are descended, on the father's side, from the Wallace of Scotland. On his maternal side, Mr. Thompson is descended from the Scotch-Irish McClures, the first who came to this country having been John McClure, who obtained a grant of land in Uwchland township, Pa., from the heirs of William Penn, the land being still in the possession of the McClure family. Mr. Thompson received his early education in the common schools of Jefferson county, and at the academy of Elder's Ridge, Indiana Co., Pa. At the age of fifteen he received an appointment as midshipman in the navy, and entered the naval academy, then at Newport, R. I., in 1864. During his course there he maintained a high standing in his class, and was graduated with honors in 1868, being number ten in a class of eighty. He was immediately ordered into active service, and served on board the Contoocook, in the West Indian squadron, and on the Franklin, Richmond and Guard, in the Mediterranean squadron, until September, 1869. He was commissioned as ensign that year, and ordered to duty at the torpedo station, Newport, R. I., being one of the first officers selected for this duty; received his commission as a master in July, 1870; joined the Wachusett at New York in 1871, and served on board that ship in the Mediterranean until December of that year, when his resignation from the navy was accepted, and he returned to private life. He entered the law office of Geo. A. Jenks, at Brookville, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in 1872. In the same year he entered the Harvard Law School, and was graduated in 1874 with the degree of LL.B. He was appointed assistant reporter of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, and assisted in making up volumes 115 and 116 of the Massachusetts Law Reports. In 1875 he opened a law office in Boston; was elected a member of the common council of Boston in 1876, and again in the following year. Mr. Thompson argued a number of important cases, and caused the precedent to be established, by a decision of the supreme court of the state, that a few piles driven into the ground, with good intentions, constituted a house of religious worship. This decision saved the society of Trinity church several thousands of dollars that would have otherwise gone to pay taxes. In 1879 Mr. Thompson took charge of the Orford Nickel and Copper Co., now one of the largest producers of nickel in the world, and subsequently became its president. It is in part due to him that the economical smelting of copper ore in large rectangular brick cupolas has become an established fact; and under his direction, and largely on his suggestion, a new process for the separation of nickel from copper and iron has been perfected, and its inception and successful working place Mr. Thompson in the front rank of metallurgists. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Manhattan Athletic, New York Athletic, and the Racquet and Tennis Clubs. He is also a member of the Century, Players', New York, United Service, Reform, Engineers' and Fulton Clubs, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Downtown Association, and is the first life-member of the Naval Academy Auxiliary Athletic Association. On Apr. 30, 1873, Mr. Thompson married Sarah, daughter of Gov. Wm. C. Gibbs, of Newport, R. I., by whom he has one child.

SQUIRE, Watson Carvosso, senator, was born at Cape Vincent, N. Y., May 18, 1838. His father was a Methodist minister who gave up his pulpit work and went into business in 1857. Watson C. Squire, the son, earned funds by teaching and working on a farm in vacation, and thus assisted himself in his education, and was graduated from Wesleyan University (Middletown, Conn.), in 1859. He first studied law for awhile, but subsequently became principal of the Moravia Institute, Moravia, N. Y., where he continued until the outbreak of the civil war. He served in the 19th New York infantry, in which he rose from private to first lieutenant of company F. He was mustered out honorably after serving on the upper Potomac until the fall of 1861. For a year Mr. Squire studied law in the office of Judge Rufus P. Ranney at Cleveland, O., and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Ohio. In the fall of 1862, in response to President Lincoln's call for more troops, he raised a company of sharpshooters, and afterward was placed in command of the first battalion of Ohio sharpshooters. He took part in all the battles of the army of the Cumberland. At the close of the war he was employed by the Remington Arms Co., and visited the capitals of Russia, Spain, Turkey, Mexico and other countries to make contracts for supplying arms. He subsequently became the manager of the company. Having exchanged his interest in the concern for land in Washington territory in 1879 he retired from the company, and in the same year settled at Seattle, Wash. He was appointed governor of the territory by President Arthur in 1884, and made three annual reports that showed its resources and drew immigration. He was in 1889 chairman of the statehood convention in Ellensburgh and was elected first U. S. senator on the admission of Washington territory as a state. During the anti-Chinese agitation in Washington territory he fearlessly and ably advocated a proper check to injurious immigration, yet opposed all violence. Senator Squire was re-elected in 1891.

McAUSLAN, John, merchant, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, Aug. 10, 1835, the son of Alexander and Margaret Warden McAuslan and the youngest of eight children. He received his education at a school in the Scotch highlands, and at the age of fifteen became clerk in a dry-goods store at Greenock on the Clyde river, where he remained until the autumn of 1858, when he sailed for America, landing at Boston. He immediately entered the employ of Hogg, Brown & Taylor of Boston, remaining with them until 1866, when he removed to Providence, R. I., and with Walter Callender and John E. Troup, established the "Boston Store," which has been a success from the start. Mr. McAuslan was for two years a member of the common council of the city of Providence. Having from an early age been deeply impressed with a sense of religious duty he, at the age of nineteen, joined the Free middle church of Greenock, Scotland, and carried a letter from there to America, presenting it on his arrival in Boston to the First Presbyterian church, uniting later with the High Street Congregational church in Providence, which afterward was known as the Union Congregational church, located on Bond street. In this society he became an active and helpful member. He married Amelia B. Robinson, a lineal descendant in the ninth generation of Rev. John Robinson who preached the farewell sermon to the pilgrims in Holland, on their departure for the new world.

TRABUE, Isaac Hodgen, city founder, was born in Russell county, Ky., March 25, 1829. His grandfather, Gen. James Trabue, was born in Virginia in 1750, was seven years a commissary-general in the Virginia line in the revolution, and two years a prisoner at Quebec, Canada, and was a Kentucky pioneer after the revolution, dying in 1804, having married in 1774 Elizabeth Porter, a cousin of the authoress of the "Scottish Chiefs." Isaac Hodgen was the son of Chasteen H. Trabue, a Christian minister. He was educated at Georgetown, Ky., being for a time a pupil of James G. Blaine, and was graduated in law from the Transylvania university in 1854. In 1859 he was aide to Gov. Magoffin of Kentucky. In the beginning of the late war he was a colonel in the Federal army under Generals Anderson and Sherman. The United States being crippled for supplies, he went to furnishing coal, a sinew of war, to the United States steamers on the lower Ohio river, mining millions of bushels with guerrillas, refugees, and negroes, that could not have been obtained any other way. After the war he became a political leader in Kentucky. He bore the republican banner as candidate for congress in the first Kentucky district in 1872; was elector for the state at large for Peter Cooper in 1876; was the greenback candidate for treasurer of Kentucky in 1877, and ran for attorney general of Kentucky on the greenback ticket in 1879; was elector for the state at large for Gen. Ben. F. Butler in 1884, winning these distinctions as an able champion of the great greenback financial theory. Col. Trabue has been an ardent and distinguished lover and master of chess, beating in 1883 Zukertort, the then champion of the world, and endowing a chess tournament at Trabue, Fla., in 1885. He founded the southern city of Trabue, De Soto county, Fla., in 1885. His family has been conspicuous. His brother, S. F. G. Trabue, was the father of the know-nothing party in Kentucky, and one of the most eloquent attorneys and stump speakers of his time. He married, in 1865, at Savannah, Ga., Miss Virginia Taylor, daughter of the only lady-entomologist in the country, and granddaughter of the great merchant prince, William Scarborough, who, in 1819, built and sent the first steamship, called the Savannah, from Savannah, Ga., that ever crossed the Atlantic ocean.

FOSTER, James Peers, lawyer, was born at Flushing, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1848. He is descended from distinguished ancestors who fought in the war of 1812 and with Mexico, his maternal grandfather having died from the effects of a wound received on the battlefield. Mr. Foster received his early education in the public schools of the city of New York, and subsequently was graduated from the Columbia college law school in 1873, with the degree of LL.B. While still a student he married Sara M. Haight, of New York city, and two weeks after leaving the law school sailed for Germany, settling in Berlin, where he entered the Berlin university. After four years of study, Mr. Foster was required to write a dissertation on some legal subject before proceeding to the regular examinations. His theme was "The Public Lands of America," in German, and which, at that time, was considered the best authority in that language, and had a large sale. In 1877 Mr. Foster passed his examinations successfully, receiving the degree of LL.D., and in the same year he returned to America and began the practice of law in New York city. At the request of Prof. Dambach, of the Berlin university, Mr. Foster made a special study of the patent laws of the United States, and drafted a law for Germany similar to the American law, which, at the suggestion of Bismarck, was incorporated in a bill and made the patent law of Germany. In 1865 Mr. Foster became a member of the Hamilton literary society of Brooklyn, occupying every office, and was still a member when it became the Hamilton club. Mr. Foster afterward changed his residence from Brooklyn to New York city, where he at once took a prominent position in business, political and social circles. His wealth, education and sterling qualities of heart and mind made him conspicuous among his associates. He has always been a republican in politics, and for several years has taken an active part in every campaign. In 1881 he became a member of the republican club of New York city, and has done much to strengthen the organization. In 1886 he obtained permanent headquarters for the club, and personally assumed all liability for the rent of the club house, and in the following year he was elected its president. In 1887 he suggested a national organization of republican clubs and delivered an address at Pittsburg, Pa., in April, which attracted such general attention that some of the daily press called the scheme "Foster's Mission." Mr. Foster was chosen the first president of what is now the repub-

lican league of the United States, and in 1888 devoted his entire time and energy to its work. During his presidency he was urged to make use of his position for official preferment, but repeatedly refused, declaring that he would never use his office to secure personal promotion, his only object being the advancement of the republican party. Mr. Foster is a member of the Union League and of several other clubs, and is a trustee and director in various corporations and institutions both financial and charitable.

RAWLE, Francis, lawyer, was born at the Freedom Iron Works, Mifflin Co., Pa., Aug. 7, 1846. He is descended from a family that has filled a prominent place in the history of Pennsylvania, especially in the law. His ancestors, Francis Rawle and Francis Rawle, Jr., of Cornwall, Eng., settled in Philadelphia in 1684. His father, Francis W. Rawle, who was born in Philadelphia in 1796, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was one of the earliest civil engineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. His grandfather, William Rawle, was a leader of the Philadelphia Bar; was appointed by Washington the first district attorney for Pennsylvania; was offered the attorney-generalship of the United States three times, and also the United States district judgeship; was counsel for the bank of the United States; first president of the Pennsylvania Historical society; author of the well-known work on the Constitution of the United States, and the principal author of the commission that revised the civil code of Pennsylvania in 1830–33, and was a classical scholar. The early years of Francis Rawle were spent in Philadelphia, where he was fitted to enter Exeter Academy, New Hampshire. After completing his preparatory education there, he entered Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1869 in the classical department, and from the Harvard law school in 1871. He then entered the office of William Henry Rawle in Philadelphia and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in November of the same year. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in that city, and soon rose to prominence at the bar. His practice has been of a diversified character, covering a wide field, including corporation and railroad business, and important patent cases. He has conducted numerous cases in the federal courts. Since 1876 Mr. Rawle has been librarian of the Law Association of Philadelphia (a position formerly filled by many distinguished lawyers), whose extensive collection of law books he has brought up to probably the third in importance and value in America. His literary work in the profession has consisted chiefly in the preparation in 1883 of the last edition of Bouvier's "Law Dictionary," a standard work upon which he spent nearly five years of diligent labor as editor. He has been a frequent contributor to the law periodicals, and in 1885 read a paper on the then novel topic of "Car Trust Securities" before the American Bar Association of which he has been treasurer since 1878. He is a member of various literary and learned societies, and in 1890 was elected one of the overseers of Harvard University for the term of six years. Mr. Rawle was married in 1873 to Margaretta C. Aertsen, a daughter of James M. Aertsen, a well-known Philadelphia banker, and granddaughter of Jonathan Smith, cashier of the bank of the United States. They have three sons. Their home is the centre of a generous hospitality.

TIFFANY, Nelson Otis, underwriter, was born in the town of Lancaster, Erie county, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1842, the son of Nelson Arnold and Martha Eliza (Whitney) Tiffany. His father was a commercial traveler, born at Sharon, Vt., in 1812. His grandfather, Benjamin Tiffany, was also of Vermont, and his great-grandfather, Dr. Benjamin Tiffany, a surgeon in the revolutionary army. Their ancestors settled in Connecticut in 1664, and came from England. His maternal ancestors trace their lineage to Henry Whitney of Connecticut, the founder of the numerous Whitney family, of which there is a full genealogical history, said to contain about 20,000 names, the majority of whom trace their line to Henry Whitney, who was descended from Sir Roger de Whitney of England, whose history is traced to about the year 800 A. D. Young Tiffany was deprived of a mother's care when five years old, and received such help, love and sympathy as a homeless half-orphan might expect at the hands of an uncle, who had himself a struggle for existence, carrying on a farm, furniture manufacture and odd jobs as a contractor in Ontario, Canada. Young Tiffany's school advantages were small, and earned by early rising and hard work, both in the factory, and on the farm nine months of each year, with the almost endless chores of the place morning and night during the remaining three months. At the age of seventeen he left his uncle's home, being up to this age the possessor of less than twenty-five cents in money he could call his own. Three months' farm labor gave him $21. Work in a lumber camp as a roustabout gave him more experience of hardship, and a little more money. Investing his earnings in decent clothing, he returned to his native state, but not finding satisfactory employment, he returned to Canada, where he entered a grammar school, working nights, mornings and Saturdays to pay board and tuition. After a year of hard study, and not a single imperfect lesson against his record, he went to Buffalo, and thence to Baltimore, Md., where he worked at the printer's trade for one year, returning to Buffalo in 1865, and engaging to work in a school furniture factory. He soon became foreman, and then superintendent. In 1868 he married the daughter of Mr. Chase, his employer, and immediately removed to Chicago, to take the position of mechanical superintendent in the establishment of A. H. Andrews & Co., the largest manufacturers of church, office and school furniture in the world. After two years of hard work, ill health forced him to return to Buffalo, and for twelve years he was engaged in the sewing machine business as superintendent of agencies, latterly as a general manager in New York city. He then took a scholarship in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, studying one year. While in college he accepted the position of secretary and general manager of the Masonic Life association of Western New York, then in a declining condition. In eight years Mr. Tiffany reinstated it, raising its membership to 7,000, with over $16,000,000 insurance in force. At the National convention of the Mutual Aid and Accident Underwriters held in Buffalo, June, 1892, he was elected secretary. Mr. Tiffany gained considerable notoriety by capturing the insurance swindler, Crandall, after six years' search, and after apparent death and the payment of large insurance benefits by several companies.

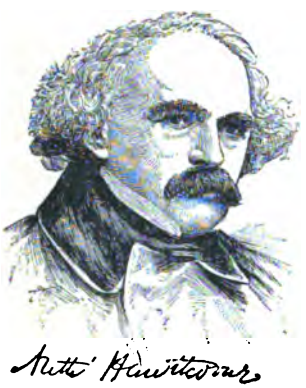
LAWRENCE, Amos, merchant, was born at Groton, Mass., Apr. 22, 1786. The progenitor of the family in this country, John Lawrence, emigrated to America from Wissett, Eng., about 1630, and is supposed to have been one of Gov. Winthrop's company. He was one of the original proprietors of Groton, and from him are descended the numerous families of Lawrences that are now distributed throughout the United States. The Lawrences may be justly proud of their lineage, that can be traced in America for six generations and for sixteen more in England. Cooper has aptly said "that the American has a better gentility than common, as, besides his own, he may take root in that of Europe." Amos Lawrence was the son of Samuel Lawrence, a hero of the revolution, and Susanna Parker. The educational facilities at Groton were then limited, and Amos, after attending the district schools, entered the Groton academy, where he only remained a short time, and in 1799 engaged as clerk in a country store in his native town. At the age of twenty-one he went to Boston, and soon after his arrival there accepted a clerkship in a prominent business house. The firm soon afterward went into liquidation, and Mr. Lawrence was appointed by the creditors to settle the affairs of the concern. This he satisfactorily accomplished, and soon afterward engaged in business on his own account, and on Dec. 17, 1807, opened a shop on Cornhill; the following year Abbott Lawrence became his brother's apprentice. The two brothers conducted the business of the firm on an honorable and successful basis, that not only laid the foundation of their own fortunes, but that of many members of the Lawrence family. They did much toward the advancement of the manufacturing interests of New England, and in 1830 established a cotton factory at Lowell. In 1831 Amos Lawrence retired from active business, and devoted the remainder of his life to philanthropic works. Between 1829 and 1852 his books show that he expended $639,000 in charity. He gave about $40,000 to Williams college: to Groton academy he gave liberally, founded the library, donated a valuable telescope, willed it all of his works of art, and made additions to its landed property, and at the time of his death was engaged in raising the sum of $50,000 for the college. In 1846 the name of Groton academy was changed to the Lawrence academy at Groton, on account of his numerous munificent gifts. He also gave to Kenyon college, Wabash college, the theological seminary at Bangor, Me., and other institutions. He established, and for a time maintained the children's infirmary at Boston, gave a building to the Boston society of natural history, and $10,000 toward the completion of Bunker Hill monument. Mr. Lawrence had a fancy for distributing such books as he considered good literature. When he went to drive, his carriage was filled with books, that he gave away sometimes to friends, oftener to strangers. He distributed books in entire libraries, and large collections were sent to literary institutions. A barrel of books was no uncommon item found in his record of articles almost daily forwarded to one and another of his distant beneficiaries. He was equally active in his private charities, and several rooms in his house were kept filled with useful articles for distribution to the poor. Mr. Lawrence was twice married: to his first wife, Sarah Richards, on June 6, 1811, and on Apr. 11, 1821, to Mrs. Nancy Ellis, widow of Judge Ellis of Claremont, N. H., and daughter of Robert Means of Amherst, N. H. He was a sagacious, liberal-minded man, prominent in commerce and manufacture for upward of forty-four years: he would doubtless have risen to equal eminence in any calling he chose to adopt. He died at Boston, Mass., Dec. 31, 1852.

LAWRENCE, Abbott, merchant, was born at Groton, Mass., Dec. 16, 1792, the fifth son of Deacon Samuel Lawrence, a farmer, who was a major in the revolutionary war, a descendant of John Lawrence, one of the first Puritan emigrants who settled at Watertown about 1635, and in 1660 removed to Groton. The family traces its descent to the twelfth generation, their ancestor, Sir Robert Lawrence, having been knighted by Richard Cœur de Lion in 1191, for bravery in scaling the walls of Acre. Abbott Lawrence attended the district school during the winter, and worked on the farm in summer, as the New England boy of that period was wont to do, and after attending the Groton academy for a few months, he went to Boston, where he apprenticed himself to his brother Amos, who was well established in business. He devoted himself assiduously to his business, and spent his evenings in repairing the deficiencies of his education. When he came of age in 1814, the two brothers formed a copartnership which was only severed by death. The firm engaged in the importation and sale of foreign manufactures, and stood at the head of its department of trade. They engaged largely in the sale of cottons and woolens on commission, and in 1830 became actively interested in the cotton mills at Lowell. When the Suffolk, Tremont and Lawrence companies were established, they became large owners, and were afterward interested in other corporations, and from that time forward their business was conducted on a gigantic scale, and the income derived therefrom was proportionately larger. Mr. Abbott Lawrence was for a number of years successfully engaged in the Chinese trade. He took an active interest in politics and all public matters, and in 1834 was elected to the twenty-fourth congress from the Suffolk district, by the whig party; he served on the committee of Ways and Means, and at the end of his term declined re-election, but was again elected to the twenty-sixth congress in 1839–40, but resigned after filling the office but a short term. In 1842 he was appointed a commissioner by the state of Massachusetts, to settle the question of the northeastern boundary of the state. Mr. Lawrence settled this difficult question with Lord Ashburton, the representative of Great Britain, on a basis that was satisfactory to both governments. In 1844 he was delegated to the whig convention, and one of the electors-at-large for the state, and his name was prominently put forward for vice-president, on the ticket with Gen. Taylor, and he only lacked six votes of being nominated for the office. He declined a portfolio in President Taylor's cabinet, but accepted the position of U. S. minister to Great Britain, and in 1849 sailed for England. He resumed the negotiations regarding the Nicaragua canal, that had been brought forward by his predecessor, Mr. Bancroft, and found documents in the archives that illegalized England's territorial claims in Central America. He was arranging this paper into a legal argument and historical document, when, much to his regret, he received

word in 1850, from the secretary of state, Mr. Clayton, that "these negotiations were entirely transferred to Washington, and that he was to cease altogether to press them in London." Mr. Lawrence personally held "that whenever the history of the conduct of Great Britain shall be published to the world, it will not stand one hour before the bar of public opinion, without universal condemnation." Mr. Lawrence devoted considerable attention to another matter left unsettled by Mr. Bancroft, relative to the postal rates on the transit of letters across England. He also did important service in the adjustment of the fisheries question, which threatened to assume an attitude of importance. In 1852 Mr. Lawrence requested to be released, and returned to America, and henceforth devoted himself to his private affairs. It is probable that with the exception of Dr. Franklin, no minister from the United States ever attained the same diplomatic success that Mr. Lawrence did, which was due to his peculiar talents and adaptability of fathoming the foundation of facts, quick comprehension of the matter, combined with wisdom, a ready tact, and perfect truthfulness. He always took a warm interest in all matters pertaining to the progress of America, was a liberal subscriber to the various railroads, and munificent in his public charities. In 1847 he gave $50,000 for the establishment of the scientific school at Harvard, which bears his name, and left an additional donation to the institution at his death, and a further sum of $50,000 for the building of model lodging houses, the income derived therefrom to be devoted to certain public charities. He was awarded the degree of LL.D. by Harvard, in 1854. Mr. Lawrence's domestic relations were particularly happy; he was married early in life to Katherine Bigelow, daughter of Timothy Bigelow, the distinguished speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives. His eldest son married a daughter of William H. Prescott, the historian. Mr. Lawrence was stricken with his fatal illness in June, and lingered until August. It is not often that a man filling no public position is so universally lamented. A meeting was held in Fanueil hall, to pass resolutions upon his death; the government of Harvard and a number of societies also held special meetings, and adopted resolutions to attend the funeral. He died at Boston, Mass., Aug. 18, 1855.

KALISCH, Isidor, Jewish rabbi, was born at Krotoschin, in the duchy of Posen, Prussia, Nov. 15, 1816, the son of the Rev. Burnham Kalisch and Sarah Kalisch. His father was widely known throughout the duchy for his learning, piety and profound knowledge of Hebrew. Isidor was the eldest of seven children, and at an early age showed a thirst for knowledge and a deep interest in abstruse subjects. He was educated at the Universities of Berlin, Breslau, and Prague, and while pursuing his studies at these universities was a contributor to leading German periodicals, winning an enviable literary reputation before he had attained his majority. In 1843 Rabbi Kalisch delivered the first German sermon ever preached in his native town. In 1848 he was compelled to leave Germany on account of certain articles and poems of a liberal character contributed to the newspapers, which were condemned by the authorities as seditious. He first went to London, going thence to the United States, arriving in New York on Aug. 28, 1849. The following July he received a call from the Tifireth Israel congregation at Cleveland, O. He at once planted the banner of reformed Judaism in the midst of his congregation, which soon became infected with the spirit of reform. This movement resulted in the assembling at Cleveland, O., in 1855, of the first conference of rabbis ever held in the United States, its object being "to better the spiritual condition of the Jews in America; to strip the Jewish divine service from heathenish and idolatrous customs; to weed out senseless and useless prayers, and to establish a uniform divine service throughout the land." A ritual and common-prayer book, called "Minhag America," was adopted, which soon came into general use in the synagogues throughout this country. Dr. Kalisch was requested to do the principal part of the editorial work upon this manual. In 1856 Rabbi Kalisch was called to the Ahabath Achim congregation at Cincinnati, O., resigning the following year to take charge of the congregation Benai Jeshurun of Milwaukee, Wis. While there he placed the congregation on a flourishing basis, a steady increase of membership was effected, and a handsome new synagogue was built, and a benevolent society, called "Die Treue Schwestern," established. After laboring in Milwaukee for three years with pronounced success, Rabbi Kalisch, anxious to further disseminate his religious views, resigned his charge at Milwaukee and entered the lecture field, delivering lectures and sermons in the principal cities of the United States. After a year in the lecture field he assumed charge of the Hebrew congregation at Indianapolis, Ind. From there, in August, 1864, he went to Detroit, Mich., where, for the following three years, he was rabbi and preacher of the Beth El' congregation. In 1866 he took charge of the Hebrew congregation of Leavenworth, Kan., resigning in 1868 to go to New York city, for the purpose of publishing his translation of "Nathan der Weise," and also to open an educational institution. The latter, not proving a success, was abandoned at the close of the first year, and Rabbi Kalisch again took the platform. He subsequently was rabbi and preacher to the Benai Abraham congregation of Newark, N. J., and to the Ohavey Scholom congregation of Nashville, Tenn. In 1875 he severed his connection with the Nashville congregation and returned to Newark, and thenceforth devoted himself principally to the lecture field and literary work. The immense amount of valuable and profound literary work performed by Dr. Kalisch, in view of the engrossing demands of his other duties, was something marvelous. Outside of his more pretentious productions, the Jewish newspapers and periodicals, published from 1853 to 1861, were full of learned controversies on biblical, talmudical, ceremonial and ritualistic questions, upheld by Dr. Kalisch with a research and exhaustiveness that showed incessant toil and labor and the profundity of his knowledge. His health began to fail in 1885, and, though warned by his physicians to desist from mental labor, his nature would not brook idleness, and he continued his work until he was stricken with apoplexy, from which he died. Dr. Kalisch took a foremost place as a polemic writer, and his celebrated controversy with Rev. Isaac Leeser became famous in Jewish history. He was a man of original thought; tenacious of his opinions, though ever open to conviction, the sense of right and justice being a prominent trait of his character. Charitable to a fault, he deemed no exertion or fatigue too great to excuse him from a mission of mercy or charity. He was always deeply interested in the sciences, and never ceased to be a student, and at his death left a number of valuable original manuscripts and translations. His death occurred at Newark, N. J., May 11, 1886.

HAWTHORNE, Nathaniel, author, was born at Salem, Mass., July 4, 1804, son of Nathaniel Hawthorne, captain of a trading vessel. The family seat of his ancestors in England is supposed to have been in Wiltshire. The father of the first emigrant to America from among his ancestors was born about 1570. William, his second son, was born in 1607, and was a passenger with Gov. John Winthrop, of Massachusetts, in the Arbella, reaching Boston when he was twenty-three years of age, and settling at Dorchester, Mass. In 1637 he removed to Salem, in that colony, and while at Dorchester he had twice served as representative. In 1644 and thence on until 1661, he was speaker and deputy from Salem. He was a man of restless activity, cleared the woods, fought Indians, laid plans for the creation of a fur company, persecuted Quakers, and, it is said, at times preached. He died in 1681. William's son, John, fifth of eight children, has special note as having been the "Justice" Hawthorne, who presided at the trials in connection with the Salem witchcraft. In 1691–92 he also was a representative from his town, and finally judge of the supreme court, dying in 1717. Joseph, his third son, carried on the family name. He was a quiet, home-keeping personage, and established himself upon a farm in Salem township. Joseph's fifth son was Daniel, born in 1731, and he made a figure in the American revolution. Bred to the sea, he commanded a privateer, The Fair American, which did more or less damage to the British. He married Rachel Phelps, and had for his third son Nathaniel, who was born in 1775, and about the year 1800 married Elizabeth Clarke Manning. This Hawthrone was a silent, reserved man, of an athletic but rather slender build, and, habitually, of a somewhat melancholy cast of thought. He was a sea-captain, and died at Surinam, at the age of thirty-three. His wife was from a family which appears to have possessed more of the Hawthorne severity without sharing the latter's Puritan sternness and bodily strength, descendants of Richard Manning of Dartmouth, Eng., who sailed for the new world in 1679. Nathaniel, the great American romancer, was their only son. His two sisters were Elizabeth M. and M. Louisa, the latter being lost in the burning of the steamboat, Henry Clay, on the Hudson river, July 27, 1854, the former surviving her distinguished brother. It is stated in the biography of Hawthorne by his son Julian, that "what is most noticeable in his juvenile days, is, one would say, the wholesome absence of any premonitions of what he was afterward to become." "One of the peculiarities from my boyhood," wrote Hawthorne, himself, "was a grievous disinclination to go to school." When he was eight or nine years old his mother took up her residence on the banks of Lake Sebago, in Maine, where the family owned land, and here, for a season, Hawthorne ran quite wild, reading at odd times, however, on rainy days, in Shakespeare, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, and other poetical or light books within reach. A private instructor fitted him for Bowdoin college upon his return to Salem, Mass., and he entered that institution in 1821. Here, he declares, he was an idle student, negligent of college rules, and "nursing his own fancies." Henry W. Longfellow, John S. C. Abbott, George B. Cheever and Horatio Bridge were his classmates, and Franklin Pierce, afterward president of the United States, was in the class of 1824, the year before the graduation of Hawthorne and his friends. When he left college, having, as he says, some slender means of support, the future novelist set himself down for some years in a room at his mother's house in Salem to consider what pursuit in life he was best fitted for. At this time, and for months together, he scarcely held human intercourse outside of his own family, seldom going out except at twilight, or to take the nearest way to the most convenient solitude. He says that he doubted whether so much as twenty people in the town were aware of his existence for nine or ten years. "In this retreat," he says, "I read endlessly all sorts of good and good-for-nothing books, and had begun to scribble sketches and stories, most of which I burned." Some of these, however, found their way into magazines and annuals, but as they were printed anonymously, or under different signatures, did not concentrate attention upon their author. Samuel G. Goodrich (Peter Parley), book publisher at Hartford, Conn., then at Boston, Mass., did however become interested in his work, and portions of it appeared in the "The Token," one of Mr. Goodrich's annuals. "Fanshaw" was his first work, and was printed in 1826 at his own expense. Shortly after he endeavored to suppress it, but it is included in the complete edition of his writings. In the manuscripts which Mr. Goodrich published several of the "Twice-told Tales" were included. These books appeared in 1838, from the press of Monroe & Co., at Boston, and in a way their author had then become known as a new force in American letters. But his work was illy compensated, and in some cases he failed to receive the payments stipulated. Indeed it was his friend Bridge who assumed the pecuniary risk in publishing "Twice-told Tales." It is worth while to say that he sent a copy of it to Prof. Longfellow, who wrote a very favorable notice in the "North American Review." And it may be added that the friendship of these two eminent *litterateurs* was always cordial from this date. It was Hawthorne who suggested the writing of "Evangeline" by the Cambridge professor. In 1836 Mr. Goodrich engaged Hawthorne to edit the "American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge," at a salary of $500 per year, which, however, was not fully paid; and Hawthorne also wrote for the company which Mr. Goodrich managed a "Universal History," for $100. This became the basis of Peter Parley's famous series of historical and other books. In 1838 Hawthorne became engaged to Sophia Amelia Peabody, of Salem, of whom, in writing to her sister, he says: "She is a flower to be worn in no man's bosom, but was lent from heaven to show the possibilities of the human soul;" and to whom he was married July 9, 1842, at Boston, Mass. At this period he naturally began to feel that his experiment of seclusion from the world had gone forward long enough. Martin Van Buren was in the presidential



Nath' Hawthorne

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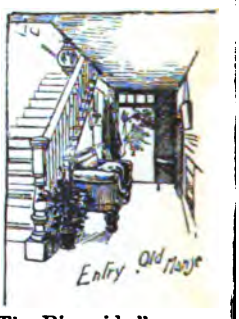
Foundations
1904

chair, and George Bancroft was collector of U. S. customs at Boston. Hawthorne's father had been a democrat, and the son had adopted his politics. The Boston collector learned that Hawthorne stood ready to take up any respectable and arduous employment. He therefore had him appointed as weigher and gauger in the Boston custom-house at an annual salary of $1,200. This was in January, 1839, and for the two years during which the gaugership lasted, he is said to have enjoyed the society of sailors, who knew him merely as a government officer, literary work being suspended. In 1841 he was turned out of office by the whig administration of President William H. Harrison, and in April of that year united with certain Boston scholars and educated men and women in the effort to establish "Brook Farm," upon a tract of 200 acres at West Roxbury, Mass. Every member of the community was to do his share of all necessary manual labor, and Hawthorne performed his to the full. He has spoken of life there in these words: "I went to live in Arcady, and found myself up to the chin in a barnyard." Sometimes he worked this way for sixteen hours each day, putting into the experiment $1,000 saved from his custom-house salary, and hoping for a home there with his future wife. He was elected to certain responsible offices in the board of management, but shortly had done with this matter, losing his $1,000, but gaining an invaluable background for the "Blithedale Romance," written about ten years afterward, which is the only permanent memorial of that noted and nebulous effort after a high form of human society. When he was married (1842) he settled at Concord, Mass, and from this onward, with the exception of his Salem township and his Liverpool consulate, devoted the remainder of his days to literature and to travel. Hawthorne and his wife here entered for residence "The Old Manse" (in New England nomenclature, "parsonage"), which was the dwelling from whose study windows on the second floor Rev. William Emerson, grandfather of Ralph Waldo Emerson, had seen the fight between British regulars and the Lexington and Concord farmers, Apr. 19, 1775. He now resumed his solitary habits, and was only seen by his neighbors in his daily walks to the village post-office. Few visits were made or received. This year he got a letter from James Russell Lowell, in which was a proposal from Edgar A. Poe, that Hawthorne should write for his new magazine, and be engraved to adorn the first number, March 3, 1844. His first child, Una, who died in England in 1877, was born at Concord, Mass. His only son, Julian, was born at Boston, Mass., June 22, 1846, and his only other daughter, Rose, at Lenox, Mass., May 20, 1857. He was now writing stories for the "Democratic Review," at Washington, D. C., for comparatively small remuneration, and that not always promptly made. These stories were collected and published in "Mosses from an Old Manse" in 1846. He had also edited (1844) the "African Journal" of his friend and college classmate, Bridge, of the U. S. navy, and "Papers of an Old Dartmoor Prisoner," for the "Democratic Review." In 1846 he received the appointment of surveyor of customs at Salem, from the administration of President Polk, and in his introduction to "The Scarlet Letter," gave the story of his life there from that year to 1849. His salary was, as when he was in the public service before, only $1,200 per year, but he now did a good deal of writing, chief of which was the first draft of that remarkable romance which was finished at Lenox, Mass., and published in 1850. The success of the book was pronounced in every respect, 5,000 copies being sold in two weeks in America, the thieving propensities of several booksellers in England being stimulated by it: they brought out rival editions, and its issue proved the favorable literary and financial turning-point in the career of its author. Singularly, Mr. James T. Fields, of the Boston firm of Ticknor & Co., its publisher, who had counseled Hawthorne to complete and issue it, had so little forecast of its popularity that the type was distributed as soon as 5,000 copies had been printed. But enthusiasm over it on both sides of the water was such that it was at once reset and stereotyped. This book, perhaps more than any others of those coming from his pen, made Hawthorne one of the great authors of his country, and of the English-speaking race. The removal (1850) of his family from Salem to Lenox, Mass., came about in consequence of his being ousted from the custom-house at Salem by a manœuvre not infrequently met with in political life. The two or three years next following were his period of greatest literary activity. In them he produced five books, four of which are pronounced "masterpieces in their several ways." These are: "The House of the Seven Gables," "The Wonder Book" (for children), "The Snow Image, and Other Twice-told Tales," and the "Blithedale Romance," the latter being published after the next family migration—this change being to West Newton, Mass., near Boston. In June, 1852, he made his final transfer of residence in America to Concord, Mass., where he bought Mr. Bronson Alcott's house, and about twenty acres of land, and named his place "The Wayside." "Tanglewood Tales," a second volume of "Wonder" Stories (1853), appeared after the "Life of Franklin Pierce" (1852)—the latter being written at Mr. Pierce's special request. When his friend had taken his presidential seat (1853), Hawthorne was appointed U. S. consul to Liverpool, Eng., an office which was regarded as the most lucrative in the gift of the government. The Hawthornes sailed for that port in June of that year, and for four years he performed the duties of the consulate with credit. His book, "Our Old Home," written in 1860, at Concord, Mass., describes those duties and his experience in their discharge. He became very much interested at Liverpool in the alleged cruel treatment of seamen by American shipmasters, and engaged, to some extent, in the discussions connected with an investigation which was undertaken by the English parliament. Here with his family he made such excursions as were practicable over the United King-

dom, extending his acquaintance and widening his life by the kind and hearty reception which he everywhere met with; but there is no record of any literary labor in this period. The perquisites of the consulate were materially abridged during his incumbency, but it is understood that they remained such as to enable him, with current and subsequent receipts from his books, to pass the rest of his days without pecuniary solicitude. The year 1858 and a part of 1859, succeeding his voluntary retirement from the consulate, were spent by the Hawthorne family in France, Switzerland and Italy, and his "French and Italian Note Books," with the "Romance of Monte-Beni," the latter perhaps the most widely read of all Hawthorne's works, made the public better acquainted with this part of his life than with any other. It was early during his first stay at Rome that the conception of "The Marble Faun," the most elaborate and the longest of his tales, began to take shape in his mind. Its first sketch was produced at the Villa of Montanto, near the city of Florence, but this was rewritten and elaborated at Redcar on the northeastern coast of England, and then published simultaneously (1860) in Boston, Mass., and at London, the book appearing in England with the title of "Transformation." The second

stay in England lasted for a year from the middle of 1859. In June, 1860, he was again at "The Wayside," in Concord, Mass., with his family, which place he proceeded to partially reconstruct, and materially to beautify. In the agitations preceding the outbreak of the civil war, he took little or no part, publicly, but his position when war came, whenever it was known, was a well-known one of decided sympathy with the government of his country. In a letter dated May 26, 1861, he said: "One thing as regards this matter I regret, and one thing I am glad of. The regrettable thing is, that I am too old to shoulder a musket myself, and the joyful thing is, that Julian is too young." But his physical energies were now on the wane, and he lost flesh rapidly. He took few or no long walks after his return to America. He wrote more or less, however, for the "Atlantic Monthly," at Boston, and the papers, collected and issued in book form, made "Our Old Home," before referred to. In the spring of 1862 he visited Washington, and saw something of the "pomp and circumstance," with the sad reality, as well, of war. This led to a paper in the "Atlantic," from his pen, "Chiefly About War-Matters." The situation at Washington harassed and annoyed as well as pained Hawthorne, and the tone of this paper reflected his feelings, and was written half in earnest, half in banter. In fact, at this time he almost despaired of the restoration of the Union. "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret," was published within this period, with "The Dolliver Romance," and "Septimus Selton" was a part of his last work on earth. "Our Old Home," as published in the magazine, brought to its author for each monthly paper the sum of $200. When issued in book form, his publisher objected to Hawthorne dedicating it to Franklin Pierce; but the author insisted and wrote: "If he is so exceedingly unpopular that his name is enough to sink the volume, there is so much the more need that an old friend should stand by him. As for the public, it must accept my work precisely as I see fit to give it, or let it alone." In point of fact, the work was accepted very cordially in the United States. In England it aroused a good deal of what the English themselves called indignation.

During the spring and summer of 1863, he grew thinner and paler day by day. No improvement came with winter, and early in 1864, under charge of William D. Ticknor, his publisher and friend, Hawthorne undertook a journey toward the South; but at Philadelphia his curator suddenly died, and Hawthorne never recovered from the shock of that event, and the strain that came upon him with it. He was able to return to Concord, but left it under care of ex-President Pierce about the middle of May, 1864, and journeyed leisurely toward the White Mountains in New Hampshire. At the hotel in Plymouth in that state, he quietly died during the night, his friend finding him without breath, lying in the same position as when he had fallen asleep. On May 23d, the funeral services were conducted at Concord, Mass., by James Freeman Clarke of Boston, who had performed Hawthorne's marriage service twenty-two years before, and had not met him since the wedding day. At the gates of the cemetery, on either side the path, as the carriage containing Mrs. Hawthorne left the grounds, stood H. W. Longfellow, O. W. Holmes, J. G. Whittier, J. R. Lowell, Franklin Pierce, and Ralph Waldo Emerson with uncovered heads in sympathy and in honor. Mrs. Hawthorne died in London, Eng., Feb. 26, 1871, having edited her husband's "Note Books" and published a volume of her own, "Notes in England and in Italy" (1868). In person Hawthorne was a model of physical beauty and manliness, with manners of great reserve. He indeed lived largely within himself, but the name of no man of letters has shed brighter luster upon the land from which he sprung, or more signally enriched the guild of romance writers to which he belonged. His best likeness is the Bennock portrait, so called because the photograph from which it comes was produced by his friend, Francis Bennock of England. His bust, modeled at Rome by Miss Lander, is in the public library at Concord, Mass. The best complete edition of his works is "The Riverside" (13 v., Boston, 1891). This sketch has been made, in the main, from "Hawthorne and His Wife," by Julian Hawthorne (2 v., Boston, 1885), but a few facts have been taken from the admirable article by George William Curtis, in "Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography." Mr. Hawthorne died May 18, 1864.



LARSON, Lars Moore, educator, was born in Vernon county, Wis., Aug. 20, 1856, the second child of a well-known farmer, Michael Larson and Rachel Larson, of Norwegian descent, who emigrated to this country in 1851. The family traces its Gothic ancestry back to the early emigration into Europe from Asia. Lars lost his hearing through sickness when he was but a year and a half old, and grew up to boyhood with healthful alternations of labor and recreation on his father's prairie farm. At the age of thirteen he was sent to the Wisconsin school for the deaf, at Delavan, where, in 1876, he was graduated with honors, the valedictorian of his class. Being ambitious of a higher education, in the following fall he entered the National college for the deaf at Washington, D. C., and pursued the full course, graduating with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1882. At the same time he was valedictorian of the students' literary society of the college. Mr. Larson, being an enthusiastic student and fine debater, took a prominent part in literary and religious exercises. He organized a young men's Christian association among his fellow-students in college, which he represented at the International convention of the Young Men's Christian associations held at Baltimore, Md., in 1879, and at Cleveland, O., in 1881, and also represented the Chicago Y. M. C. A. as special delegate, on the deaf-mute members' part, in the general convention at Milwaukee, Wis., in 1883. On his graduation he accepted a position in the Chicago deaf-mute day-schools. While there he was also a lecturer on popular and religious subjects to the adult deaf of Chicago. In December, 1882, he married Belle E. Porter, an accomplished young lady, and a graduate of the Clarke institute at Northampton, Mass. Three children, all gifted with speaking and hearing, were the result of the marriage. Mrs. Larson died in 1892. Mr. Larson's warm sympathies for his brethren who were without the means of education led him, in 1884, to resign his place in Chicago, and to undertake the laborious work of a pioneer in deaf-mute instruction in New Mexico. He opened his school with five pupils at Santa Fé, in November, 1885. His enterprise was supported by private contributions. By unceasing efforts Mr. Larson had the satisfaction of seeing, in February, 1887, his infant school incorporated by act of the legislature and put on an equal footing with like institutions in the United States, being placed under the management of a committee consisting of the attorney-general, the auditor, and the treasurer of the territory, with its founder as superintendent and instructor. Through his energy and patience Mr. Larson has succeeded in placing the school on a sound financial basis. The old accommodations being too small, in the spring of 1891 Mr. Larson erected, at his own expense, a handsome brick structure, costing $5,000, surrounded by ample grounds, and within sight of the Indian Industrial school, the Ramona Indian school, the state penitentiary, and other public buildings. The new building, rented by the territory, was formally opened in the autumn of 1891. He uses the combined system of instruction in his school, making the signs subservient to the use of the manual alphabet and writing. Mr. Larson maintains an active interest not only in the welfare of the deaf and the blind in the territory, but in the current topics and business of the day. He is an extensive reader, and has laid the foundation for a valuable library.

HUEY, Samuel Baird, lawyer, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 7, 1842. The following year his parents removed to Philadelphia where his father for many years and up to the date of his death, in 1886, was president of the Penn Mutual life insurance company. His mother was Mary A. Baird of Charleston, S. C. He was graduated from the Central high school as the valedictorian of his class in 1859, and then entered Princeton college where he completed the course in 1863, winning prizes for oratory and debate. From college he went into the U. S. navy, and was attached to the San Jacinto and Yantic with an interval of service on the staff of Rear-Admiral Bailey. He participated in the attacks on Fort Fisher and Wilmington, receiving honorable mention for bravery, and then served on blockade duty until December, 1865, when he resigned his commission and commenced the study of law in the office of John C. Bullitt and the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. About the same time he joined the National guard of Pennsylvania, and in turn became captain, major, and adjutant-general on the staff of the commanding general of the Philadelphia troops, until 1878, when he resigned. After his admission to the bar in 1868 he spent the first four years of his professional career associated with his preceptor, Mr. Bullitt. Since 1872 he has conducted an independent practice. Natural ability, careful mental training, a determined purpose to succeed, and a genius for hard work won him success from the first. At home in the practice of every department of the law, except the criminal, he has proved himself a valuable colleague and a determined opponent in many hotly contested legal battles. He has secured an important and lucrative practice, and is surrounded by enthusiastic assistants and students. In 1870 he was admitted to the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and in 1880, on motion of Gen. B. F. Butler, to the U. S. supreme court. He is counsel for the Penn Mutual life insurance company, Spring Garden fire insurance company, Edison Electric light company, the Bell Telephone company, and the Security Trust company of Philadelphia, while his clientage of banking firms and of business houses in New York and Philadelphia is very large. He has frequently acted as counsel for reorganization committees, was concerned in Reading receivership, and in 1892 received a special retainer from the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, in its controversy with the state of Pennsylvania. Mr. Huey has been a governor of the University club and a director of the Art club, and is also a member of the United Service and Country clubs. He is a member of the National bar association, a trustee of the Williamson free school of mechanical trades, a trustee of the Presbyterian hospital, and a member of the Board of education of Philadelphia. Mr. Huey was chosen a member of the Union League in 1868. He was a director and secretary of that organization from 1878 to 1889, and since the latter date, has been its vice-president. When the Union League was losing ground in 1877 and its membership rapidly decreasing, Mr. Huey and other influential members determined to infuse new life into it. As its secretary, with both pen and voice he labored for the desired advancement, and after ten years of active service, resigned the secretaryship of the organization which then had a membership of 1,400. In recognition of his efforts, the League voted him a gold medal and elected him vice-president.

FOOTE, Edward Bliss, physician and journalist, was born in Cleveland, O., Feb. 20, 1829. He is seventh in descent from Nathaniel Foote, one of the early settlers of Wethersfield, Conn., and his great-great-grandfather, Capt. John Foote, served in the war of the revolution. His early educational advantages were very limited, and at the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a printer. Acquiring a practical knowledge of the printing business, and becoming proficient as a writer, at the age of nineteen he removed to Connecticut, where he engaged as editor on a weekly newspaper, which, through his efforts, soon became the largest and most successful weekly in the state. At the age of twenty-two he accepted a position as associate editor of a leading New York weekly journal. Soon after, having made the acquaintance of a successful botanical physician, he devoted all his leisure time to the study of medicine. He next became one of the editors of the Brooklyn "Morning Journal," the first morning paper ever printed on Long Island, and contributed largely to its success. Resigning at the end of two years, he joined his old preceptor, the botanical physician, and devoted himself entirely to the study and practice of medicine, displaying exceptional clearness of mental vision as to the cause and cure of disease. In 1860 he was graduated from the Penn medical university, where he successfully treated a professor affected with lung trouble that had baffled the skill of the best physicians. In fact, he has, during his entire professional career, demonstrated the curability of consumption. In 1857–58 he published a work entitled "Medical Common Sense," which reached a sale of over 250,000 copies, bringing his name prominently before the world as a student, thinker, and author, and securing for him a large and lucrative practice. Of this work N. P. Willis wrote: "'Medical Common Sense' is wisdom cut and dried." This work was followed a few years later by "Plain Home Talk, embracing Medical Common Sense," which reached a circulation of over half a million. In 1875 Dr. Foote completed a serial for the young, of five volumes, entitled "Science in Story," in which he blended the principal facts of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, with the stirring incidents of a comic story. He is editor of "Dr. Foote's Health Monthly." In his practice he has made a specialty of chronic diseases, and has effected many remarkable cures where the "old school" system has failed. A large part of his work has been done through correspondence. Thousands of letters have been received by him from patients in all parts of this country and Europe, who have been benefited by his treatment. They attest the value of his services and his skill as a physician.

FOOTE, Edward Bond, physician and editor, was born at East Cleveland, O., Aug. 15, 1854, the son of Dr. Edward Bliss and Catharine G. Foote. He took his preparatory studies at the Charlier institute of New York, from which he went to Columbia college, where he gave attention exclusively to such studies in the scientific department as would best fit him for a medical course. He then entered the college of physicians and surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1876, receiving the Seguin prize for the best report of lectures on diseases of the nervous system. He immediately became associated with his father, and has since acquired a reputation as a skillful practitioner. He has been a frequent contributor to medical literature, being the author of "Health in the Sunbeam," "Bacteria in its Relation to Disease," "Dr. Foote's Health Hints," "An Illustrated Treatise on Gynæcology, or Diseases of Women;" "The Radical Remedy in Social Science;" "Food: What is Best to Eat," and of a variety of essays relating to medicine and hygiene. He is also associated with his father in the management of the "Health Monthly," a widely circulated periodical embracing subjects relating to human development, and strongly advocating scientific propagation in the human family. In January, 1880, he invented and patented a wonder camera, which has become widely known under the name of the polyopticon, and which is an improvement on the magic lantern, as it can be used without glass slides. The "Photographic Times," of December, 1882, says of it: "It has certain features of a scientific nature that we do not remember to have met with before in any lanterns having a similar intention. It is in the illumination of opaque pictures where the ingenuity is found. A lamp having an argand burner is placed in one focus of an elliptical reflector, the small pictures to be shown being in or near its other focus. To effect this the reflector may be compared to a huge egg, having one half sliced off obliquely, against which the picture is placed. The reflector is pierced for the object glass." As the result of this invention polyopticon parties became quite common in various sections of the country, especially on the Pacific coast.

ATKINSON, Byron A., business man, was born at Sackville, N. B., in 1854. His paternal ancestors were all natives of New Brunswick, his grandfather having been a shipbuilder of considerable celebrity. On the maternal side, he is a descendant in a direct line of Sir Robert Ennis of Stowe, Scotland, whose enormous fortune was the cause of prolonged litigation. Mr. Atkinson's grandfather spent a large fortune in presenting his claims to the estate, but was eventually defeated, the property reverting to Lord Ray. His father was a shipmaster, principally engaged in the Australian and South American trade, who, during the thirty-five years of his life as a mariner, commanded some of the finest vessels sailing out of London and Liverpool, and visited almost every quarter of the globe. Byron A. was educated at the Mount Allison Wesleyan academy, but having inherited his father's marine tastes, he followed the sea for some years. In 1870 he abandoned this life, and entered the machine shop of S. A. Woods & Co., at South Boston. After three years spent at this trade, Mr. Atkinson began business for himself at the age of eighteen, making mattresses and repairing furniture in a small way. The outlook was at first discouraging, and would have been completely disheartening to a less ambitious and persevering youth. His energy was untiring, and he frequently worked eighteen hours out of the twenty-four. In 1879 he did away with his business of repairing furniture, and opened a small, complete

stock of regular house furnishing; his former customers continued to patronize him, and his business soon grew so large that he had to remove to more commodious quarters, and in 1883 rented the Nassau Hall building, six stories high, and having a floor space of 100,000 square feet. His business at this time amounted to $250,000 annually, and it subsequently increased so as to necessitate large accommodations, and in 1886 the adjoining Turn Hall building was added. In 1887 further additions were made, and he found himself in possession of the largest house-furnishing establishment in the United States. To his progressive ideas may largely be attributed his success in business. He has a happy faculty of anticipating the needs of the public, and providing for them in advance of his competitors. He introduced the idea of free delivery to any portion of New England, and of paying railroad fare to purchasers from out of town. He was also a warm advocate of purchasing goods by installments, and did much to elevate the system in the public mind. He gives his personal attention to the business, and to his tireless efforts and example the present standard of the installment business is due. By dealing justly with his customers, and never refusing further accommodation in cases of honest inability to meet a contract, he has secured that standard for the trade.

McCONNELL, Richard Brumby, was born at Ocala, Marion county, Fla., in 1867. His father, who was a native of Georgia, was the first mayor of Ocala, and commander of the Ocala rifles during the civil war. He died in 1889 a highly respected citizen, and one of the most prominent members of the Florida bar. Mr. R. B. McConnell's uncle, Maj. Thomas Rush McConnell, was also a distinguished officer. After graduating from West Point in 1846, in the class with George B. McClellan, Jesse L. Reno, George Stoneman, Thomas J. Jackson, Dabney H. Maury, Geo. E. Pickett, and others, he was assigned to the 4th infantry, then in Mexico, and fought at Molino del Rey, Cherubusco and Chapultepec. He resigned from the army in 1855; was appointed commandant of the Georgia military institute, at Marietta, Ga. When Georgia seceded he offered his services to his native state, and was assigned to duty at Mobile, with the rank of major, where he died in 1861. R. B. McConnell was educated at Atlanta, Ga., and after leaving school entered the Ocala bank as junior clerk, and became cashier in 1885 through a special act of the legislature, which gave him permission to assume the duties of that position, he being at that time only eighteen years of age. When the Merchants' national bank was organized in 1887 by John F. Dunn, he was offered and accepted the position of cashier. He is also president of the Brooksville (Florida) state bank, and is probably the youngest bank president in the United States. Mr. McConnell is alderman of the city of Ocala; captain of the "Ocala Rifles;" secretary and treasurer of the Withlacoochee river phosphate company; assistant treasurer of the Dunnellon phosphate company; treasurer of the La Criolla cigar manufacturing company; secretary and treasurer of the Florida bankers' association, and treasurer of the Baulder phosphate company. In 1888 he married Bessie Finch, daughter of Capt. O. G. Finch, superintendent of S. S. O. & G. R. R., an accomplished woman, who is prominent in many good works carried on in Ocala.

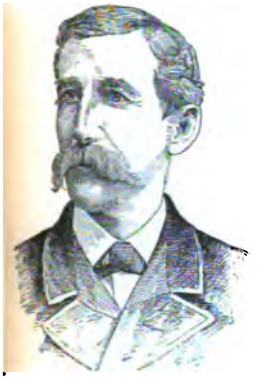
GUNTHER, Charles Godfrey, mayor of New York, was born in New York city Feb. 7, 1822. His parents were natives of Germany, who came to this country when they were young. His father was Christian G. Gunther, who was for upward of fifty years the leading fur merchant of New York. He had four sons, of whom the deceased was the eldest. Young Charles Gunther received his early education at the Moravian institute at Nazareth, Pa., and on returning to New York entered Columbia college grammar school, where he completed his studies. At an early age he was taken into business by his father, and some time later the firm of C. G. Gunther & Co., fur dealers, was established in Maiden Lane, comprising his father and brothers and himself. Taking an active interest in politics he was early in life one of the hardest workers in his party in the city. He became a member of the Young Men's Democratic general committee, and his vote was cast for Polk and Dallas in 1844. Mr. Gunther was one of the founders of the Democratic union club, and in the autumn of 1852, having made a visit to Europe, returned in time to enter vigorously into the presidential campaign, which resulted in the election of Franklin Pierce. In 1855 the Democratic young men's national club was formed with James T. Brady as president, and Mr. Gunther received its nomination as one of the governors of the Almshouse. He was elected, leading his ticket by more than 5,000 votes, a fact that was significant of his popularity, and was not lost upon the democratic organization. He afterward became president of the board of governors. In the spring of 1856 he was elected a sachem of Tammany Hall. In the contest of 1861 Mr. Gunther was a democratic candidate for the mayoralty, but was defeated on that occasion by George Opdyke, the republican candidate. In the fall of 1863 he ran again in a three-cornered campaign, and was elected by a majority of over 7,000. He took his seat as mayor on Jan. 1, 1864, having the reputation of being a high-toned and honorable merchant, highly respected by the citizens. As mayor, Mr. Gunther was economical in the expenditure of public moneys to that extent that, being invited to preside over the festival of the city council of New York in honor of the anniversary of Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, 1864, he declined the invitation, "in order to discountenance so far as is in my power the reckless extravagance of the times." Mr. Gunther was a member of the old New York fire department, and after its disbandment became president of the Veteran association. After his retirement from his term in the mayoralty, Mr. Gunther attended strictly to his private business. He was one of those who recognized the possible future of Coney Island, and he built the first steam road to the beach, meeting with great opposition from the old Dutch farmers of New Utrecht and Gravesend. He also erected a hotel at Coney Island, but it was not profitable. He built a large hotel at Locust Grove on Gravesend Bay. This was destroyed by fire some years later. In 1878 Mr. Gunther was once more drawn into politics, and ran for state senator in the seventh senatorial district, but was defeated. He left a widow, two sons, Christian G. Gunther and George A. Gunther, also two daughters, Mrs. James Miller and Miss Amelia B. Gunther. He died at his residence in East Fourteenth street, New York city, Jan. 22, 1885.

CUTLER, Manasseh, clergyman and congressman, was born at Killingly, Conn., May 13, 1742. His father was Hezekiah, descendant of James Cutler, who left Norfolkshire, Eng., settled at Watertown, Mass., in 1634, and married Anna, sister of Capt. John Grout's wife, a woman of wonderful decision, energy and enterprise. The mother of Manasseh was Susannah Clark Cutler, daughter of one of the early surveyors of Windham county, Conn., a lady of great personal beauty and strength of mind, with an education in advance of her times. He grew up on a farm, and was prepared for Yale college, whence he was graduated in 1765 by Rev. Aaron Brown, of Killingly. In college he was distinguished for diligence and proficiency, and was graduated with high honor. Teaching for a time at Dedham, Mass., Sept. 7, 1766, he was married to Mary, daughter of Rev. Thomas Balch, pastor in that town, and at once settled in Martha's Vineyard, Mass., establishing himself as a merchant at Edgartown. Early in 1767 he was admitted to the bar, and began to practice in that place, but in November of the same year commenced the study of theology. As early as June, 1769, his journals record an observation of the transit of Venus, the first of a long series of scientific records from his pen. Sept. 11, 1771, he was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational church at Ipswich hamlet, Mass., which became the town of Hamilton, Mass., in 1793. His journal, although brief and somewhat fragmentary, conveys a vivid impression of the feeling created in the province of Massachusetts by the measures of the British government which culminated in the outbreak of the American revolution, and of the excitement caused by the battle of Lexington (Mass.) Apr. 19, 1775. His entry made on the 8th of May says that forty Americans were killed and twenty wounded; that there were 2,000 British regulars at Lexington, a force of 1,200 having joined one of 800, and that 300 of these were killed and wounded and taken prisoners, about 300 colonials being engaged. He states also that the English "took only two prisoners, but what they killed or let go again." The same journal proves the forces engaged in the Bunker Hill battle at 5,000 British, and 2,000 to 3,000 Americans, and the American loss at fifty killed, with twenty to thirty taken prisoners; the English loss, 1,400 privates killed and wounded and eighty-four officers. Jan. 2, 1776, Mr. Cutler entered the following: "Mr. Whipple and I made some preparations to make saltpetre." "Feb. 1st went to Salem, and bought kettles for saltpetre works." Aug. 25th he received a message to go to Dorchester, Mass., and supply the regiment of Col. Ebenezer Francis as its chaplain, to which his church agreed. His commission was dated Sept. 5, 1776, and signed "by order of the major part of the Massachusetts council." This chaplaincy was closed by Jan. 1, 1777, and he resumed his duties at Ipswich, where his pastoral relations were continuous thence onward until his death. In 1778 he was chaplain to Gen. Titcomb's brigade in the unsuccessful campaign of Gen. Sullivan, undertaken to dislodge the British from Newport, R. I. In the latter part of this year he began the study of medicine, which he prosecuted successfully, and ultimately secured among the medical profession of his day the reputation of a safe and skillful physician. In May and June, 1779, he had no less than forty small-pox patients under his care at Wenham, Mass. Lord's Day, Sept. 12, 1779, he journalized: "Col. Jackson's regiment passed through town on their way to the Eastward, and came as far as here. They encamped in the meeting-house. The field officers, Col. Cobb and Maj. Prescott, put up with me. We lodged four commissioned officers, and supplied the soldiers with sauce, milk, wood, etc., without pay." In 1782 he opened his popular and successful private reading-school, which was continued for more than twenty-five years. He also taught seamen the art of navigation, instructing particularly in lunar observations. Meanwhile he was botanizing steadily, being the first to examine the flora of New England, and holding correspondence with scientific observers in various parts of the United States and Europe. His astronomical observations were also carried forward. In 1784, with others, he made the first ascent to the summit of Mount Washington in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, and estimated the height of the summit above sea-level at 9,000 feet, an area in excess of 3,707 feet. Early in 1787 he, with others, formed "The Ohio company," an organization to promote the settlement of lands owned by the United States government on the Ohio river, mainly by New Englanders and largely by officers who had served in the revolution, and their families, through the purchase of 1,000,000 acres of lands from congress, to which 500,000 acres were added for bad lands and incidental charges. This arrangement was finally brought about by the personal visit of Rev. Mr. Cutler to the federal congress in New York, and the first location of these settlers, who became the pioneers in the development of the state of Ohio, was at the present Marietta in that commonwealth. Simple details are to be found in the "Life, Journals and Correspondence of the Rev. Manasseh Cutler, LL.D.," by W. P. and J. P. Cutler (2 vols., Cincinnati, O., 1888). The original party of settlers, in which was one of his own sons, aged nineteen, left Dr. Cutler's house in Ipswich, Mass., Dec. 3, 1787. The wagon, which he had made ready as a protection from cold and storm, and which preceded the company and their baggage, was covered with black canvas, and on its sides was the inscription in white letters, "For the Ohio at the Muskingum." Rev. Mr. Cutler afterward visited Marietta, where this party took up their habitation Apr. 7, 1788, traveling in a sulky 750 miles in twenty-nine days. His greatest service

to this colony, however, and as well to the United States, was the celebrated ordinance of 1787 framed by Nathan Dane, of Massachusetts, but drafted by Mr. Cutler for Dane's presentation and advocacy in congress, the title of the bill being "An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio," and its sixth article, as finally adopted, reads: "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said

territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted," thus excluding human slavery from this vast domain. The date of the passage of this ordinance was July 13, 1787. In the year 1791 he received the degree of LL. D. from Yale college. In 1795 he declined a commission as judge of the supreme court of the Ohio territory. But he always had the cares of the early settlers more or less in charge, and persistently advanced their interests, preparing for them, among his other services, the charter of what became Marietta college. In May, 1800, he was chosen to the Massachusetts legislature. In 1801 he was elected as representative to the United States congress as an active federalist, where he continued four years, but declined a second term on account of ill health. He was a member of the American Philosophical society, and other scientific societies, and his paper, contributed to their "Proceedings," had good repute. He died at Hamilton, Essex county, Mass., July 28, 1823.

McPHERSON, John Rhoderick, senator, was born at York, Livingston county, N. Y., May 9, 1833. He came of the sturdy Scottish stock that has made Scotland illustrious, and has vitalized republican liberty in America, and received a common school and academic education. In 1859, at twenty-six years of age, he settled in Jersey City, his present home. He was alderman for six years, from 1864, and three years president of the board; president of the People's Gas Light company, 1888–89; state senator, 1871–73, and Tilden and Hendricks elector in 1876. He was elected U. S. senator three times, in 1877, 1883, and 1889. Mr. McPherson is well known throughout the whole country, and is an acknowledged leader in the U. S. senate. Perhaps no better proof of his worth could be given than the fact that in eighteen years from the time he came, a stranger, to the commonwealth of New Jersey, he was chosen to represent her in the national councils, while through all the changes of politics and the rivalries of ambitious men, he has attained such a hold upon the affection and confidence of his people that he has been twice re-elected. Not only has he been distinguished in public life, but also in business, his energy and capacity coupled with his admirable integrity and judgment having made him a fortune in cattle dealing on a large scale. In all business enterprises he has been a type of honor and practical sagacity. In the senate he has taken the highest rank as an exhaustive and philosophical student, and a broad and conservative statesman, his mastery of financial and economical questions being pre-eminent. He has made lofty and powerful speeches on finance, silver, and the tariff, showing profound research, a rare faculty for argument, and the largest catholicity of spirit. In the great senate tariff debate of the fifty-first congress he bore mainly the heavy burden of party leadership, demonstrating himself a loaded depository of tariff knowledge which he showed remarkable skill in using readily and effectively. He also made one of the ablest democratic speeches on the election bill. He married Miss Gregory at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1867. The social side of his character is as pleasant as his public life is marked.



HOWARD, John Eager, soldier, was born in Baltimore county, Md., June 4, 1752. He was carefully educated, and, at the death of his father, became heir to extensive estates. He entered the patriot army in 1775, led a company at the battle of White Plains, in October, 1776, and in December, 1776, was made major of the 4th Maryland regiment. Owing to his conspicuous gallantry in battles at Germantown, Monmouth, Camden, and other places, he was promoted, in 1780, to be lieutenant-colonel of the 5th Maryland regiment. In the autumn of that year he was transferred to the southern army, under Gen. Greene. At the battle of Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781, he headed a charge that secured a victory for the patriot forces, receiving, in person, at this battle, the surrender of seven British officers. For his services he was subsequently voted a gold medal by congress. He rendered great aid to Gen. Greene, in the retreat from Guilford Court-House, in March, 1781. At the battle of Hobkirk's Hill, in April, 1781, he commanded the 2d Maryland regiment, and at Eutaw Springs he was badly wounded while leading a charge. In 1789 he was elected governor of Maryland, serving until 1792, and from 1796 until 1803 he sat in the U. S. senate. In 1798, when war with France threatened, he was appointed a major-general by Washington. In 1816 he was a candidate for vice-president, but was not elected. He died at Belvedere, Md., Oct. 12, 1827.

WELLAUER, Jacob, merchant and importer, was born in Cabton Thurgan, Switzerland, Nov. 6, 1840, son of Henry and Anna Wellauer, who emigrated to America in 1849, lived in Buffalo, N. Y., about six months, then removed to Milwaukee, Wis. Jacob Wellauer received his education at a common district school, and spent his early days up to his twenty-first year on his father's farm, in Waukesha county. In 1861 he removed to Oshkosh, and there learned to manufacture Swiss cheese. In 1863 he returned to Milwaukee, established a wholesale and retail fancy grocery, and was also active in the business of importing cheese and other delicacies. In 1872 he sold out the retail business, and started exclusively in wholesale groceries. His stock in 1863 was bought with loaned money, excepting about $150, which he could call his own. The sales at that time were small, but increased steadily until he had one of the largest businesses in that line in the Northwest. On Nov. 6, 1868, he was married to Anna Hahn, a native of Germany. In 1876, in connection with his business as importer and manufacturer of cheese, he engaged extensively in manufacturing Bologna sausage, which proved profitable, and added largely to his business. In 1888 he became interested in the Northwestern Woolen Mills, now Milwaukee Worsted Mills, of which enterprise he is a large stockholder and an officer. He has large mining and farming interests throughout the West, to which he devotes the same careful attention and personal oversight given to his manufacturing interests. The result of this close supervision has resulted in the development of his enterprises until they have all become money-making properties. Mr. Wellauer conducts an extensive stock farm three miles west of Milwaukee, finding in the surroundings rest from the cares of business and ample opportunity to exercise his taste for rural life.

PACKARD, Silas Sadler, educator, was born in Cummington, Mass., Apr. 28, 1826, the fourth son of Chester Packard, whose father, Abel Packard, was one of the earliest settlers of Cummington, having removed there in 1774, five years before the town was founded. He is a direct descendant of Samuel Packard, who came from Hingham, Eng., and settled in what is now West Bridgewater, Mass., in 1638. In 1833 Chester Packard went to Fredonia, Licking county, O., with his family, traveling the entire distance from Troy, N. Y., by water. The boy, Silas, had the ordinary advantages of the district school until the age of fifteen, when he went for two terms to the Granville academy. The youth had a natural taste for grammar and mathematics, and was always the best penman in school, having shown an aptitude for writing at a very early age. At the age of sixteen he commenced to teach, taking at first classes in penmanship, after the then fashion of peripatetic writing-schools, "boarding round," in the mode of the times. In 1845 he went to Kentucky, and remained there over two years, teaching school and painting portraits. He removed to Cincinnati in 1848, and was employed as a teacher of penmanship in Bartlett's commercial college. In 1850 he married Marion Crocker, daughter of Capt. Daniel Crocker, of New York, and removed to Adrian, Mich., where he also taught writing for more than a year, when, in the autumn of 1851, he went to Lockport, N. Y., to teach writing, bookkeeping and drawing in the Lockport union school, and two years later removed to Tonawanda, N. Y. Here he established the "Niagara River Pilot," which he conducted with energy and success until 1856, when he became associated with Bryant & Stratton in the management of their Buffalo college, entering upon the real work of his life. From Buffalo he went to Chicago, and established, in connection with Mr. Stratton, the Bryant & Stratton college. In May, 1858, Mr. Packard began his work in New York city by establishing, in connection with Bryant & Stratton, his business college. This institution was the first tenant of the Cooper Institute building. In 1863 it was removed to the Mortimer building, corner of Twenty-Second street and Broadway, and in 1870 to the Methodist building, corner of Eleventh street and Broadway. It took possession of its present ample quarters, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, in 1887. Mr. Packard's chief distinction is as an author of commercial text-books. In 1859–60 he prepared the Bryant & Stratton bookkeeping series, which were the leading text-books on that subject, and more recently the Packard manual of bookkeeping and the Packard arithmetic. He is the oldest in continuous service, and the best known business-college man in the United States, and his successful efforts in promoting the business educators' exhibit at the World's Fair is worthy of all praise. In the creation, development and management of his successful college, Mr. Packard seems to have been governed by two leading ideas: first, to meet the real wants of the business community in the matter of well-trained clerks, and next, to render his institution worthy the name of "college." Not only is his influence felt in his own country, but much that he has done and is doing has been fitly recognized abroad. The business schools of France, particularly those at Paris and Rouen, under the management of the chamber of commerce at Paris, were founded on Mr. Packard's model, and after a careful personal examination of his methods; and the Bureau commercial of the Antwerp school has taken some of its features from Mr. Packard's scheme of "business practice." He is recognized from one end of the land to the other as an educator who has nobly served his day and generation, and who is yet striving to make the world better by increasing the sum of the world's knowledge.

MacCHESNEY, Charles Eugene, educator, was born in Greenwich, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1861, son of Wm. N. and Mary (Miller) MacChesney. The family which bears that name is of ancient lineage, dating back to the seventeenth century. In the year 1681 in the records of New Amsterdam do we find first mention of it. The syllable Mac, Mc or M reveals the early Scottish migration of one branch of the family. It is to this branch, the fighting stock of the family, that the subject of this sketch, Dr. C. Eugene MacChesney, belongs. His great-grandfather was at Yorktown at the surrender of Cornwallis. His great-uncle took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. His great-grandfather, on the maternal side, was in charge of a regiment in the war of 1812. Dr. MacChesney, inheriting these characteristic qualitities of a bold and brave ancestry, is a man of aggressive character and determined mind. With him, to meet an obstacle is to surmount it. Dr. MacChesney, though a young man, is recognized authority on educational topics. He took the degree of Ph.D. at the University School of Pedagogy in New York. This is the first school of its kind in the history of the world. He completed the four years' course in two, and was graduated the youngest man to complete the full pedagogical course. He is a graduate of the University of Vermont, receiving from that conservative institution the degrees of A.B. and A.M. He has also received the degrees of LL.B. and LL.M. from the University of the City of New York. While living at Burlington he enjoyed the social life and cultivating influence of the families of Senator Geo. F. Edmunds, Edward T. Phelps, minister to the court of St. James, President Buckham, and those of the faculty. Being fond of oratory and public speaking, before sitting down to his life work of teaching, he became a member of the National school of oratory at Philadelphia. Here he obtained the careful drill that, added to natural gifts, made him a talented speaker and magnetic elocutionist. He carefully prepared himself to become a thoroughly practical instructor in his profession. Invited by influential citizens of the city of Paterson, N. J., he founded a college preparatory school that, from a small institution, grew to be a flourishing school, ranking with the best in the state. The students from this school are in Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Rutgers colleges, and the University of New York. Dr. MacChesney, to avoid the narrowness that often befalls professional men, travels extensively during the summer months. In addition to crossing the continent he is very familiar with the greater part of Western Europe. His travels south have extended to Rome and Pompeii. His last trip made him familiar with the life and customs of Egypt, Greece, Asia Minor, Turkey, Servia, Roumania, and Austria. He is thus able to give his students the benefit of his experience in traveling up

the Nile, ascending the pyramids and exploring the ruins of the Parthenon. His visit to King George III. of Greece, and his descriptions of the elaborate ceremony attending the weekly prayers of the Sultan, and the brilliant spectacle of the annual review of the army by the German emperor serve to make him an interesting instructor. He is a member of the Phi Delta Phi, the Sigma Phi, and the masonic fraternities, and is a communicant of the Church of the Redeemer. As a mere pastime, Dr. MacChesney was able in eighteen months' study to obtain admission to the bar of New York, which entitled him to practice in any court in the Empire state. His fondness for law, coupled with a natural desire for scholastic attainment, made this an easy task for him. Had he not been a successful pedagogue it is safe to predict he would have become an able jurist.

McELLIGOTT, James N., educator, was born in Richmond, Va., Oct. 13, 1812. His ancestors were natives of the north of Ireland, where the family name is still localized in the settlement of Bally-McElligott. Coming to New York at an early age, he entered in due course the New York university, which he left to become instructor, later vice-principal, and finally principal of the Mechanics' society institute. In 1853, at the solicitation of many prominent gentlemen, he opened a classical school, which he conducted with signal success till his death. In 1845 he published "McElligott's Manual, Analytical and Synthetical, of Orthography and Definition," which was followed by "The Young Analyzer" in 1849, by "The Humorous Speaker" in 1853, and by "The American Debater" in 1855. During this time he was also editor of "The Teacher's Advocate" (in 1848). The series known as "Professor Sanders's" also owes largely its success to his well-known participation in their preparation. His last literary work given to the public was an introduction to "Hailman's Object Teaching." At the time of his death he was engaged upon a Latin grammar, which he had arranged to follow up with a similar work on Greek. His exceptional fondness for the languages had led him to acquire French and German, both of which he spoke with fluency. He had also made deep researches in Sanskrit lore. In 1840 Yale conferred upon him the degree of M.A., in recognition of his "Manual," and in 1852 Harrodsburg college (Ky.) conferred LL.D. for his "Analyzer." In 1837 he became a candidate for orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, but was not ordained. He labored actively among the poor, and was interested in the Epiphany mission church, raising a fund for its future support. He was president of the State teachers' association. In the highest sense a Christian gentleman, he was courtly, but courteous; dignified, but affable; learned, but unostentatious; of exceeding firmness, but of rare gentleness. He died in New York city Oct. 22, 1866.

POPE, O. C., was born in Washington county, Ga., Feb. 15, 1842. He is of remote Welsh descent. When Charles II. became king of England, the estate of his ancestors was confiscated, owing to their having been strong adherents of Cromwell, and they came to this country to repair their losses; settled in Virginia, then in North Carolina, and finally in Georgia. Dr. Pope's early education was conducted at schools of the best standing, supplemented in his sixteenth year by entrance into Mercer university, from which he was graduated a B.D. in 1860. Immediately following this event came the charge of a church in Louisville, Ga., and before he was nineteen he married a Miss Sinquefield of Jefferson county. When the fact of secession was announced in 1861 he resigned his clerical duties, and enlisted as a private. He rendered military service on the staff of Gen. W. G. M. Davis, in the Tennessee and Kentucky campaigns. When peace was restored, the disorganized churches and the desolated country made extreme poverty the inevitable lot of those who, previous to the war, had depended upon ministerial charges for support. Dr. Pope at once began teaching and preaching, and, by arduous labor with rigid economy, fitted up a home to which he hoped to retire as country parson. Three years of successful work followed at Jefferson High school, and in 1874 he accepted a call as pastor to a church in Morristown. His editorial skill came to light in the publication of the "Baptist Reflector," and financial success soon followed. In 1877 he became pastor of the Central Baptist church, Nashville. After a short interval he was busily at work in his favorite pursuits, as managing editor of the Texas "Baptist Herald," a paper that has attained a position of marked influence in the West. His removal to New York in 1885 followed his election to the office of superintendent of the Church edifice department of the American Baptist home mission society. His duties in this line extend over the American continent, embracing Mexico and Alaska. Prosperous under his management the department has constructed about seventy-five churches a year. He has gone over, personally, the entire field east of the Rocky mountains, made fifteen trips into Mexico, and visited the chief European cities. The society over which he presides is composed of 3,000,000 members, who contribute about $500,000 for varied missionary labor. He writes for denominational papers of the best standing, and gives the church the benefit of his commercial skill. In 1880 he received the degree of D.D. from Baylor university. Dr. Pope is a member of the Calvary Baptist church, New York city. In business he is thoroughly efficient, steadily accumulating capital. In the pulpit he is ready and forcible; his writings exhibit concise presentation of his thought. His powers of endurance, sanguine temperament, and genial disposition, added to his mental skill, are traits well adapted to ensure success.

RICE, Willard Martin, clergyman, was born in Lowville, Lewis county, N. Y., Apr. 30, 1817. He was graduated from Wesleyan university in 1837, was tutor there for three years, and then established a classical school in Philadelphia. Having studied theology privately, he was, in October, 1858, ordained pastor of the Moyamensing church. In 1863 he was transferred to the Fourth Presbyterian church, and in 1874 to Berwyn, Chester county, Pa. This charge he resigned in October, 1876, and has since lived in Philadelphia, devoting himself to the work of the Presbyterian board of publication, of which he had been a member from 1860, and recording clerk from 1862. He has prepared the "Westminster Question Book" (17 vols., 1875–91); "Lesson Leaf" (1878–91), and "Quarterly" (1880–91), which are in general use in the Sunday-schools of the denomination throughout the land, and the "History of the Presbyterian Board and Sabbath-School Work" (1889). He has also done much other editorial work, besides writing for the press. He has been repeatedly a member of the general assembly; was clerk of the synod of Philadelphia, 1870–81, and of its presbytery 1858–74 and 1878–91. In 1866 he received the degree of D.D. from Wesleyan university.

ORR, William, manufacturer and inventor, was born at Belfast, Ireland, March 13, 1808, and, with his parents, came to this country in 1811. For a time the family lived in New York. Subsequently Mr. Orr's parents lived in Columbiaville, and after a short residence removed to Troy, N. Y. In 1826 he became an apprentice to a furniture manufacturer and served his time. Subsequently he bought out his employer. In 1835 he formed a copartnership with his brother Alexander, and engaged in the printing of wall paper, under the firm name of A. & W. Orr. In 1838 the business place of the firm was burned out and Mr. Orr nearly lost his life trying to save his property. One of his employees was burned to death. The first machinery ever used to print paper by cylinders, on which the designs or patterns for paper-hangings were engraved or disposed, William Orr claimed was invented and constructed by him.

William Orr

The principle involved was that used in cylindrical printing presses. His invention consisted in engraving and disposing the designs or patterns on a cylinder, with various other features for receiving and disposing of the impressed sheet. In 1853 he began the manufacture of wall and printing papers at Troy, N. Y. He claimed to be the first to manufacture merchantable printing paper with wood fibre in it; and in 1854 made paper containing one-fourth basswood fibre and three-fourths rags. This claim was never disputed. Mr. Orr also invented the wooden head with tube and rod to protect paper when transported in rolls. He also was the inventor of a method of using water power to advantage, for which he obtained letters patent in 1890. A similar plan was adopted and used in the work of utilizing the Falls of Niagara. Mr. Orr was very ingenious, possessing qualities of mind of a superior order. He was well known to all millwrights by his numerous and valuable improvements, and the methods invented by him for the use of turbine water-wheels and the utilization of power produced by them. His inventions were the result of many years of practical experience in hydraulics. For more than fifty years he was engaged in mechanical and manufacturing industries in Troy. During his business career he traveled extensively both in America and Europe, and through his powers of observation remembered many things that others would not care about. His brain was a storehouse of valuable information, and often the public, through the newspapers, was given the benefit of his large experience. Wherever he went comparisons were made by him between Troy and other localities in respect to manufacturing advantages and facilities for business, and he was always enthusiastically in favor of his own city and country, always claiming that he never saw or found any place with better advantages. Mr. Orr was an advocate of the Troy and New England (or Boston) railroad, and attached much importance to the railroad connections which would result. During the early part of his business career he found it impossible to obtain in the section of the country where his wall-paper factory was situated the quality of paper he desired. He accordingly built a mill at Bennington, Vt., in 1838. He was obliged to cart his goods to Troy, and accordingly when the Troy & Boston railroad was projected he labored earnestly in its interest, and for several years was a director of the company. Mr. Orr was in every sense of the word a self-made man. By virtue of his active and ingenious mind, his industrious habits, integrity of character and energy, he made his way unaided to an enviable position, not only in his business, but as a citizen. He was a representative man, an honor to the city in which he lived and worked. While active in public affairs, he was in no sense a politician. Personally he was a man of decisive speech. His heart was warm. He believed in helping others by affording them opportunities to help themselves. He was devoted to his family, active and conscientious in business, and proud of his citizenship. He favored all public improvements, and believed in progressiveness and timely work. He was twice married, and at his death, nineteen years after the death of his second wife, one son, Seth Alexander Orr, and a daughter, Mrs. Le Roy McLean, survived him. He died Oct. 22, 1891.

HACKETT, James Henry, comedian, was born in New York city March 15, 1800. He came of distinguished and well-to-do ancestry, and received a careful education at an academy at Jamaica, L. I., and at Columbia college, after which he became a clerk in the counting-house of a relative. In 1819 he was married to Katherine Lee-Sugg, a well-known actress. He settled with her in Utica, and for a time engaged successfully in trade as a merchant in that city. Returning to New York he entered the mercantile world on a more ambitious scale, only to meet with disaster. His failure caused his wife to return to the stage, and also led him to believe that the mimetic qualities which he had long displayed might be turned to account as an actor. He made his first public appearance at the Park theatre, New York, as Justus Woodcock, on March 1, 1826. His *début* was a comparative failure, but when he appeared as Sylvester Daggerwood, a couple of weeks later, his clever imitations of the leading actors of the time were received with so much favor that he definitely resolved to adopt the stage as a profession. On October, 1826, as one of "the Dromios" in the "Comedy of Errors," he made the first pronounced hit of his new career, and was favored with large and delighted audiences for many weeks. In 1827 Mr. Hackett visited England, and appeared at Covent Garden in April of that year. His reception was not as cordial as he had hoped for, and he shortly after returned to America. Until 1841 he was seen principally in "The Two Dromios," his imitation of the voice and mannerism of John Barnes, who appeared as his twin brother, being almost perfect. He was first seen as Sir John Falstaff on May 13, 1828. During this period he also appeared as Solomon Swop, in "Jonathan in England," as Sir Archie MacSarcasm in "Love à la Mode," as Nimrod Wildfire, and as Rip Van Winkle, which latter part he played for the first time in April, 1830, and which eventually proved to be one of his strongest and finest creations. Mr. Hackett managed several New York theatres at different times with different success. He was the manager of the Astor Place opera house at the time of the Macready riot, and Grisi and Mario made their first appearance in America under his auspices, at Castle Garden, in 1854. He early achieved a competency from his professional earnings, and before his death he became one of the richest actors of his time. He paid several visits to England, where his "Falstaff" was pronounced by

James H. Hackett

discriminating critics to be of unusual excellence. In this character in America, Mr. Hackett never during his lifetime had a serious rival. Though a born comedian, he several times essayed the rôles of Lear and Hamlet, it is said, with more satisfaction to himself than to the public. He was a remarkably handsome man, with a strong, clean-cut and singularly expressive face, of scholarly tastes and superior intellect. His refined and courteous manners brought him into close and appreciative intercourse with the best minds of England and America. He was the father of several children. One of his sons, J. K. Hackett, was for a number of years recorder of the city of New York. As an actor Mr. Hackett was generally original in what he undertook, and nearly always true to nature. His "Rip Van Winkle" was admirable in its conception and finish, and artistic in its rendition; in naturalness it perhaps was superior to that of Mr. Jefferson. He died in Jamaica, L. I., N. Y., Dec. 28, 1871.

RICE, Luther, author, and agent of American Baptist missions, was born in Northborough, Worcester county, Mass., March 25, 1783. He gained an education by labor, passed from an academy at Leicester, Mass., to Williams college, and before his graduation in 1810 started a missionary society among the students. S. J. Mills, who was in the class above him, preceded him to Andover, and began agitating the subject there. In June, 1810, a few of these young men urged the claims of the foreign field on the Massachusetts general association in a memorable paper, and the A. B. C. F. M. was the result. Too eager to wait for the completion of his course at the seminary, Rice was ordained with Judson, Newell, Hall and Nott at Salem Feb. 6, 1812, and twelve days later sailed for India, having raised the cost of his passage. While at sea he adopted Baptist views, as did Judson, who went by another vessel. Receiving immersion at Calcutta, they agreed on a division of labor, Judson remaining, while Rice returned to interest the Baptists in the work. Reaching Boston in September, 1813, he entered into new ecclesiastical relations and began an itinerant agency, which, in May, 1814, resulted in the Baptist missionary society. In its behalf and employ he continued to labor with unresting zeal, declining the presidency of Transylvania university, and that of Georgetown college, Kentucky. In the interest of clerical education he procured the founding, in 1821, of Columbian university at Washington, of which he was for some years the treasurer and agent. He never returned to the foreign field, finding enough to do at home. He died in Edgefield county, S. C., Oct. 25, 1836. See his memoir in the "Christian Review," Vol. VI., page 321.

HOWARD, Bronson, dramatic writer, was born in Detroit, Mich., Oct. 7, 1842. He received his education at Gen. Russell's institute in New Haven, and also studied under Prof. Bailey and other Yale professors. After leaving school, he entered journalism. He first found employment on the New York "Mail," at that time a society paper, and later was a reporter on the New York "Tribune." He began the writing of plays while still on active newspaper work, and a comedy entitled "Saratoga" was submitted to Augustin Daly, who accepted it, and gave it an elaborate production on Dec. 27, 1870. Among the cast which gave it interpretation were such excellent players as James Lewis, Daniel H. Hoskins, Fanny Davenport, and Kate Claxton. "Saratoga" proved successful, and enjoyed a long run. It was revived by Mr. Daly Jan. 10, 1874. Encouraged by his first success, Mr. Howard wrote in quick succession "Diamonds," which was a failure, and "Lillian's Lost Love," which was produced in Chicago, 1873. The fate of the latter play was also doubtful at the outset, but Mr. Howard carefully revised it, and rechristened it "The Banker's Daughter," and when it was produced at the Union Square theatre, New York, on Nov. 30, 1878, under the management of A. M. Palmer, the reception given it was most enthusiastic, and it ran for over one hundred nights. The results attending its production by Wilson Barrett in London, in the following December were equally flattering. Mr. Howard first displayed his real powers in "Old Love Letters," a delicious, tear-compelling, one-act comedy, which was produced at the Park theatre, New York, Aug. 31, 1878. This little comedy is a veritable classic, and coupled with the refined and delightful acting of Agnes Booth and Joseph Whiting still remains fragrant in the memories of those who witnessed it. It is still frequently revived, and always with delight. "Fun in a Green Room" was written for Edward E. Rice in 1879, and is seen occasionally at the present time (1893), and "Wives," a comedy adapted by Mr. Howard from the French of Molière, was produced at Daly's theatre Oct. 18, 1879. "Baron Rudolph," written for George L. Knight in 1880, was used by that popular German comedian until his retirement from the stage. Carefully revised by Mr. Howard, it was given a notable production at the Fourteenth street theatre, New York, Oct. 24, 1887. Following "The Banker's Daughter," Mr. Howard's next great success, considered both in an artistic and financial sense, was "Young Mrs. Winthrop," which was first produced at the Union Square theatre, New York, Oct. 9, 1882, and ran for many months. "One of Our Girls," which was written for Miss Helen Dauvray, and which served to give Edwin H. Sothern fitting introduction to the American public, was played for the first time at the Lyceum theatre, New York, Nov. 10, 1885, and also enjoyed an extended run. "Met by Chance," produced at the same play-house, Jan. 11, 1887, proved a comparative success. "The Henrietta," a satire on Wall street, strong, humorous, well sustained, and abounding in brilliant repartee, was written by Mr. Howard for Stuart Robson and William H. Crane, and when produced by those two comedians in the Union Square theatre, New York, Sept. 23, 1887, it leaped at once into a career of great prosperity. Robson and Crane were seen in it together until April, 1889, and Mr. Robson has appeared in it almost uninterruptedly since that date. It has also been produced with success at London. "Shenandoah," produced at Proctor's theatre, New York city, in 1889, a strong and impressive drama, dealing with characters and incidents of the civil war, is Mr. Howard's most pretentious work, and has proved to be very profitable. It has sustained long runs in New York and the other larger American cities, as well as in London, and is still being produced by traveling companies in various parts of the United States. "Aristocracy," produced at Palmer's theatre, New York, in 1892, cleverly satirizes the subservience to British standards of American "society people." He stands above other American playwrights in the ability to construct strong and consistent plays from native materials. Mr. Howard is married to a sister of Charles Wyndham, the English comedian. His fortune is ample, and he has two homes—at New Rochelle, N. Y., and in St. John's Wood, London—between which he divides his time.

SCHAFF, Philip, church historian, was born at Chur (Coire), the capital of the canton of Grisons, Eastern Switzerland, Jan. 1, 1819. He received his early education in his native town, entered the gymnasium at Stuttgart in 1835, early decided upon a theological career, and attended the universities of Tuebingen, Halle, and Berlin (1837–41). In 1841 he traveled through Italy and other European countries as tutor to a Prussian nobleman. In the same year he took the degree of licentiate (bachelor) in theology in Berlin, and there began to lecture on exegesis and church history in the university as *privat-docent* (tutor), in 1842. But whatever plans he may have formed for a career in Germany were quickly changed by unexpected events. The German Reformed church of the United States, after the death of Rev. Dr. F. A. Rauch in 1841, called the famous pulpit orator, Friedrich Wilhelm Krummacher, then of Elberfeld, to be professor in its theological seminary at Mercersburg, twenty miles southwest of Chambersburg, Pa., but he declined to come. On the recommendation of Tholuck, Neander, and other German professors, young Schaff was elected by the German Reformed synod, and in 1844 was installed professor of church history and biblical literature. His inaugural address in German, *Das Princip des Protestanismus*, delivered at Reading, Pa., Oct. 25, 1844, expanded into a volume, was translated by his colleague, the late Rev. Dr. J. W. Nevin, under the title of "The Principle of Protestantism as Related to the Present State of the Church." It attracted wide attention, and drew upon him the charge of heresy, because he had spoken kindly of the Roman Catholic church, and showed that Protestantism was itself only a link in the chain of development, and not the final form of the Christian faith. Published in the same volume was a sermon by Dr. Nevin on "Catholic Unity." The appearance of this book was the occasion of the "Mercersburg Controversy," which lasted until 1881, when the "Peace Commission" was adopted. Prof. Schaff was tried for heresy by the synod at York, Pa., in 1845, but triumphantly acquitted. In 1851 he was again tried for alleged erroneous teaching respecting the middle state, and again sustained. During 1854 he traveled in Europe and in Berlin, delivering lectures on America. In 1863 he received leave of absence, without salary, from the seminary for two years, but circumstances made the separation permanent. He took up his residence in New York city and was there secretary of the Sabbath committee from 1864 to 1869. In 1869 he taught church history in the Union theological seminary and has ever since been connected with that institution, becoming successively professor of theological cyclopædia and Christian symbolism (1870); professor of Hebrew and the cognate languages (1873); professor of Greek exegesis (1874), and in 1887, after the death of Roswell D. Hitchcock, professor of church history. The different positions, thus mentioned, give an inadequate idea of Dr. Schaff's energy and versatility. He has never been content to do only one thing. Thus he lectured at Mercersburg in nearly all departments of theology, being at one time the only professor. He edited the monthly "Deutcher Kirchenfreund," the first German theological periodical established in America, which he founded in 1848, until 1855; the "Mercersburg Review" from 1857 until 1863; and then "Evangelische Zeugnisse," Philadelphia, Pa., from 1863 till 1866. He was chairman of the two committees of his denomination which prepared a new liturgy for the German Reformed church (1857), and a German hymn book (1859). In 1854 he represented the German churches in the ecclesiastical diet at Frankfort, and at the Swiss pastoral conference at Basel. In 1862 he lectured on church history at Andover, Mass., and later at Hartford, Conn. In 1865 he visited Europe in the interest of Sunday observance and Sunday-schools. He was one of the founders and honorary secretaries of the American branch of the Evangelical Alliance, and in 1869, 1872, and 1873 visited Europe to make arrangements for the sixth general conference of the Alliance which, after delays on account of the Franco-Prussian war, was held in New York city, 1873. He edited its proceedings. In 1871 he was one of the delegation of the Alliance sent to St. Petersburg to intercede with the Czar of Russia in behalf of his Lutheran subjects in the Baltic provinces, who were oppressed by the Russian government. He was a delegate to the general conferences of the alliance at Basel in 1879, and at Copenhagen in 1884, and sent a paper on "Renaissance and Reformation" to the ninth general conference at Florence in 1871. In the alliance of the Reformed churches holding the Presbyterian system—commonly called the "Pan-Presbyterian Alliance," he has been similarly prominent, being chairman of the program committee for its second general council held in Philadelphia in 1880. He was organizer and president of the American Bible revision committee (1871), by request of the British committee, and which jointly with the former produced the revised version of 1881–85. In 1875, being in Europe to arrange for the publication of the Anglo-American revision, he attended the conferences of the Old Catholics, Greeks, and Protestants at Bonn. He attended, as a delegate, the fifth centenary of Heidelberg university, 1886, and the eighth centenary of Bologna university, 1888. In the spring of that year (March 23, 1888), he founded the American society of church history, of which he was the first president. He has received many honors, academic, literary, and social. He is a member of the Leipzig, the Netherland, and other historical societies of Europe. In 1854 Berlin university conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D., and St. Andrew's university, Scotland, gave him the same in 1887. In 1876 Amherst college made him an LL.D. Although he has a foreign name and lineage, there is no American in the theological world more familiar. He has been a voluminous and versatile author, and has written in German and English, but his fame rests upon his church-historical works, although to it his editorship of "Lange's Commentary" greatly contributed; while his pleasant manners, wide sympathies and irenical spirit have made him very popular in all branches of American Christianity, and those who may differ most widely from him speak of him with respect. His great repute is deserved. His works have all cost him severe toil. Of them, by far the most valuable is his "History of the Christian Church," begun, strictly speaking, with his "History of the Apostolic Church," which was written in German, and appeared in Mercersburg, Pa., in 1851, and in English in New York in 1853 (several editions without change). His "History of the Christian Church" was also begun in German, and skillfully translated by the late Rev. Dr. Edward Dorr Yeomans (vol. I., New York, 1858), but after volume II. (1867), he was able to dispense with this assistance. The history has passed through several editions, and appeared in German (Leipzig, 1867, 3 vols.; second edition, 1869). In English the latest edition appeared in New York, 1892, 5 vols. (vol. I., third revision; vol. II., fifth revision; vol. III., third revision; vol. IV., unchanged; vol. VI., second

revision; vol. VII. appeared in 1892; vols. V. and VII. in preparation). The history now goes down partly through the reformation period, with the exception of the close of the middle age. It is the most comprehensive and learned work in English in its field, and is accepted on both sides of the sea as an authority. Part of his "History" has been translated into Japanese. He has also written several minor historical monographs on "Church and State in the United States" (1888), on the "Progress of Religous Freedom" (1889); on the "Renaissance" (1891), etc. Another great work is his "Creeds of Christendom, with a History and Critical Notes" (1887, 3 vols.; vol. I., sixth revision, 1890); a collection in two volumes of the principal creeds of the different ages and churches in the originals, with English translations; preceded by an account in one volume of their origins, history, and uses, and an analysis of their contents. No one of his works has been more useful, and its position in English theological literature is nearly unique. Shortly after the revised New Testament appeared he prepared "A Companion to the Greek Testament and the English Version" (1883), which has been adopted as a text-book in theological seminaries, and widely sold (fourth edition, 1891). His edition of the *Didache*, entitled "The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles; or, The Oldest Church Manual" (1885, third edition, 1880), is acknowledged to be the best edition in English of this precious document. But the book which has had the widest sale by far is his "Person of Christ" (Boston, 1865; twelfth edition, New York and London, 1882), in which a feature is the collection of testimonies of unbelievers to the moral excellence of Christ. It has been translated into German, French, Dutch, Modern Greek, Russian, Japanese, and other languages. His collection of classic hymns in praise of the Saviour, entitled "Christ in Song" (1869), is deservedly popular. "Through Bible Lands" (1878, new edition, 1889), a record of his tour, with a valuable appendix by Edouard Naville, on the Bible and Egyptology, is frequently quoted as an authority. Collected essays of his bear the titles, "Christ and Christianity" (1885), and "Literature and Poetry" (1890). He made a great success out of his edition of "Lange's Commentary" (1864–80, 25 vols.), organizing the company of translators and editors, and contributing to the work himself. He brought out an original "Popular Illustrated Commentary on the New Testament" (1878–83, 4 vols.; new edition of the portion on the Gospels, Acts, and Romans, 1882–83, 6 vols.), prepared by scholars of America and Great Britain under his supervision and with his co-operation. In 1880 he edited the "Bible Dictionary" for the American Sunday-school union, (Philadelphia, Pa.), securing the services of several persons in the different departments. This dictionary has been translated into Italian, Arabic, and Hindostanee. As editor he has also brought out "A Religious Encyclopædia" (1882–84, 3 vols.), based on Herzog, and so appropriately named by the publishers, and known to the public as "The Schaff-Herzog Encyclopædia" (third revised edition, 1891, 4 vols., incorporating the "Encyclopædia of Living Divines and Christian Workers," compiled under his general supervision by Rev. Samuel Macauley Jackson, associate editor of the "Religious Encyclopædia," and which had been separately issued in 1887). He is now editing the "Select Library of the Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers" (First Series, 1886–90, 14 vols.; Second Series, in conjunction with Rev. Dr. Henry Wace, D.D., principal of Kings college, London, 1890, sqq., 13 vols.). Dr. Schaff married, in 1845, Mary E. Schley of Frederick, Md. His son, David Schley Schaff, is associate editor of the "Religious Encyclopædia," and pastor of the Presbyterian church of Jacksonville, Ill.

RICE, Nathan Lewis, clerical debater, was born in Garrard county, Ky., Dec. 29, 1807. He studied at Center college, Danville, Ky., and at Princeton seminary, and became Presbyterian pastor at Bardstown, Ky., in June, 1833; here he started schools and a paper, the "Western Protestant," which was finally merged in the "Presbyterian Herald" of Louisville. While acting as stated supply at Paris, Ky., 1841–44, he held a notable discussion on baptism (at Lexington, Ky., in 1843), with Alex. Campbell, D.D., founder of the Disciples. Three more debates followed during his pastorate in Cincinnati, 1844–53, with J. A. Blanchard, on slavery, in 1845; with E. Pringen on the doctrine of the Universalists, in 1845; and with J. B. Purcell, afterward archbishop, on Romanism, in 1851. He held a charge in St. Louis, 1853–57, and edited the St. Louis "Presbyterian." In 1855 he was moderator of the U. S. General Assembly. He was a pastor in Chicago, 1857–61, and from 1859 professor of didactic theology in the seminary of the Northwest, then newly opened; pastor of the Fifth avenue church in New York 1861–67; president of Westminster college, Fulton, Mo., 1868–74; and professor of didactic and polemic theology in the seminary at Danville, Ky., from 1874. He was eminent in the pulpit, in controversy, and in the councils of his denomination. Besides his three earlier debates, he published two books on "Romanism" (1847–51); "Baptism" (1855); "Signs of the Times" (1855); "The Pulpit" (1862); and various sermons and tracts. He died at Chatham, Bracken county, Ky., June 11, 1877.

BROWN, James Harvey, clergyman, was born at Johnstown, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1836, the son of David D. Brown. He was educated in the academy at Amsterdam, N. Y., and in 1855 commenced the study of theology. In 1859 he entered the Methodist ministry in connection with the Newark conference, and served in the regular pastorate in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Mr. Brown was stationed at Milford, Pa., from 1862–63, and while there encountered much opposition on account of his Union sentiments, notwithstanding the support of his entire church and the loyal portions of the community. Toward the latter part of 1863 President Lincoln appointed him hospital chaplain at Beaufort, S. C. He retained this position until after the war was ended, July, 1865. He subsequently removed to Illinois, and was transferred to the Rock River conference. After serving three pastorates in northern Illinois Mr. Brown removed to New York state, and was then transferred to the Troy conference, and from 1872 to 1891 was appointed to Bethlehem, Newtonville, Fort Plain, Greenwich, Mechanicsville, Johnstown and Cohoes, N. Y. Mr. Brown has been instrumental in the erection of an unusually large number of church edifices and parsonages, and in promoting the interests of the churches of which he has had charge.

MANN, Horace, educator, statesman and author, was born in Franklin, Norfolk county, Mass., May 4, 1796. His father, Thomas Mann, supported his family by cultivating a small farm, but died of consumption when Horace was about thirteen years of age. The opportunities for the lad's schooling were extremely meagre. The locality enjoyed the reputation of being the smallest school district, with the poorest school-house and the cheapest teacher in the state. Yet an obscure boy in this obscure school became afterward secretary of the Massachusetts board of education.

The lad inherited his father's physical weakness, and from the age of twenty to thirty years, was engaged in a struggle with the same disease that deprived him of a father. The poverty of his parents made his boyhood a life of toil. Until the age of fifteen he had never been to school more than eight or ten weeks in a year, and sometimes less than six. The town had been named in honor of the celebrated Dr. Ben. Franklin, and in return for the compliment he had presented the incorporators with a library consisting of old histories and theologies. Horace studied all these as opportunity afforded, and, as he expressed it in after life, wasted his youthful ardor upon the "martial pages," and suffered untold agonies regarding the predestination of created souls to eternal torment by a loving and merciful God. Horace remained with his mother on the homestead until he was twenty. At about this time an itinerant schoolmaster, Samuel Barrett, a man eccentric and abnormal, both in appetites and faculties, came into the neighborhood and opened a school. He was a rare scholar in English, Latin and Greek, never taking a book in his hand when hearing a recitation, but seeming to have committed the whole to memory. The Æneid, the Orations of Cicero, the Odyssey, and other classics, with the New Testament, seemed to be a very part of his being. But Barrett was learned in the languages alone. In arithmetic he was an idiot. He could not recite the multiplication table, and could not tell the time of day by the clock. Six months of the year he was an earnest and reliable teacher, tasting nothing stronger than tea; then for another six months he gave himself up to a state of beastly drunkenness, sleeping in barns or styes or "wher-e'er the sleeping fit o'ertook him." In the possession of this peculiar genius Horace Mann first saw a Latin grammar; but it was the *veni, vidi, vici* of Cæsar. In the six months of his teacher's state of sobriety Horace mastered the grammar, read Æsop's Fables, the Æneid, parts of the Georgics and Bucolics, Cicero's Select Orations, the Four Gospels, part of the Epistles in Greek, parts of the Græca Majora and Minora; and when his teacher departed on his periodic spree, Horace went to Providence and entered the sophomore class of Brown university. Under the burning stimulus which entering upon new fields of knowledge supplied, he forgot all idea of bodily limitations to mental effort, and the end of the collegiate year found him almost a physical wreck. The following winter was spent in teaching school, when he again sought the classic halls of the university. His class was graduated in 1819, and, with the unanimous approval of faculty and classmates, the honor in the commencement exercises was awarded to Horace Mann. Young Mann entered immediately after graduation on the study of law, but in a few months went back to his college as a tutor in Latin and Greek, resigning the position in 1821 that he might complete his course in law. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1823, and continued practice until 1837. Four years after his admission to the bar he was elected to the legislature by the town of Dedham. His first speech in the house of representatives was in favor of religious liberty. A scheme had been projected for the creation of estates in a kind of mortmain, vesting them in a corporate body of trustees, perpetually renewable by itself, and limiting the income of the property forever to the support of a particular creed, or set of doctrines. Mr. Mann was one of the youngest members of the house, and this was his first term. Conscious of the rectitude of his position, he electrified the members of the general court by unexpectedly rising and opposing the bill in the face of overwhelming numbers. He gave them a chapter of religious history that not only caused the rejection of the bill, but produced such an effect that no similar attempt has since at any time been made in Massachusetts. He was the originator and principal mover in the establishment of the State lunatic hospital at Worcester, and did more than any other one man toward the alleviation of the woes of the insane. In 1833 Mr. Mann removed to Boston, and entered into partnership with Edward G. Loring. In the same year he was elected to the senate, and continued, by re-election, for four years, being in 1836–37 president of the senate, after which he retired for several years from political life. As a patron of education he stands pre-eminent. He called a meeting of his friends at his own house in the early part of 1837 to consider the subject of a board of education for the state. Apr. 20th of the same year witnessed the passage of the act by which the board was created. Mr. Mann was elected secretary June 29, 1827, at a salary of $1,000 a year, and immediately withdrew from all other professional and business engagements. He transferred his law business, declined a re-election to the senate, abstracted himself entirely from political parties, and for twelve years never attended a political caucus or convention of any kind, in order to devote himself exclusively to educational work. His first report, and his first address or lecture, both written within the first six months after the organization of the board, foreshadowed everything that was afterward accomplished. He laid his hand upon everything at once: abuses to be corrected, deficiencies to be supplied, and reforms to be begun. He touched a chord of the public heart, and, without an instant's waiting, followed up the victory. His object was to commit the state to great measures of reform and progress before the day of reaction came. Extensive changes in the law were proposed and carried; union schools were provided for; school committees paid; county educational conventions instituted; "school registers" of a far-reaching plan adopted; detailed reports required; normal schools established; and an educational machinery put in motion that completely revolutionized the school system of the state. In 1843, under the auspices of the board of education, Mr. Mann visited Europe, to examine schools and obtain such information as could be made available at home. His seventh annual report embodied the results of his journey. Scores of editions were printed, not only in his own state, but in different states of the Union, sometimes by order of state legislatures, sometimes by private individuals. Several editions were printed in England. It was largely copied into newspapers everywhere, and created a most profound sensation. The only inimical criticism made appeared in Boston in the autumn of 1844, in a pamphlet of 144 pages, entitled, "Remarks on the Seventh Annual Report

of the Hon. Horace Mann," and bearing the names of thirty-one of the Boston schoolmasters, attacking him for his advocacy of the abandonment of corporal punishment in school discipline. Mr. Mann replied in a pamphlet of 176 pages. A few months elapsed, and in May following a portion only of his "thirty-one schoolmasters" rejoined with another pamphlet, this time of 215 pages. He struck back with a second pamphlet of 124 pages, and the controversy was ended, subsequent events proving the impregnability of his position. For twelve years Mr. Mann was the secretary of the board, and the originator and carrier-out of its work. He wrote twelve long annual reports, of one of which—the tenth—the "Edinburgh Review" said: "This volume is indeed a noble monument of a civilized people; and if America were sunk beneath the waves, would remain the fairest picture on record of an ideal commonwealth." In 1848 Mr. Mann was elected to congress as a whig, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Quincy Adams. As soon as elected he tendered his resignation as secretary of the board, but it was declined, and he consented to remain for the residue of the then current official year. His first speech in congress, made June 30, 1848, was "On the right of congress to legislate for the territories of the United States, and its duty to exclude slavery therefrom." During the first session he volunteered as counsel for Drayton and Sayre, two men indicted for stealing seventy-six slaves in the District of Columbia, and at the trial in the court below was engaged for twenty-one days in their defence; and he afterward argued their case in the appellate court, where the false rulings of the judge below were signally overthrown. In 1850 Daniel Webster, in a speech in congress, changed his attitude on the slavery question. In military language, he "faced right about." Mr. Mann was the first to see and predict the consequences of the step, so disastrous to the great question of human freedom then pending before the country. The two giant intellects became involved in a controversy that the entire country felt would affect the destinies of the nation. At the ensuing nominating convention Mr. Mann was defeated as a candidate for congress by a single vote—the convention having been packed by Mr. Webster's adherents. He entered the field as an independent anti-slavery candidate, and when Mr. Webster, who was at the time secretary of state, personally entered the canvass, or, in political language, "took the stump," Mr Mann was quick in following. There was no parade, no noise in the Massachusetts canvass of 1850. There was stern, silent soberness instead. Mr. Mann was re-elected by a triumphant majority over both the opposing parties, remaining in congress until March, 1853. In September, 1852, he was nominated for governor of Massachusetts by the free-soil party, and the same day chosen president of Antioch college, a new institution at Yellow Springs, O. The party nominating him for gubernatorial honors was numerically the weakest in the state, and he was not elected. He accepted the proffered college presidency, carried the institution through many pecuniary and other difficulties, and devoted the remainder of his life to its advancement. Mr. Mann was twice married. His first wife was the youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. Messer, for many years president of Brown university. She lived hardly a year, and for ten years he wore the emblems of mourning. His second wife was Mary Peabody, whom he married in 1843. She was eminently qualified to share in all his benevolent and educational work. Gifted with a thorough familiarity with the modern languages, she was able to assist him very materially in his studies of foreign reforms. She died in 1887, surviving him more than twenty-seven years. Besides the works already mentioned, Mr. Mann published: "A Few Thoughts for a Young Man" (Boston, 1850); "Slavery: Letters and Speeches" (1851); "Powers and Duties of Woman" (1853); "Sermons" (1861); "Life and Complete Works of Horace Mann" (2 vols., Cambridge, 1869); and "Thoughts Selected from the Writings of Horace Mann" (1869). His lectures on education were translated into French by Eugène de Guer, under the title of "De l'Importance de l'Éducation dans une République" (Paris, 1873). He died Aug. 2, 1859, at Yellow Springs, O., the scene of his later educational labors.

CHILDS, Orville Whitmore, engineer, was born in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in the year 1803. He was the second son of Ephraim Childs, an eminent physician. At the age of seventeen he set out for himself as a chainman for an engineer, beginning in this way his successful career. He was engaged upon the construction of the Champlain and Oswego canals. He was permantly engaged upon the construction of the enlargement of the Erie canal, from the commencement to nearly the close of that work. except during a few intervening years when he was engaged in another gigantic enterprise, the survey of a ship canal across the isthmus of Nicaragua. He was the adviser and trusted friend of Wm. C. Bouck, Henry Seymour, Jonas Earll, Jr., Stephen Van Rensselaer, and their contemporaries, and was the chief engineer of the state works from 1840 to 1847. In 1848 he was the democratic candidate for state engineer, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. His later companions in the engineering profession were Van R. Richmond, state engineer; S. W. Sweet, deputy state engineer; and John D. Fay, canal commissioner. He was connected with the public works of the state for nearly twenty years. In the year 1861 he removed from Syracuse to Philadelphia, and became engaged in the building of sleeping cars. Soon after he was elected to the presidency of the Central Transportation railway company, holding the position up to the time of his death. The labors of his pen will be found scattered through the public documents and in the statute books during a period of forty years. He died in East Philadelphia Sept. 6, 1870.

WATTEVILLE, John, Baron de, Moravian bishop, was born at Walschtchen in Thuringia Oct. 18, 1718. While studying at Jena he met a kindred spirit in Count Zinzendorf, whose daughter he married in 1746, a year after reaching his rank and title. He became pastor at Herrnhaag in 1739, chief assistant to Zinzendorf in 1744, and a bishop in 1747, when but twenty-nine. His first episcopal labors were in America, where he visited the Indians at Shamokin and elsewhere, and discharged an important mission at Bethlehem in laying down the doctrine and discipline of the church. In 1749, after being adopted by the Onondagas, he returned to Europe, where he was a leading member of the Supreme executive board. He made nine visits to the British Isles, as many to Holland, and one to Greenland, where the natives called him, "John the loving one." He was again in America in 1784–87, where he consecrated J. Ettwein (q.v.), and a bishop for the West Indies. Of his two daughters, one became the mother of L. D. von Schweinitz; the other was the reigning countess of Reni. (See the "Transactions" of the Moravian Historical Society, Series II., pp. 184–192.) He died at Gnadenfrei in Silesia, Oct. 7, 1788, after half a century of zealous service.

EDDY, Mary Baker G., discoverer and founder of "Christian Science," was born in the town of Bow, N. H., the daughter of Mark and Abigail B. (Ambrose) Baker, among whose ancestors were Gen. John Macneil of Lundy's Lane fame, Gen. Henry Knox, of revolutionary fame, Capt. John Lovewell, active in Indian troubles, and Sir John Macneill, a Scotch knight, prominent in British politics, and ambassador to Persia. Mrs. Eddy is the only survivor of her father's family, which bore the coat of arms of the ancient family of the MacNeils under the various spellings of the name, no less than seven renderings being recorded. The crest and family coat of arms as gathered from the works on heraldry, were per fess *gules* and *or;* in chief three mullets of the second; in base a lymphad with sails furled and oars of the first; dexter, a lion rampant; of the last sinister, a dexter hand fess way, and in base a salmon *naiant* in the sea. *Crest,* a dexter arm embowed in armor; in the hand a dagger. The motto is *Vincere aut mori.* Surrounding the shield, and enclosed in a heavy wreath is the motto of the Order of the Bath: "*Tria juncta in uno.*" The supporters are two Persian lions, maneless, rampant, and in some of the escutcheons, two highland hounds, rampant. From infancy Mrs. Eddy's life was a marked one. She was in advance of others of her age. At ten years she delighted in studying books, abstruse, metaphysical, and difficult, even for her elders. Her favorite studies were natural philosophy, logic and moral science. A private tutor declared she had mastered studies that as a fact she had never entered upon, so quick was she in comprehension. The Bible, Milton, Shakespeare, Mrs. Hemans, and "Young's Night Thoughts" did much toward forming her style of writing and speaking. At twelve years, after disputing on doctrinal points of foreordination and predestination, concerning which she would not yield her views, she was received into the Congregational church. She remained devoted to this church until she organized her own. Mrs. Eddy's bearing is dignified, suggesting superior spiritual qualities. She is of medium height, slender in form, of perfect Grecian model, large, luminous gray eyes, and her hair, once dark auburn and curly, now encircles the brow with a crown of silken gray. At the age of sixteen she began her literary career, developing rare talents not only as a prose writer, but in poetry as well, and has a store of unpublished poems. Her modesty and reluctance to appear before the public caused her to write under different *noms des plume.* She shunned society, seldom visited places of amusement, and sought quiet home joys; was constant and devoted in her friendships, in religion a devotee, and never so happy as when with her books, or alone with the grandeur of nature, communing with its living oracles. A noted clergyman said of her when she was about seven years old: "This child was sanctified before she had birth." And yet she was always doubting her own goodness, and praying for deliverance from the bondage of sin. Her influence on all who come in contact with her thought is marked. Her spiritual ideal is inseparable from her life, and reflects the true divinity, not in creeds or codes, but facts and qualities inherent in her own character. Her life is one of tenderness, toil, and self-immolation, yet she unsparingly rebukes sin in all its forms. Believing Christian Science to be the work of God, and desiring to aid mankind, Mrs. Eddy labored constantly for twenty-six years unaided, and much of this time healing people of all manner of diseases. For awhile she was maligned and persecuted and her work was little appreciated, but her faith that she was doing God's work never faltered. To perform gratuitous tasks, she has deferred remunerative work for months at a time, and in her classes has taken many free students. Mrs. Eddy was the first healer in Christian Science, the first writer, teacher, and preacher of this Science, and the author of "Science and Health," the standard text-book on Christian Science. This book gives a comprehensive and clear statement of the Science, and many have been healed by reading its pages. It has already (1892) run through seventy-one editions of a thousand copies each. Her smaller works and pamphlets are: "Unity of Good," "Retrospection and Introspection," "No and Yes," "Rudiments and Rules of Divine Science," "Christian Healing," "People's Idea of God," "Pond and Purpose." In her writings she kindles her subjects with a steady light, flashes luminous rays, and sends out volumes in a paragraph. Their exalted tone is the reflection of her conversation and example. In 1881 she received a charter from the state of Massachusetts for the Massachusetts metaphysical college, founded in Boston, and of which she became president. An eminent critic wrote: "From hearing Mrs. Eddy preach, from reading her books, from talking with her, one does not get an adequate idea of her mental powers, unless one hears her also in her classes. Not only is she glowingly earnest in presenting her convictions, but her language and illustrations are remarkable. She is quick in repartee, and keenly turns a jest upon her questioner, but not offensively or unkindly. She reads faces rapidly. A brief exposition of the Book of Job, which one day entered incidentally into her statement of how God is found, would have done honor to any ecclesiastic. Critical listeners are often astonished at the strength of her argument, and clearness of her statements, even when they cannot agree with her. While she is quick to detect variations from her own views, and to argue the point, she maintains the utmost repose in every debate. In fact, she is a natural class leader, and three hours pass quickly away in her lessons." The Metaphysical college is the only one chartered for teaching the theology and pathology of spiritual power, or the Science of Mind healing, though many of Mrs. Eddy's students have institutes where the Science is taught. Her students are instructed "to pursue their mental ministrations very sacredly; never to touch the human thought save to issues of truth; never to trespass mentally on individual rights; never to take away the rights, but only the wrongs of mankind. Otherwise they forfeit their ability to heal in Science." The students of the college are numbered by thousands. Mrs. Eddy has constructed an educational system in Christian Science intended to enhance the value of religion, medicine, therapeutics, ethics, and temperance. She was ordained a minister of the gospel in 1879, received a charter for the Church of Christ, Scientist, the same year, organized it in Boston, and became its pastor. Previously she received a call to a Boston pulpit, filling it with great acceptance. As an extemporaneous speaker she is eloquent, her sermons affecting her hearers, and often healing the sick. Her explanation of the Scriptures elucidates the divine Principle and science of health, holiness, and eternal life, awakening attention to the life of Jesus of Nazareth, his divine humanity, humility, and healing power, and calls the age to contemplate and imitate the Christ character. Her aim is, to put the axe of Science at the root of sin, sickness, disease, and death, and to cut them down. Her work has increased so rapidly that most of the prominent

Mary B. G. Eddy

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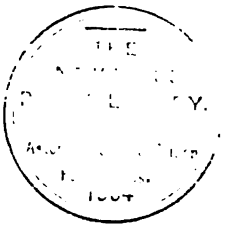


cities and towns in the United States have a Christian Science society, or one or two Christian Science churches holding religious services, and the movement has spread to other countries. In 1892 Mrs. Eddy donated a lot of land in Boston valued at $20,000, to an incorporated body called "Christian Science Board of Directors," on which to build a church edifice for the First Church of Christ, Scientist. In the same year she originated a form of church government without creed, liberal, and aiming to be universal, to promote the brotherhood of man, to have one God (one Mind), one faith, one baptism. The tenets of this church are: "*First:* As adherents of Truth we take the Scriptures for our guide to eternal Life. *Second*: We acknowledge and adore one supreme God. We acknowledge His son, the Holy Ghost, and man in His image and likeness. We acknowledge God's forgiveness of sin in the destruction of sin, and His present and future punishment of 'whatsoever worketh abomination or maketh a lie.' We acknowledge the atonement of Christ as the efficacy of Truth and Love, and the way of salvation as demonstrated by Jesus; casting out evils, healing the sick and raising the dead—resurrecting a dead faith to seize the great possibilities and living energies of the divine Life. *Third:* We solemnly promise to strive, watch, and pray for that Mind to be in us which was also in Christ Jesus; to love the brethren, and up to our highest understanding to be meek, merciful, and just, and live peaceably with all men." Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health": "No analogy exists between the hypotheses of agnosticism, pantheism, theosophy, or spiritualism, and the demonstrable truths of Christian Science. Electromagnetism, hypnotism, and mesmerism are the antipodes of Christian Science. As a result of Christian Science, ethics and temperance have received an impulse, health has been restored, and longevity increased. If such are the present fruits, what may not the harvest be, when this Science is better understood? Medical theories virtually admit the nothingness of hallucinations, even while treating them as disease. Ought we not, then, to approve any cure effected by making the disease appear a delusion or error? It is not generally understood how one disease is as much a delusion as another. But Jesus established this foundational fact, when Truth cast out devils and the dumb spake." Mrs. Eddy established the first periodical in Christian Science, "The Christian Science Journal," in 1883, and gave it to the National Christian Science Association in 1889, whose official organ it became. She has founded every leading organization of the movement in the last quarter-century of the history of Christian Science. The National Christian Scientists' Association has a large membership. In 1889 Mrs. Eddy was invited to become a member of the Victoria Philosophical Institute of London, Eng., and was made a life member. Mrs. Eddy has a home on Commonwealth avenue, Boston, Mass., and also at Pleasant View, Concord, N. H. She is an exceedingly busy woman, the most of her time being devoted to the good of humanity, which feels the benign influence of the divine Science established by her. Many people of the thinking class are turning to this Science and adopting it, because in it they find a solid foundation, a sure abiding peace, the verification of the promises of Jesus and a demonstrable Christianity. Mrs. Eddy, in "Science and Health," says: "I have set forth Christian science, and its application to the treatment of disease, only as I have discovered them. I have demonstrated the effects of Truth on the health, longevity, and morals of men, through Mind; and I have found nothing in ancient or in modern systems on which to found my own except the teachings and demonstrations of our great Master and the lives of prophets and apostles."

JACKSON, James Caleb, physician and author, was born in Manlius, Onondaga county, N. Y., March 28, 1811, the son of Dr. James Jackson. His grandfather, Col. Giles Jackson of Tyringham, Berkshire county, Mass., was chief of staff of Gen. Gates, was present at the battle of Saratoga, and chosen to prepare the articles of capitulation of Gen. Burgoyne. He was also a member of the first Continental congress. Young Jackson early showed remarkable abilities in the study of the classics, being skilled at the age of twelve in Latin and Greek to a degree far beyond one of his age. His father, becoming an invalid, was obliged to retire to a farm, and the lad's opportunities for a scholastic education were at an end. Whatever successes he subsequently achieved were the result of his own genius, urged on by an indomitable will. At sixteen he became a lecturer on temperance, at seventeen his father died; at nineteen he married Lucretia E. Brewster, a descendant of Mayflower stock, and returned to his farm, where he remained until 1838. At or about the year 1835 the subject of anti-slavery began to be generally agitated, and Mr. Jackson became its champion, entering the field as a lecturer for the Massachusetts anti-slavery society in 1838. In 1840 he became corresponding secretary of the American anti-slavery society. In 1842 he became editor of the "Madison County Abolitionist," published in Cazenovia, N. Y., which afterward was removed to Utica, N. Y., where its publication was continued under the name of the "Liberty Press." In 1844, he formed a partnership with Abel Brown, and purchased the "Albany Patriot," which he edited and managed until 1847, when failing health compelled him to retire from journalism. He then founded a hydropathic institute at the head of Skaneateles Lake, N. Y., managing it successfully until the autumn of 1858, when he sold out and founded "Our Home Hygienic Institute," at Dansville, Livingston county, N. Y. Prosperity attended the venture, and it became known as one of the largest institutions of the kind in the world. One of the special features of the sanatorium was that the sick were treated without medicine. Up to 1880, Dr. Jackson had treated thousands of patients. In that year he gave the institution into the management of his son, who changed the name to "The Jackson Sanatorium." For more than fifty years he was a contributor to political, religious, and agricultural journals. He also published "The Sexual Organism, and its Healthful Management" (Dansville, 1861); "Consumption: How to Prevent It, and How to Cure It" (1862); "How to Treat the Sick without Medicine" (1870); "American Womanhood: Its Peculiarities and its Necessities" (1870); "The Training of Children" (1872); "The Debilities of Our Boys" (1872); "Christ as a Physician" (1878); "Morning Watches" (1882), and several monographs. He was also the founder, in 1859, and for a long time the editor of a health journal, "The Laws of Life," the oldest paper of its class in the world, and although Dr. Jackson is in the eighty-third year of his life, he is still a contributor to its columns. Politically he was a Jacksonian democrat and cast his first vote for Gen. Andrew Jackson in 1832; but the following year he severed his connection with the party because of its attitude on the slavery question. He has always been an advocate for woman suffrage and a worker both on the platform and with his pen, in its behalf.

James Caleb Jackson

SLAVEN, Henry Bartholomew, was born near Picton, Ontario, Oct. 19, 1853, son of Patrick Slaven, a farmer and stock raiser, descended from ancestors who were members of the learned professions, statesmen and business men. Henry's early education was obtained at the common schools. At the age of thirteen he left the farm, obtaining a situation as druggist's assistant, working in the daytime, and attending school at night. At the age of seventeen he was graduated from the Ontario college of pharmacy, and went to Philadelphia to study medicine, attending the university for nearly two years, but being too young to graduate, accepted a situation in a large wholesale drug establishment. In 1873 he took the sole management of a large wholesale and retail drug house in Canada. Early in 1876 he was with a party of engineers to the British Northwest, going by way of the lakes to what is now Port Arthur, and thence to Winnipeg, Manitoba. This long and hazardous voyage over an unexplored region, inhabited only by hostile tribes of Indians, Mr. Slaven succeeded in making successfully, bringing his party of twenty-five men through in safety. After a short stay in Winnipeg, Mr. Slaven went west through Manitoba and British Northwest as far as the Rockies, returning again to Winnipeg, then to St. Paul, and thence to San Francisco, arriving there in the fall of 1876. Here he embarked in the wholesale and retail drug and manufacturing business, which grew rapidly in a few years; his establishment was the best known west of the Rockies. In 1878 Mr. Slaven became a special partner with his brother, M. A. Slaven, who was a successful general contractor in the far west. About that time De Lesseps visited San Francisco in the interest of the Panama Canal, and hearing of the success of the Slaven brothers as contractors, sought their aid in carrying out the difficult work. They took entire charge of the American Pacific coast business, as well as a contract for millions of dollars' worth of buildings and other preliminary works on the Isthmus. In 1880 H. B. Slaven visited Panama to inaugurate this work, taking with him a large number of men and two large steamer loads of supplies and materials. Work was at once commenced on the line of the canal. The men suffered greatly from malaria: many died, and others sickened and returned to the states. Mr. Slaven engaged native labor, the work prospered, and in 1882 the Slaven brothers signed a contract for the actual construction of the Atlantic division of the canal from Colon or Aspinwall to Bohio Soldado, a distance of sixteen miles, as well as for changing the course of the great Chagres River for a similar distance. The acceptance of this contract made it necessary for the contractors to move their headquarters to New York city, where in September of the same year they organized the American Contracting and Dredging company, and associated with them in the enterprise Eugene Kelly. H. B. Slaven was made president, Eugene Kelly, treasurer, and M. A. Slaven, general manager. Work on the construction of the necessary plant to carry out the new contract was immediately commenced, the principal piece of machinery being what is known as the Slaven dredge, the largest, most effective and costly dredge ever constructed. In a few months the machinery was built, and on the Isthmus, and the actual digging of the Panama Canal had begun by an American company. Mr. Slaven from 1882 to 1889 spent most of his time on the Isthmus, the result of his operations constituting the greatest industrial and financial success of modern times. When the Panama Canal company failed in December, 1889, Mr. Slaven had successfully finished his contract, and had been paid about $20,000,000 for actual work done, and was about to be awarded a contract for finishing the canal. After the failure, Mr. Slaven removed his plant to the Nicaragua works, and has been made treasurer of that company. Mr. Slaven is largely interested in American railroads; is a director in several railroad, banking and financial enterprises. His fortune is estimated at $5,000,000.

LIVERMORE, Mary Ashton Rice, reformer, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 19, 1821. She was educated at the Hancock school, Boston, and the Charlestown female seminary, where she remained for three years after graduation as instructor in Latin, Italian, and French. Having received the necessary scholastic preparation, she with a few other young women applied for admission to Harvard, but received an unqualified refusal from President Quincy. After two years spent in Virginia as a governess, she returned to the North a confirmed anti-slavery woman. She was at the head of the high school at Duxbury, Mass., until her marriage to the Rev. D. P. Livermore in 1843. Her home was then in Chicago, where Mr. Livermore was editor and proprietor of the Universalist publication, "The New Covenant." Mrs. Livermore became associate editor, and divided her time and energies for many years between her family, her editorial work, and pulpit duties. She is descended from a long line of Welsh preachers, and possesses by right of inheritance, marked abilities as a public speaker, being humorous and pathetic by turns. It is, however, by her work in connection with the Sanitary commission that she is best known. With Mrs. Hoyt she was appointed, by the commission, agent of the Chicago branch association, and in 1862 she traveled widely through the northwestern states, organizing Soldiers' aid societies. She visited constantly the camps and hospitals of the Southwest, and secured proper food for the soldiers and the sick, and overcame, largely by her personal efforts and service, the opposition made to the employment of woman nurses at the front. She was ordered to make a tour of the military posts and hospitals on the Mississippi river, which resulted in an organized attack on the scurvy that threatened to decimate the ranks of the army. At her solicitation immense quantities of fresh vegetables were sent to the post, the prompt distribution of which averted the danger. When money and supplies became more and more difficult to obtain, she organized the great Northwestern fair at Chicago in 1863, the first of the sanitary fairs held throughout the country. The Chicago fair netted nearly $100,000 to the Sanitary commission. She afterward organized ten other sanitary fairs, which furnished large sums of money for the army. When the war closed she began a most successful career as a lecturer, which brought her in contact with the best literary minds of the country, and made for her many friends. She has labored incessantly for the advancement of women and their civil rights, and has been a tireless worker in the cause of temperance. Of late years her home has been at Melrose, Mass. Mrs. Livermore has published several books.

HARRITY, William F., lawyer, was born at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 19, 1850. He obtained his preliminary education in the public schools, Clarkson Taylor's academy, and St. Mary's college in his native city. In 1867 he entered La Salle college in Philadelphia, and was graduated, in 1870, with the first honors of his class. For a year thereafter he was tutor of Latin and mathematics in the same institution, and in 1871 received the degree of master of arts. In January, 1872, he began the study of law with Lewis C. Cassidy and Pierce Archer of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar Dec. 27, 1873. He remained with his preceptors as their assistant until Jan. 1, 1880, when, his own practice requiring his undivided attention, he severed his business connection with them, and from 1880–84 he was the law partner of James Gay Gordon. He devoted himself to his profession with unremitting energy and the most pronounced success. Confining his attention almost exclusively to the management of estates and mercantile and orphans' court practice, he applied himself closely to his profession. Mr. Harrity did not neglect the social, religious, and political interests of Philadelphia. Ever since he attained his majority he had been identified with the democratic party, and in 1882, when the city organization had been divided into hostile factions for some years, he was called on to harmonize the discordant elements. He accepted the chairmanship of the democratic city executive committee of Philadelphia, and it was largely due to his prudence, energy, tact, and skillful management that Robert E. Pattison was elected governor of Pennsylvania along with the remainder of the democratic ticket. At the close of the campaign, Mr. Harrity gave up official connection with the democratic city committee of Philadelphia, but during several succeeding years was a very active and influential member of the democratic state executive committee. He was elected a delegate-at-large to the democratic national convention in 1884 by a larger vote than was received by any Pennsylvania candidate, and it is claimed that he was the youngest man ever sent by Pennsylvania to a national convention in that capacity. The work of Mr. Harrity in the campaign of that year was rewarded by his appointment as postmaster of Philadelphia, which position he held from Dec. 1, 1885, to Dec. 1, 1889, when he retired to become president of the Equitable trust company of Philadelphia. He was permanent chairman of the democratic state convention held at Scranton, Pa., in 1890, which nominated Robert E. Pattison for a second term as governor, and on July 2, 1890, was unanimously elected chairman of the democratic state central committee, but on account of business engagements he resigned the position. When Gov. Pattison assumed his office in January, 1891, he appointed Mr. Harrity secretary of state. He exerted a strong influence in favor of the nomination of Grover Cleveland by the democratic national convention assembled at Chicago in 1892. Having succeeded the late William M. Scott as the Pennsylvania member of the democratic national committee, he was July 21, 1892, chosen its chairman, with headquarters in New York city. Mr. Harrity is a shrewd political manager, aggressive, full of tact, clean in his methods, and physically strong enough to bear the great strain put upon the chairman of a national committee in a presidential campaign. He is a conscientious worker, intelligent, polite, courteous, and energetic. His conduct of the campaign was masterly, and his defeated opponents accredited their misfortune largely to his superior management.

BARTON, Clara, humanitarian, was born at North Oxford, Mass., about 1826, of Puritan ancestry, her father having served in the revolutionary army under Gen. Anthony Wayne. She received a careful education, and when quite young founded a seminary for girls at Elizabeth, N. J. Later she became a clerk in the patent office at Washington, being the first woman to hold a regular clerical position in a government department. At the outbreak of the rebellion, she gave her time and energies to caring for the sick and wounded, and led in organizing the Sanitary commission. She served in the army of the Potomac; was present at the battles of Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, the siege of Charleston, and the storming of Fort Wagner, the battles of Spottsylvania and the Wilderness, and in front of Petersburg during Butler's campaign. She aided the Andersonville prisoners upon their release, and after the war ended organized at Washington the Bureau of records of missing men, and traced out the fate of 30,000 men. In 1867 she visited Europe for the benefit of her health, and was at Geneva when the Franco-Prussian war opened. She joined at once in the work of the Red cross society, founded in 1864; helped to organize the German hospital service, and nursed the sick and wounded at Strasburg and Metz. When Strasburg capitulated, and 20,000 people were rendered homeless and starving, she provided materials for 30,000 garments to be made by women who, but for that work, would have been without food. Entering Paris on foot, during the days of the Commune, she distributed food and clothing to the needy. Once, when the mob were clamoring for food and had overcome the police, she came to the door of her lodgings and spoke to them. "*Mon Dieu*, it is an angel!" they said, and dispersed quietly and in order. Upon her return to this country, in 1873, she inaugurated a movement to secure recognition of the Red cross society by the United States government, and finally, during the administration of President Arthur, saw her labors rewarded, she naturally becoming president of the American branch of the society when it was founded in 1882. In the great fires in Michigan she superintended the work of succoring the afflicted. The telegraphic tidings of the Charleston earthquake were no sooner received than she was on her way with supplies for the stricken city. During the year 1883 she was at the head of the Woman's reformatory prison at Sherborn, Mass., and a lady relates that, while one day passing with her through the wards, a girl convict gazed fixedly out from her cot at Miss Barton. "What is it?" she asked. "Nothing," was the response; "I heard you coming, and just wanted to *look* at you." She was at the head of the disbursement of vast sums of money and other aid to the sufferers by the floods on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in 1884, and at Johnstown, Pa., in 1889. In 1883 the senate committee on foreign relations requested her to prepare a history of the Red cross association, which has since been published by the government. She has devoted her income for many years to furthering the aims of the society.

STANTON, Elizabeth Cady, reformer, was born at Johnstown, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1815, the daughter of Judge Daniel Cady and Margaret Livingston. From her mother she inherited the spirit and vivacity which has distinguished her through a long life occupied with public speaking and a vast amount of literary work in promoting the movement for woman suffrage, in which she has been a leader. She says of her father that he was sober and taciturn in manner, and with his great sense of justice was wont to modify the somewhat military rule which her mother insisted should prevail in the household. She owed much in her early girlhood to the friendship and guidance of Rev. Simon Hosack, who was the pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian church which her family attended. Johnstown was a Scotch settlement, in which the old feudal ideas regarding women and property were maintained, and as she spent much time in her father's office she there, through the complaints of unhappy and dependent women, became acquainted with the injustice of the common law, and resolved, if she lived, to do something to free her sex from the disabilities under which they were then living. In her childish indignation, thinking that her father and his books were the beginning and end of the law, she marked the obnoxious laws with a pencil, and proposed to cut them out.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

When she was ten years old her only brother, who had just been graduated from Union college, died and left her father inconsolable; for, like his neighbors, he upheld the law of primogeniture, and the loss of his only son was a terrible blow to his hopes. Elizabeth, hoping to console her father, resolved to do all that her brother did, and the next morning began, with Dr. Hosack, the study of Greek, which she continued at the academy with such success that she secured one of the two prizes offered for proficiency in that language. She carried her prize to her father at once, expecting to hear him say that a girl was as good as a boy, but she records pathetically that he never said it. This was a bitter disappointment to the ambitious girl, and, mortified by the inequality in condition and treatment of boys and girls, she determined to make herself the equal of man in courage and ability. She became proficient in mathematics, Latin and Greek. On being graduated from the academy, she was grieved to find that the hope of study at Union college, which she had secretly cherished, in order to fill her brother's place, could not be fulfilled. Great was her grief at this discrimination on account of her sex, which was intensified by being sent to Mrs. Willard's seminary at Troy, where she spent two of the dreariest years of her life. The next seven years she passed at home, reading widely, and devoting especial attention to law under her father's direction. In this way she became familiar with the laws of her country, and fitted herself to become the opponent of oppressive legislation regarding women. In 1840 she married Henry B. Stanton, already well known as a leader and lecturer in the anti-slavery movement. Mr. Stanton being a delegate to the "World's Anti-Slavery convention" held in London in June, 1840, they went to that city on their wedding trip. Here her indignation was stirred anew by the imputation of inferiority cast upon women by the refusal to admit Mrs. Mott and other American women who had been regularly appointed delegates. In Mrs. Mott she met for the first time a liberal-minded thinker among her own sex, and the friendship thus begun continued through forty years, and assisted in determining Mrs. Stanton to devote her life and energies to the social, political and moral elevation of women. For six years following her return home she lived in Boston, during which time she made a thorough and historical study of the position of women, the result of which was that, in addition to the rights claimed by Mrs. Mott—to more remunerative work, to hold property after marriage, to advanced education, and to independent judgment in religion—Mrs. Stanton demanded the removal of women's civil disabilities, by making their political status the same as that of men. In 1846 she removed to Seneca Falls, and, with Mrs. Mott and others, issued the call for the first Woman's Rights convention. It was held at Seneca Falls July 19 and 20, 1848, and inaugurated the woman-suffrage movement. Though in her call she defined the object of the convention to be the discussion of the social, civil and religious rights of women, and made no allusion to women's political rights, yet in her declaration of sentiments, which she prepared as a basis for discussion, she declared it to be the duty of "women of this country to secure to themselves their sacred right to the elective franchise," which has ever since been the keynote of the movement. Neither her husband, who had prepared for the convention an abstract of the laws bearing unjustly against the property interests of women, nor Mrs. Mott, who was the ruling spirit of the occasion, approved of Mrs. Stanton's demand for the ballot, and argued that it would only bring ridicule on the cause. Mrs. Stanton persisted, however, and spoke vigorously and eloquently in defence of her course, with the result that her declaration and resolutions in detail were adopted by the convention. This new departure of the movement had no sympathizers outside the convention, and of those members who signed, many requested later to have their names withdrawn. Judge Cady, alarmed at his daughter's radicalism, hastened to her home, where he labored anxiously with her, but in vain, to change her convictions. In 1850 Miss Anthony became Mrs. Stanton's associate laborer in reform—the former managing affairs, the latter writing—each supplementing the work of the other, and both laboring with unselfish ambition and enthusiasm for the cause of woman's rights. Whatever may have been imprudent in their utterances, or impolitic in their methods, their motives have always been the result of the highest moral regard for woman's advancement socially and morally. For forty years they have been co-workers and devoted friends, and likened to the two sticks of a drum in keeping up the "rub-a-dub of agitation." Mrs. Stanton has lectured widely to secure the abolition of laws unjust to her sex; she has also frequently addressed state legislatures, asking for changes in the laws relating to intemperance, education, divorce, slavery and suffrage. Her declaration was modeled after Jefferson's declaration of independence, and constituted the first public demand on record for woman suffrage, and she may be considered the originator of the movement. In 1866, believing women to be eligible to public office, though denied the elective franchise, she offered herself as a candidate for congress from the eighth New York district. In her announcement she said: "Belonging to a disfranchised class, I have no political antecedents to recommend me to your support; but my creed is free speech, free press, free men, and free trade—the cardinal points of democracy." She received twenty-four votes. With Miss Anthony and Parker Pillsbury she established and edited in New York the

woman's rights journal, called the "Revolution." This venture, though brilliantly supported, came to financial ruin, and was subsequently merged in the "Liberal Christian," edited by Dr. Bellows, thus finding, Mrs. Stanton said, "Christian burial in consecrated ground." She has resided for many years at Tenafly, N. J., where her home has been an attractive social centre. Her ready wit and good nature, her sympathy with the oppressed, her scorn of wrong, her charity, her love for justice and liberty, her intellectual ability and moral energy, give this woman, admirable in character and life, a unique place in the history of American women. Like Daniel O'Connell, it has been her custom to claim everything for her sex, in order to obtain something; and in devoting her life to securing for women the elective franchise, she has sought to preserve to them all their womanliness, the possibility of which is best illustrated in her own life.

HICKMAN, William Howard, president of Clark university, Atlanta, Ga., was born in Crab Orchard, Ky., Oct. 15, 1844. His grandfather, Col. Mike Hickman, was a gallant officer of Virginia in the revolutionary war, and stationed at Norfolk. His father, John Hickman, and mother, Sarah Pitts, both of the larger and older families of Virginia, removed from the old family homestead west of Abingdon, Va., to Kentucky. His uncle, Peter Hickman, was a wealthy planter and merchant, and remained on the homestead in Virginia, though spending much time on his plantation in Mississippi. Gen. James Hickman, of Nashville, Tenn., belonged to this Hickman family. William Howard was an orphan in 1846. His brother James took him in 1849 to Crawfordsville, Ind., to grow up off of slave soil. He enlisted in the 10th Indiana infantry and then the 39th, and served gallantly to the close of the war.

W. H. Hickman

He studied medicine, but felt called to the Christian ministry, joined the Methodist Episcopal church, was graduated from the classical course at Asbury (now De Pauw) university, Ind., in 1873. He spent some time in Evanston theological school, and also in the School of oratory of Boston. He joined the Northwest Indiana conference in 1873, was stationed at West Lafayette, Attica, Delphi, Frankfort, and the First church, South Bend; was made presiding elder of Crawfordsville district in 1887, and was elected in 1888 delegate to the general conference in New York; was offered in 1889 the presidency of the Montana Wesleyan university; was tendered also, and accepted the presidency of Clark university, at Atlanta, Ga. A deep sense of duty arising from his study of, and sympathy with, the colored people, his earnest desire to do them good, growing out of his experience among them and his birth in the South, together with his experience on the board of control of the southern education work of his church led him to this work. He became the head of this important university September, 1889, and is now in charge. In 1888 he was made doctor of divinity by De Pauw university, and in 1891 was elected by his conference alternate delegate to the general conference of 1892 in Omaha, Neb. He married, in 1875, the only daughter of Prof. J. S. Hougham of Per due university. Dr. Hickman was a brave soldier, passing through nearly all the campaigns of the army of the Cumberland. His regiment was changed to cavalry after the battle of Stone river. He served under the famous Kilpatrick; was wounded at Nickajack Gap, Ga.; taken prisoner at Richmond, Ky., and again at Solemn Grove, in the south of Georgia, and lay in Libby prison when Grant took Richmond. Dr. Hickman is a magnetic preacher, an aggressive prohibitionist, a wise financier and a clear-headed business man; liberal and just in politics, fearless in his deliverances; of broad charity, broad information and consummate tact. He is winning friends to colored education, and is known as an educator of decided strength. He is patriotic, loves harmony, has a deep desire for the North and South to become one. He toils for the day when the golden rule shall prevail in the whole land, and his country become the Light of the World.

EDDY, Luther Devotion, surveyor, was born in Center Brunswick, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1810, son of John Eddy, a well-to-do farmer, descended from John and Samuel Eddy, who sailed from England on the ship Handmaid, and landed in Plymouth in 1630. Of the descendants, Obadiah Eddy married Abigail Devotion—and the name Devotion has been retained in the family for 250 years. Luther worked on his father's farm, attending the district school and the Coxsackie academy. He was a schoolteacher in his native town, and in his leisure moments studied the art of surveying. With a practical, analytical mind, and by close application he soon mastered the details of his chosen profession, and after a course of private study in engineering at the Rensselaer polytechnic institute, under Prof. Eaton, he located in Troy, N. Y., in 1853, and commenced business as a surveyor. His business grew rapidly, and for half a century he represented some of the largest landholders in that section. He was not only an authority on land surveying, but as well on land titles. In his fifty years' experience he had but one lawsuit decided against his testimony. This was early in his career; the case was appealed to a higher court, and the judgment reversed. This case became historical in the neighborhood, being a long controversy between the Corning and Burden families; and its decision resulted in Mr. Eddy's being employed ever after by both families. He was city surveyor of Troy from 1853 to 1856. He was at various times village surveyor of Lansingburg, West Troy, Greenbush and Green Island. He was surveyor and engineer of the Burden iron works, and was employed by the cities of Whitehall, Montreal and other places. Mr. Eddy was a communicant of St. John's P. E. church for more than thirty years, and was a mason of high order. He died at his home in Troy Sept. 3, 1892.

Luther D. Eddy

BROOM, Jacob, statesman, was born in 1752, and was the familiar associate of all the public men of his day. He was a member of the Annapolis (Md.) convention (1786) and a delegate from Delaware to the convention to frame the federal constitution, together with George Read, Gunning Bedford, Jr., John Dickinson, and Richard Bassett. His signature appears among those who subscribed to that document on Sept. 17, 1787. Mr. Broom filled many offices of trust in Delaware. An address to Gen. Washington, Dec. 17, 1783, was written by him and has been pronounced unrivaled as a composition. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 25, 1810.

GOODYEAR, Charles, inventor, was born at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 29, 1800. His father was Amasa Goodyear, a pioneer in the manufacture of American hardware, who had much of the inventive genius which made his son a noted man. His mother was Cynthia Bateman. The son's education was mainly secured in the public schools of New Haven, but while he was a boy his father removed to Naugatuck, in the same county, a centre of manufactures, lying upon a small river of the same name. In 1807 the father began the manufacture of the first pearl buttons made in America, and in the war of 1812–15 supplied the U. S. government with metal buttons. He also took out patents for the making of hay and manure forks from steel, which proved profitable pecuniarily. The son spent much of his time upon a farm and in the factory, but developed a decided taste for reading, mostly in the Bible and religious works. The inventive talent of young Goodyear was first exercised in the improvement of articles used on his father's farm. On one occasion he took up a thin scale of India-rubber that had been peeled from a bottle, and conceived the notion that it would become a very serviceable fabric if it could be made uniformly thin, and prepared in such a way as to prevent its melting and sticking together in a solid mass. Desiring to study for the Christian ministry after his union with the church, he found his way hedged up, and his mind turned toward the conviction which employed his powers for the greater part of his life, "that an object so desirable, so important, and so necessary to man's comfort as the making gum-elastic available for his use, was most certainly placed within his reach." In 1816 he became an apprentice with the firm of Rogers Bros., at Philadelphia, Pa., to learn the hardware business. When he had reached his majority he returned to Connecticut and entered into partnership with his father in that trade. In 1826 he removed to Philadelphia to manage the store opened in that city for the sale of goods manufactured by his firm, and for a time was successful; but in 1830 inability to realize their Southern (U. S.) payments caused the closing up of the concern. For ten years after the failure Mr. Goodyear was repeatedly imprisoned for debt, while seeking so to develop unfinished inventions that his creditors might be paid. Within jail limits he at one time perfected an invention, from the sale of which he derived the means of subsistence for himself and family. About this period (1831 or 1832) the manufacture of gum-elastic, commonly called India-rubber, was begun in the United States, and he became anew and more strongly interested in developing it for varied and practical uses. The special obstacle he had to contend with was the difficulty in treating the rubber, which was so affected by extremes of heat and cold, that it melted in the one case and stiffened in the other. One company had made large quantities of shoes and other goods, in the fall and winter of 1833-34, and had sold them at good prices, but in the succeeding summer the greater part had melted, and $20,000 worth of goods had been returned to them decomposed, and emitting so offensive an odor as to render it necessary to have them buried in the earth. Strenuous effort had been put forth to obviate this difficulty, but without success. To that object Mr. Goodyear now gave his life, and the story of his career is one of pathetic interest. His experiments were conducted in Philadelphia, Pa., in New York city, and in Massachusetts towns, in the extremity of poverty, himself and his family literally living from hand to mouth, and more than once upon what was virtually the charity of friends, sometimes selling the children's books and pieces of household furniture to meet the calls of hunger. He met with no real encouragement of success for the first four years of his investigations, which were not seldom carried on in prison. Then came the disappointment of hopes which had been excited, with the work apparently to be all done over again. He became at last the butt of those who could not share his faith—anon producing fabrics which excited attention and even admiration, only to be found subject to the same affections in varying temperatures as those which had gone before them. He remained calm, patient, assured of ultimate and lasting success amid these experiences; bore his privations and sufferings with heroic fortitude, and after more than one vicissitude of apparently assured prosperity and abject poverty succeeding each other, in the early months of 1839 relief came in his discovery of a process by which high degrees of heat, applied to rubber which had been coated with sulphur, brought about the "vulcanizing" of the raw material, so that it was kept elastic in all temperatures. But it was two years before he could convince one person, out of his immediate family circle, that he had made the valuable discovery. William Rider of New York city finally furnished sufficient capital to carry on the manufacture of goods for the joint benefit of Mr. Goodyear and himself. Goodyear's first patent was taken out in 1844, and about this time he had his last experience of a debtor's prison in the United States at Springfield, Mass. He had not availed himself of the bankrupt law to cover himself from his creditors, but was now induced to do so that he might be shielded from malicious prosecutions, and have time to secure funds to repay his just creditors. It was but a few years from this date that he had done this to the amount of $35,000. And by his discovery "he had added to the arts," says Mr. Parton, "not a new material, merely, but a new class of materials applicable to a thousand diverse uses." His brother-in-law, William De Forrest, aided him largely before his first patent was obtained. At this time the health of Mr. Goodyear began to break. He sought to obtain patents for his process in Great Britain and in France, but was unsuccessful, and in the latter country had his final experience in the way of jail confinement for debt. During this period of his life his troubles came, in the majority of cases, from men who endeavored to infringe upon his rights, and, in the words of the U. S. commissioner of patents, "No inventor, probably, has ever been so harassed, so trampled upon, so plundered by pirates as he—their spoliations upon him having unquestionably amounted to millions of dollars." In six years from the time Mr. Goodyear discovered the process of curing rubber, the companies which held the right of manufacturing shoes alone under his patent paid Daniel Webster a fee of $25,000 for his triumphant argument in the trial which established Mr. Goodyear's title to the honor and emoluments of his invention. Before his death he saw vulcanized rubber applied to nearly 500 different uses, and 60,000 people engaged in making the articles into which it had been fashioned. Mr. Goodyear received medals at London in 1851, in Paris in 1855; also the cross of the legion of honor. "Trials of an Inventor," by B. K. Pierce, was published in New York in 1866, and a further notice of his life and work may be found in James Parton's "Famous Americans of Recent Times" (Boston, 1867). He died in New York city July 1, 1860.

FELDSTEIN, Theodore, was born in Germany in 1836, and came to the United States in 1856. He worked on a farm in Rockland county, N. Y., in 1856–57, and on the N. Y. "Humorist," a German weekly paper, in 1858–59, and as a hatter in Danbury, Conn., to the spring of 1861. He responded to President Lincoln's first call for troops to suppress the rebellion in 1861. He enlisted as a private in the 1st Connecticut volunteers on the 19th of April, 1861, and was mustered out on the 31st of July, 1861. He re-enlisted in company G, 68th New York volunteers, Aug. 14, 1861, as a sergeant, and for meritorious conduct was commissioned a second lieutenant June, 1862, a first lieutenant May, 1863, and captain July, 1863, and was mustered out at Fort Pulaski, Ga., November, 1865, after a service of four years and seven months. He took part in the first and second battles of Bull Run, also the battles at Cross Keys, Waterloo Bridge, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Boonsboro', Lookout Mountain and Decatur. He joined Koltes Post, No. 32, G. A. R., of New York, in 1867, and has represented the post at every department encampment for the past twenty years; he has also represented the department as aide-de-camp on the staff of commanders-in-chief Burdett, Fairchild and Warner. He was also assistant quartermaster-general of the department of New York under Col. Floyd Clarkson. Capt. Feldstein's charities for veterans of the late war are numerous, his name being a synonym of patriotism, fraternity, charity and loyalty to the survivors of the late war; member of John Hancock F. and A. M., No. 70, since 1856; also of the German society, German dispensary of the city of New York, German hospital aid society, Mount Sinai hospital, New York, and several other charitable organizations.

WARREN, Orris Hubert, editor and clergyman, was born at Stockbridge, Madison county, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1835, the son of a prosperous farmer and descendant of a prominent New England family. He was educated at Cazenovia seminary in his native county, and at Oberlin college. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1862, in connection with the Oneida conference. After twelve years in the pastorate, serving prominent churches in central New York, Mr. Warren was appointed assistant editor of the "Northern Christian Advocate," an official Methodist journal published in Syracuse, N. Y., and on the death of the editor-in-chief, in May, 1875, he was appointed acting editor. In May, 1876, he was elected to the editorship of the "Advocate" by the general conference, which position he continued to hold by subsequent re-elections until June 1, 1892. His retirement was at his own request, and for the purpose of independent literary work. During his eighteen years of editorial service the paper under his charge was distinguished for vigor of thought, literary excellence and breadth of culture, and occupied an honorable and influential position in religious journalism. The "Western Christian Advocate" said, on his retirement, that "Dr. O. H. Warren carries with him the respect and love of his readers. His editorials were literary classics. Force was never sacrificed for beauty; under his pen the twain became one." The "Christian Advocate" on the same occasion spoke of him as "A man of unusual ability, of unmistakable courage, of remarkable industry and of diversified accomplishments." Oberlin college conferred upon Dr. Warren the degree of A.M., and Syracuse university that of D.D. In 1877 Dr. Warren was elected to the legislature of his state, a regent of the University of the state of New York, which position he still holds. In 1880 he was a member of the general conference, and in 1881 he served as a delegate in the Œcumenical conference in London, Eng.

HALL, Alexander Wilford, philosopher, was born at Bath, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1819. After several years of preparation in elementary studies, he entered the Christian ministry as an itinerant evangelist. His extensive knowledge of the Bible, combined with his skill as a debater, soon brought him into prominence, and gave him great power over his antagonists in the discussion of scriptural topics. His most noted discussions were with the Universalists, which he subsequently published, at the age of twenty-four, in book form, under the title of "Universalism Against Itself," and which reached a sale of 50,000 copies. After more than thirty years of comparative retirement, during which time he was a diligent student of nature, in 1878 Mr. Hall published his "Problem of Human Life," over the pen name of "Wilford," which called into question some of the most popular theories in science. Its appearance was, practically, the beginning of his life as a philosopher and a physicist. Taking his revolutionary position upon the paradoxical ground that nature contains immaterial as well as material substances, he assailed the different theories of evolution, as advanced and advocated by Darwin, Huxley, and Haeckel. The peculiar force of his attacks was derived largely from the well-established proposition of his syllogism that all living beings, whether animals or men, have an immaterial inward organism, no less real and substantial than the physical body in which they tabernacle, and in union with which each organic being is constituted a dual structure. In the same volume, the current or wave theory of sound was also attacked, and the new or substantial theory advanced, as more in harmony with the obvious forces, facts, and laws of nature. This theory was based upon the general position that every force of nature, whether physical, vital, mental, or spiritual, is a substantial entity. Sound, like other forms of physical force, *e. g.* light, heat, and electricity, strictly speaking, is not made, but liberated. Such liberation is the effect of the sudden stops and starts of the material substance of the fork, string, or any other vibrational body, the atmosphere, wood, water, or iron, through which the sound-pulses pass, being but their conducting medium—any motion of such medium caused at the time by the vibration of such liberating body being but incidental. Consistent with these views, he maintains that motion, *per se*,

is absolutely nothing, being the mere position of any substantial thing in space changing from one place to another. In setting forth his substantial theory of sound, he assailed the writings of Tyndall, Helmholtz, and Mayer, the leading acousticians of the world. In 1881 Mr. Hall established the "Microcosm," which he made the organ of substantialism, which in modern metaphysics is the antithesis of speculative idealism. In 1882 Lebanon Valley college, Pa., conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. In 1885 he received that of LL.D. from the Florida state university, and in 1891 he was unanimously elected fellow of the Victoria institute and philosophical society of Great Britain. Mr. Hall's other published works are: "Immortality of the Soul," "Hygiene Secret of Health," ten volumes of the "Microcosm," and two volumes of the "Scientific Arena." He is president of a society for philosophical research, recently organized in New York, having its headquarters at 23 Park Row.

MACKELLAR, Thomas, printer, type-founder, and poet, was born in New York city Aug. 12, 1812. His father emigrated from Greenock (Scotland), to New York early in this century. His mother was a lineal descendant of Henry Brésier, who received from William Kieft, director-general of New York, a patent dated Sept. 4, 1645, for thirty-three acres of land in the lower section of the city. Compelled by circumstances to quit the classical academy in his thirteenth year, in May, 1826, he entered the printing office of the New York "Spy," and two years later he became an apprentice to J. & J. Harper. With this firm he became so noted for his mechanical skill with types, his literary accuracy, and his taste for letters, that he was promoted, at the age of seventeen, to the post of proof reader. Apr. 27, 1833, he accepted the position of foreman and proof reader in L. Johnson's type and stereotype foundry in Philadelphia. Here he toiled so hard and acceptably that in 1845 L. Johnson sold him an interest in the business, and in 1860 he became the head of the firm. The great prosperity and the world-wide fame of this type-founding house is largely due to Mr. MacKellar's unique and enterprising methods of impressing the craft with the ability and resources of the house in every branch of the typographic art. One edition of a book displaying the type and ornaments made by the firm cost nearly $40,000, and book fanciers are beginning to look for it. In its peculiar line it stands alone in the world. From 1855 to 1885 he edited the "Typographic Advertiser," a periodical founded by him, and well known by printers in most parts of the world. It is now under the direction of his son, William B. MacKellar. His work, entitled the "American Printer," has reached its seventeenth edition, and is used by publishers and authors, as well as proof readers and compositors. Mr. MacKellar gave early signs of poetic proclivities. He has given to the world: "Droppings from the Heart," "Lines for the Gentle and Loving," "Rhymes Atween-Times," and "Hymns and Metrical Psalms." While many of these poems display a good deal of descriptive power and considerable humor, those that are likely to live are invariably such as have homely themes, and appeal to the sensibilities of the human heart. These are marked by simplicity of form and tenderness of feeling, and their truest notes are like the heart-music of Whittier. Many of his hymns are in the standard hymn-books, and some of them will doubtless continue in permanent use. Mr. MacKellar has lived a life of great usefulness. Although since early manhood actively engaged in the conduct of a great business, to which he still gives some attention as president of the company, yet he has also accomplished a great amount of religious work. Few men have reached a higher place in the reverence and esteem of their associates. He is a member of the Historical society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia academy of natural sciences, Pennsylvania museum of art, Franklin institute, and various financial and benevolent institutions. On Sept. 27, 1834, he married Elvira Ross, of Scotch-Irish descent, by whom he had ten children. The death of his wife and five of his children may have influenced the tenor of his hymns. Several years ago the Wooster university of Ohio conferred on him the honorary degree of doctor of philosophy.

BURR, Osmer Sherwood, manufacturer, was born in Sullivan county, N. Y., Apr. 23, 1849. His paternal ancestor, Daniel Burr, was one of the early settlers of the New Haven colony, in what is now Fairfield, Conn. On the maternal side he is descended from the Gregorys, whose ancestry is traced from Ralph Gregory, living in 1262, son and heir of Sir Francis Gregory, dispensator to Simon de Montfort. Both the paternal and maternal ancestors served in the "Connecticut Line" during the war of the revolution, and his maternal grandfather, Stephen Gregory, was an officer of the U. S. frigate Confederacy, captured by a British frigate in 1781. The grandfather of Mr. Burr removed to Sullivan county, N. Y., soon after the war of the revolution. Mr. Burr was graduated from the State normal institute at Liberty, N. Y., in 1865. He decided on a mercantile career, and removed to Newburg, N. Y., where he opened a music store, which he carried on successfully for some years. He subsequently commenced the manufacture of cabinet organs in Worcester, Mass., with an office in New York. The active and not always honest competition in this business at the time, and the inferior instruments put upon the market, resulted in its not proving sufficiently remunerative to justify his continuing the business, and in 1881 he engaged in the oil refining business, the refineries being located at Oil City, Pa., which he carried on successfully for some years. In 1888 he organized the American railway equipment company, associating with him H. H. Crary, William Fullerton, A. S. Hatch, and other prominent men. As president and manager of this company he has introduced many valuable inventions to railroad companies, and thus proved himself a benefactor to the inventor as well as benefiting the companies and the traveling public. He is a man of strong will, energetic and persevering in his efforts, and capable of great undertakings. All his transactions with railroad companies have been open and above board, affording equal advantages and facilities to all in adopting or rejecting the improvements and inventions he controls. By this means he secures the confidence of the railroad companies as well as inventors and manufacturers, and has achieved success where others have failed.

TANNER, Benjamin Tucker, bishop of the A. M. E. church, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 25, 1835. When quite young he was self-indentured to a trade, and soon earned sufficient means to support himself. Having acquired a good preparatory education in the public schools, he entered Avery college and completed the classical course at that institution. He studied theology at the Western theological seminary, Alleghany city, Pa. During a brief itinerant career he was assigned to leading charges, including Bethel church, Baltimore. In 1867 he wrote and published "An Apology for African Methodism," a work showing diligent research regarding the aim and purpose of the African Methodist polity. On account of its incisive statement and literary merit this book gained for its author wide recognition for scholarship. The same year he was chosen by the general conference editor of the "Christian Recorder," the official organ of the A. M. E. church. He held that position and discharged its duties with remarkable ability during the succeeding sixteen years. In 1884 he was selected to edit the "African Methodist Quarterly Review," a publication founded that year by the general conference. Under his wise direction it succeeded, and soon became recognized as an authority on all questions relating to the negro race. The articles from negro contributors which filled its columns covered a wide range of subjects, and the magazine rose to a place among the leading journals in this country. In recognition of his ability and leadership, in 1888 he was elevated to the bishopric, and assigned to the supervision of the work of his church in Canada, Bermuda and the West Indies. During the succeeding four years he was engaged in episcopal visitations throughout his district, and also discharged the duties belonging to a vacant episcopal district in the United States. The general conference held in Philadelphia in May, 1892, in conformity to its itinerant policy, reapportioned its episcopal assignments, and designated Bishop Tanner the resident and presiding bishop of the First district of the church, embracing the New England states, New York, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—a position in many respects the most important in scope and character among the negroes in the United States. In addition to his episcopal duties Bishop Tanner is a frequent contributor to the leading journals, notably the New York "Independent." He is terse in his diction, forceful in expression, keen and logical in argument, and in his writing illustrates a comprehensive grasp of the subject under consideration. He is the author of "The Origin of the Negro," "Is the Negro Cursed?" "Outlines of History," and other works of merit, besides having contributed numerous poems of rare beauty of sentiment to various publications. The Wilberforce university gave him the degree of D.D. in 1878. He has been a member of different Œcumenical councils.

Rev. Tucker Tanner.

TANNER, Henry Ossawa, son of Bishop Tanner, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., June 21, 1859, and is an artist of recognized ability. He has been a very successful student of Benjamin Constant, in Paris, France, where he on several occasions carried off the honors of his class.

DILLON, Halle Tanner, daughter of Bishop Tanner, was born in Pittsburg, Oct. 17, 1864. She was graduated from the Woman's medical college of Philadelphia in 1891, and immediately thereafter was called to Alabama as resident physician at Tuskegee Normal school. She is the first of her sex to succeed in passing the examination before the State medical board.

BARNEY, Everett Hosmer, inventor, was born in Framingham, Mass., Dec. 7, 1835, the son of Jaries S. and Harriet (Hosmer) Barney. His father, who was a native of Taunton, Mass. was born Feb. 4, 1799, and died Dec. 27, 1859. He was a manufacturer of machinery for woolen mills at Saxonville, Framingham, Mass., and made several important improvements in looms and spinning machinery, which are still used in some of the largest mills in the country. His mother, born in Acton, Mass., Feb. 5, 1805, died Aug. 16, 1847, was descended from the Hosmers of that place, some of whom fought in the battle at Lexington. The union resulted in nine children. Everett Hosmer, the fifth child, was educated at the public schools, and at the academy at Framingham, followed his father's business until 1851, when he engaged as a contractor on locomotive work for Hinkley & Drewer of Boston, Mass. It was while working for them that Mr. Barney conceived the idea of fastening skates by a metal clamp, dispensing entirely with the old method of straps and buckles, and took out his first patent in 1864, followed by a series of patents. In the same year James C. Warner of Springfield, Mass., having a large government contract for guns, engaged Mr. Barney to complete this contract. At the close of the war Mr. Barney turned his attention to his own inventions, and to the manufacturing of the same, and formed a partnership with Mr. Berry, an old friend who had worked with him for several years. They hired the property vacated by Mr. Warner, and at the end of two years Mr. Barney bought out Mr. Berry's interest, but retained the firm name of Barney & Berry. The business grew rapidly, and Mr. Barney erected the present mill, which is equipped with every modern improvement. The Barney & Berry skates have a world-wide reputation. In 1868 Mr. Barney invented a perforating machine for stamping out the amount payable on bank checks, and took out a patent for it. This machine stamps out any amount from $1 to $1,000,000; also such words as "cancelled," "paid," etc. Through talent, ability, and strict attention to business, Mr. Barney acquired a large fortune, and in 1882 purchased 110 acres of land in the southern part of Springfield, adjoining what is known as Forest Park, and built a handsome residence on a site commanding a superb view of the Connecticut river and valley. The grounds have been laid out with great care, and contain many rare and valuable plants imported from Europe, Egypt, China, Japan, and India. His lotus and lily ponds contain many choice and beautiful specimens. Mr. Barney intended his beautiful home to pass to his only child, George Murray, born on March 27, 1863, but his death in 1889 decided Mr. Barney to present the place to the city of Springfield, as a memorial of his son, reserving the right to occupy it as a home during his life and that of his wife. By this gift Springfield acquires one of the most beautiful parks in the country, unsurpassed for rustic scenery, rare trees and plants, numerous ponds, brooks, rivulets, and drives, and which is being continually improved and beautified by its generous donor, to whom it will be a living monument.

E. H. Barney

DENISON, Henry Delmater, was born at Pompey, N. Y., March 22, 1822, the eldest son of Dr. Daniel Denison, and eighth in descent from William Denison, who was born in England about 1586, and emigrated to America in 1631, settling at Roxbury, Mass., accompanied by his wife, Margaret, and their three sons—Daniel, Edward and George. Daniel was born in 1612, married a daughter of Gov. Thomas Dudley, and had two children—John, who married a daughter of Deputy Gov. John Symonds, and Elizabeth, who married John Rogers, president of Harvard. About 1653 some of the Denisons built a house at Mystic, Conn., and surrounded it by a stockade to protect it from the assaults of the Indians. The stockade has since been removed, but the house is still standing, and is occupied by members of the Denison family, as it has always been. Edward was born in 1614, was the father of twelve children, and was a man of mark in Roxbury, where he died in 1668. George, William's third son, was born in 1618, and was twice married. After the death of his first wife in 1643 he returned to England, served under Cromwell in the army of Parliament, won distinction, was wounded, and nursed at the house of a gentleman, whose daughter he married. He returned to Roxbury, finally settled at Stonington, Conn., and died in 1694. He held a prominent place in Stonington, and both he and his wife are said to have been remarkably handsome in appearance, and to have had great force of mind and character. He has been described as the "Miles Standish of the Settlement," but his biographer considers him to have been a greater and more brilliant soldier than Standish, and that "He had no equal in any of the colonies for conducting a war against the Indians, excepting perhaps Capt. John Mason." Another authority says: "Our early history presents no character of bolder and more active spirit than Capt. George Denison; he reminds us of the border men of Scotland." He had nine children—John, the third child, was born July 14, 1646, had nine children and died in 1699; Daniel, his fifth child, was born March 28, 1680, was a deacon in the First Congregational church at Stonington, was three times married, and died Oct. 13, 1747. His son, Daniel, Jr., was born March 22, 1721, and died at Stonington May 9, 1776. His sixth child, Henry, was born Nov. 26, 1753, married in 1778, and died at Stonington in 1836. His fourth child, Daniel, was born March 31, 1787, received a liberal education, and became a physician. He went on horseback to Pompey, N. Y., where he settled and spent the remainder of his life, esteemed by all who knew him, and died in 1854. He was the father of Henry Delmater, who, upon the completion of his education, spent two years in the Medical school at Castleton, Vt., and subsequently was graduated from Columbia college. He returned to Pompey, entered into practice with his father, meeting with success, but his nature proved to be too sympathetic, and at the end of two years he abandoned his profession. He married Melissa M. Southerland, of Pompey, and in 1850 they removed to Syracuse, N. Y., and he spent the remainder of his life actively engaged in business affairs, chiefly in the construction of railroads and various important public works. They had three sons, Lucius Southerland, Franklin Pierce and Charles Anson. Dr. Denison was a democrat, and liberally gave money and efforts in support of the Union cause. He was kind-hearted and generous, a man of excellent judgment, prudent and clear sighted. Frank, courteous and generous in his intercourse, he well sustained the motto of the Denison coat-of-arms, *Domus Grata* (hospitable house). He was public-spirited and progressive in his ideas of government, and a firm advocate of education as a means of relief from many evils. He died Dec. 24, 1883.

Henry D. Denison

DALEY, George Henry, was born in Albany, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1844. He is probably descended from Nicholas Dailey, who was made a freeman in Connecticut in 1663. Joseph, supposed to be a son of Nicholas, was a resident of Colchester, Conn., previous to 1709. He died in Middletown, Conn. In Burke's "Landed Gentry" it is stated that "The Daleys, the senior line of whom obtained at a very early period a grant of castle and estate of Killymar county, Gallaway, have been for centuries a family of the first distinction." There is no definite record of the date when Nicholas, the emigrant, landed in this country. Solomon Daley, of Rhode Island, the great-great-grandfather of George H., was a revolutionary soldier, belonging to that company of picked men known as the "Commander-in-Chief's Life Guard." Another great-great-grandfather, Joseph Houghton, of Lancaster, Mass., died at Valley Forge. The grandmother of George H. Daley was the daughter of Elijah Stone of Guilford, Conn., also a revolutionary soldier. She was descended from Andrew Ward of Watertown, Mass., and George Hubbard of Guilford, Conn., both of whom came to America in 1630. Lieut. Daniel Hubbard, a great-great-grandson of George Hubbard, was also a soldier of the revolution. In the late civil war, Mr. Daley's father, George William Daley, was a Federal soldier, who rose from the rank of private to that of lieutenant, and was discharged with broken health after a service of two years. George H. Daley, the son, removed with his parents to New York city in 1851, and two years afterward to Staten Island. He attended public school, and completed his education under the private instruction of Rev. J. H. Sinclair. In June, 1862, he commenced his mercantile career as clerk in the office of Devlin & Co., one of the leading clothing houses of New York, rising to a partnership in the firm. In 1883 he became trustee of the large estate of the late Albert Ward. He is a director in the Staten Island Savings bank, a stockholder in the First National bank of Staten Island, and in the Staten Island academy, and was one of the founders of the Brighton Heights seminary. He was for several years a prominent stockholder in the Staten Island Publishing company, and president of the corporation issuing the "Gazette and Sentinel." He was active in procuring the "Five Ward Amendment" to the charter of the village of Edgewater, and at the ensuing election in 1884 was chosen to represent the First Ward as trustee of the village. He held the office for two years, and was for a time president of the village. Throughout his entire business career he has been noted for his high sense of probity and honor, and has preserved unspotted the bright escutcheon bequeathed to him by his illustrious ancestors. His residence is in the old Vanderbilt mansion, which he purchased in 1881, the spacious and imposing old structure forming a striking example of a later type of colonial architecture.

Geo. H. Daley

MARTINDALE, Thomas, merchant, was born at Ling Riggs, Weardale, County Durham, Eng., Dec. 15, 1845; spent one year in Canandaigua, N. Y., and in 1854 removed to London, Can., where his father, a man of great industry and perseverance, was killed by a boiler explosion in 1874. His mother, born in 1823, is a resident of that city. The educational advantages afforded Mr. Martindale in his boyhood were limited to two years' regular attendance at school. After he entered upon his mercantile career he spent his leisure time in diligent study and reading. He also went to night-schools and to commercial schools, and took an active part in debating societies, thus early in life acquiring considerable ability in public speaking. In 1859 he engaged in the dry-goods business in London, where he remained seven years, and before he was twenty had a superintending chargeof the largest mercantile establishment of that kind in Canada, and was president of the Dry-goods Salesmen's association of Toronto. After spending two years in the same business in Toronto, one in Boston, and six as proprietor of a grocery store in Oil City, Pa., he settled in Philadelphia in 1875, where he has since conducted a very extensive and prosperous grocery business at Tenth and Market streets, having there one of the most complete stores of its kind in the country. In 1882 Mr. Martindale took a deep interest in the Irish relief movement, and was chairman of a committee whose object was to furnish supplies to the poor of Ireland, and in 1892 he took a prominent part in sending the steamships Indiana and Conemaugh from Philadelphia, with cargoes of flour, rice and provisions, to the famine-stricken districts of Russia. He is an influential member of the Trades League, an organization representing leading business houses, whose object is to protect and promote the business interest of Philadelphia. Through his efforts in 1891, while on a visit to his native country, the construction of a railway through the valley of the Wear, from Stanhope to Wear's Head, was materially advanced. He is a sturdy advocate of a ship canal system to extend from New York city to the Gulf of Mexico, and in February, 1892, Prof. Haupt, Walter Wood, Erastus Wiman and himself were sent to Washington to interest congress in the passage of a bill granting an appropriation sufficient to make a preliminary survey of the first link of the proposed canal to extend from Raritan bay to Philadelphia. In March of the same year he delivered an address before the board of trade of London, Can., advocating important improvements in that city, and resulting in many of his recommendations going into effect. Early in life Mr. Martindale devoted considerable time to the study of music. He sang in several cathedral choirs, and was frequently called upon to take a leading part in prominent operas. In 1870 he was married to Rosie Crum, of Oil City, Pa., an eminent vocalist, and a charming lady. They have two sons, Thomas C. and James Joseph, who are engaged with their father in business.

GRANT, Charles S., physician and surgeon, was born at Hobart, Delaware county, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1845, son of Charles Grant, a farmer, who was born in Delaware county, N. Y., early in the century, and married Amanda M. Greene, a niece of Gen. Nathanael Greene, the revolutionary hero. The Grants descended from the Grant clan of Scotland, and inherited minds of great strength and bodies of unusual size. The paternal grandfather of Chas. S. Grant came with his family to America in the eighteenth century. As a boy young Grant worked upon his father's farm, and attended the district school until ten years of age, when his father's family removed to Hobart, N. Y., where they engaged in the business of milling, having exchanged the farm for a grist mill, and the district school was exchanged for the village high school, and from that the Ashland collegiate institute and business college, followed by a course at the Fort Edward institute, prepared him to take up the study of medicine, to which he then applied himself, studying in the office of his uncle, Dr. Solomon Greene of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and from there entering the Albany medical college. While in Albany he was for two years a student in the office of Dr. Alden March, one of America's most noted surgeons. Before graduating he served two years as assistant and house physician of the Albany city hospital, and a term as house physician of the Albany almshouse and insane asylum hospitals. In December, 1866, he received his degree in medicine, and was graduated with the highest honors, being valedictorian of his class. He went to Weedsport,

N. Y., but soon after removed to Saratoga Springs. His study after graduation with specialists rendered him proficient in gynecology, obstetrics, microscopy, electro-therapeutics, and in the treatment of the eye and ear. In obstetrics he had a remarkable success, attending over 1,300 cases in the first twenty years of his practice, and was one of the first practitioners outside the large cities to employ chloroform and forceps systematically. His practice extended far beyond his neighborhood into the adjacent states. As a gynecologist he was eminently successful, and the president of the American medical association referred to him as "the wizard of Saratoga." In surgery he has performed operations regarded by the profession as phenomenal, and his first ten ovariotomies show nine recoveries. Dr. Grant was one of the founders of the state medical association, and is a member of all the local and state associations. In 1885 he erected at Saratoga Springs a sanitarium, which was opened Apr. 1, 1886. It was modeled after the famous sanitariums of Europe, and proved a great success. Dr. Grant, on account of the pressure of his private practice was obliged to relinquish personal control after it became established. He built a palatial private residence, one of the finest in America, which has become one of the objects of interest to visitors at Saratoga Springs.

JUDSON, Adoniram, missionary, was born at Malden, Mass., Aug. 9, 1788. Of his youth there is but little known. His father was a Congregational minister, but instead of responding to the advantages of religious culture, young Judson grew to manhood entertaining skeptical views of Christianity. He was graduated from Brown university in 1807. The next year was spent in traveling and in school-teaching, and it was at this time that he published ' Elements of English Grammar," and "Young Ladies' Arithmetic." His theological convictions becoming radically changed, he returned to Plymouth, where his father resided, and determined to seek admission to Andover theological seminary, which had been established about that time. He entered in 1808, not being a professor of religion, but desirous of knowing and learning the truth; and within a short time was happily converted. The reading of Buchanan's "Star in the East," and the influence of his associates, Mills, Richards, and Hall, decided him to become a foreign missionary. The American board of commissioners for foreign missions, which had been formed in 1810, was not in a position, financially, to assume the support of its pioneer missionaries, and Mr. Judson went to England to obtain the aid of the London missionary society. He sailed in January, 1811, and while on the voyage, the English ship was captured by a French privateer, and Mr. Judson was kept a prisoner at Bayonne for some time. Obtaining a passport, after his release, he visited London to find his plan impracticable, and on his return to America, the American board decided to assume the responsibility of sending Messrs. Judson, Hall, Newell, and Nott as its missionaries to Burmah. Feb. 5, 1812, Judson was married to Ann Hasseltine of Bradford, Mass., and the same month they sailed for Calcutta, reaching there June 18th. The change in Judson's belief concerning baptism forced him to sever his connection with the American board, and made him the pioneer in a new denominational effort for the evangelization of Asia. Both Mr. and Mrs. Judson were baptized by immersion on reaching Calcutta. The strained relations between England and America, England and Burmah, made their stay in Calcutta inadvisable, and they sailed to Mauritius, where they remained four months, doing missionary work among the English sailors of the garrison, and afterward departed for Madras. On reaching their destination they learned of the order for the transportation of the American missionaries from Bombay to England, and fearing a like disposition they sailed at once for Rangoon, the principal port of the Burman empire, arriving there July, 1813. More than a year passed before Judson learned of the formation of the Baptist general convention, and that it had taken him under its care. For three years he devoted himself to the study of the difficult Burmese language, and mastered it so thoroughly that he spoke with the freedom of a native; having practically abandoned the use of the English language, he both thought and spoke in Burmese, only allowing himself one English newspaper. After six years of labor his first convert was baptized. During this period he published tracts, translated the gospel of Matthew and the Epistle to the Ephesians, conducted public preaching, and labored indefatigably for the furtherance of his work, despite the unfriendly attitude of the Burmese monarch. In 1824 he removed to Ava where he preached for a short time until war between the English and the Burmese broke out, which placed the missionaries in great peril and resulted in extreme hardships and suffering. Mr. Judson was imprisoned for two years at Ava, confined in the "death-prison," and subjected to the most extreme cruelty, being bound with either three or five pairs of fetters. In these straits he was only saved from actual starvation by the unwearying attentions of his faithful wife; for the prisoners were not supplied with food by the jailers. Mrs. Judson besought the officials to release and assist the missionaries; with her babe (born at this trying time), and a faithful Bengalese servant, followed her husband who had been driven with the others, under the fierce sun, from one prison to another. Through the influence of Sir Archibald Campbell, at the end of two years Mr. Judson was finally released, and with his wife left Ava for Amherst, the capital of the Provinces. Mr. Judson at this time yielded to the solicitation of the British East India government and returned as interpreter with an embassy to Ava, to negotiate a new treaty between the English and the Burmese. A short time after his departure Mrs. Judson died, in the year 1826, having become so weakened by her hardships and sufferings that she was unable to resist the fever which attacked her. Her child died soon after, leaving the missionary indeed alone. The record of Mrs. Judson's life and sufferings is well known and has hardly a parallel in female missionary annals. In 1829 Judson joined the Boardmans at Maulmain, which became the chief seat of the Baptist mission in Burmah. Here schools and a house of worship were built (the missionaries being generously aided by Sir Archibald Campbell), and a number of converts were added to the church. About this time Judson thoroughly revised the New Testament in Burmese, and prepared twelve smaller works in the same tongue. In 1830 he visited central Burmah and gave away hundreds of tracts, besides making many converts, his boat at every landing being visited by natives anxious for books, and converts of years before greeted him. It was at this time also that he visited the Karen jungles, where his labors were so fruitful that it has been stated that the next twenty-five years yielded 20,000 Karen converts to Christianity. Before returning to Maulmain he spent a year at Rangoon, and devoted himself to the work of the translation of the Scriptures into Burmese, which he completed in 1834, when he at once began the revision of the Scriptures, and completed this great labor in 1840. While in Rangoon he shut himself in an upper room and surrendered himself entirely to the arduous work of translation, yet in spite of all his efforts at seclusion and the known displeasure of the king, nearly half his time was taken up with interviews. "During the great festival in honor of Gautama held near the close of the following winter there were nearly 6,000 applicants at his house for tracts." "Some," he says, "come two or three months' journey from the borders of Siam and China. 'Sir, we hear that there is an eternal hell; we are afraid of it; do give us a writing that will tell us how to escape it.' Others came from the frontiers of Cathay, 100 miles north of Ava. 'Sir, we have seen a writing that tells of an eternal God. Are you the man who gives away such writing? If so, pray give us one, for we want to know the truth before we die.'" In 1834 he married Sarah Hall Boardman, a missionary who had labored in Burmah for years. Five years later he visited Bengal, compelled by lack of health to seek a change of air, and after a stay of a few months returned to Maulmain much benefited, and began subsequently the preparation of the Burmese Dictionary, with two complete vocabularies, English and Burmese, Burmese and Eng-

A Judson

lish. This work was interrupted by the illness of Mrs. Judson, and in 1845 it seemed best that she should return to the United States. On the voyage she died and was buried at St. Helena, and Dr. Judson with his motherless children continued the journey homeward. Arriving in America he warned the Board that they must not expect him to make public addresses, for, he said, "in order to become an acceptable and eloquent preacher in a foreign language, I deliberately abandoned my own. From long desuetude I can scarcely put three sentences together in the English language." Judson was at this time in very poor health but he addressed large audiences through an interpreter. In 1846 he again sailed for Maulmain, having been married, before his departure, to Emily Chubbuck of Utica, N. Y., who was noted not only for her devoted missionary spirit, but for her literary ability, having considerable reputation as a writer of both prose and verse. After a brief time they removed to Rangoon where Dr. Judson continued his work on the dictionary which he was never to finish. Returning to Maulmain, in addition to his literary work he assumed the care of a Burman church. His health, which had been failing for some time, was further undermined by a fever, and he took a sea-voyage to the Isle of France in hope of its being permanently restored. His wife was unable to accompany him on account of her own feeble health, and he departed accompanied only by an attendant. The title of D.D. was given to Judson by Brown university in 1823. His literary works were a Burman dictionary, a Pali dictionary, a Burman grammar, and a complete Burman Bible. He was well known throughout India, being honored by English and native dignitaries alike, and the converts of his thirty-seven years of missionary labor deeply loved and revered him. He died Apr. 12, 1850, three days out from Burmah, and was buried at sea.

JUDSON, Ann Hasseltine, missionary, was born in Bradford, Mass., Dec. 22, 1789. She received a thorough education, and early in life became deeply interested in religious matters. She met Rev. Adoniram Judson in 1810, when he was preparing himself for missionary work at Andover Theological seminary, and in 1812 she married and went with him to India, being the first woman to go to foreign lands as a missionary. They were permitted to remain at Serampore only a short time, as the East India company was bitterly opposed to the introduction of the Christian religion into the province; then they went to Rangoon where she bravely endured the privations and inconveniences of living under very trying conditions. She was of the greatest assistance in the missionary work; but the severity of her labors, and the exhausting effect of the climate obliged her to come home for a long rest. During this period she was not idle, however, but lectured extensively in the cause of missions, and also wrote a history of the Burman mission which received high praise, not only in this country, but abroad. She returned to Burmah in 1823, to find missionary affairs prospering; but the next year war broke out between the English at Bengal and the Burman government, and the lives of the missionaries were in danger, as they were looked on as spies. Her husband was seized in his own house and hurried away to what was known as the "death prison." Mrs. Judson was strictly guarded in the mission-house, which had been stripped of furniture; her clothing being also taken, and she subjected to the brutality of her rough guardians. At last she succeeded in getting a petition to the governor of the city, and by this means and by bribes to inferior officers, she succeeded in mitigating, in some degree, the horrors of her husband's confinement. Later, he was removed to another town, and arrangements made for his sacrifice in honor of a general who was to take command of a fresh army. The general was suspected of treason and executed, and Mr. Judson's life saved. For a year and a half Mrs. Judson, with her baby in her arms, followed her husband from prison to prison, supplying him with food, for it was not provided by government, and working in every way to secure his release. She exercised such influence over the mind of the governor, that though her husband was several times condemned to death with others, he was preserved though the rest were executed. Of her destitution and sufferings during this period she has recorded the harrowing history, and her heroic endurance shows the strength and greatness of her character. So great was her absorption in the trials and anxieties at the time, that she "seldom reflected on a single occurrence of her former life, or recollected that she had a friend in existence out of Ava." When, at last, peace was declared between the two powers her husband was released, and together they established a mission at Amherst, where she sought a restoration to health of body, and peace to a mind long distracted by agonizing anxieties. Her constitution was, however, so weakened by disease and suffering, that she died two months after, Oct. 24, 1826; and thus ended the life of one whose "name will be remembered in the churches of Burmah, when the pagodas of Gautama shall have fallen." Besides her history of the Burman mission, Mrs. Judson translated the Burman catechism, and the Gospel of Matthew into Siamese, aided by a native teacher; assisted in the preparation of a Burmese grammar, and made some translations for the use of the Burmese. Her life was written by Mrs. Emily C. Judson, and published in New York in 1850.

Ann H. Judson.

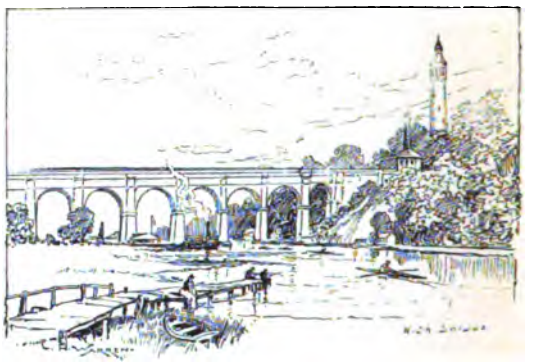
JUDSON, Sarah Hall Boardman, missionary, was born at Alstead, N. H., Nov. 4, 1803. She married George Dana Boardman in 1825, and in the same year went out to India with him as a missionary. At their mission at Tavoy they encountered great difficulties and discouragements, and for six years she heroically endured hardships and sufferings. In 1831, on the death of her husband, she was left alone in a strange and unfriendly country. Of her three children only one survived, and with him she decided to remain and continue the work of the station. Four years later she married Dr. Judson, and for nearly ten years was able to render invaluable service to the missionary cause in India. Her health failing her at last, she, with her husband and children took passage for home. When near the Isle of France, Mrs. Judson grew rapidly worse, and died at sea Sept. 3, 1845, and was buried on the island of St. Helena.

Sarah H. Judson

JUDSON, Emily Chubbuck ("Fanny Forrester"), author, was born at Morrisville, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1817. Her parents were in poor circumstances, and before she was twelve years old, she worked in a woolen mill in the summer, and attended the district school in the winter. She rose up early to work and sat up late to study, and when only fifteen became a teacher in the Utica female seminary. She had already begun to write both prose and verse. For her first book, "Charles Linn," she received only $51. She wrote a number of books for children, which were published by the Baptist publishing house, and

in four years, she was able, from the proceeds of her industry, to settle her parents in a comfortable home. In June, 1844, while on a visit to New York, she wrote a light sketch for the "New York Mirror," under the name of "Fanny Forrester," which at once attracted attention; and encouraged by the praise of the editor, she contributed to the magazine a series of brilliant sketches, which were afterward collected and published in the two volumes bearing the title of "Alderbrook." This was her name for Morrisville, her beautiful native place. On the return of Dr. Judson in 1846, Miss Chubbuck, at his request, wrote a "Biographical Sketch of Mrs. Sarah B. Judson," and in the same year they were married, and in June they went out to Burmah together. Soon after Dr. Judson's death in 1850, she returned to the United States, and the rest of her brief life was filled with literary work. Her health soon began to fail, and she died June 1, 1854, at Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y.

LAW, George, of New York city, projector and promoter of public works, was born in Jackson, Washington county, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1806, son of John Law, a poor Irishman, a native of County Down, Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1784, and became a farmer in Jackson. He had four children, two boys and two girls, George being the younger son. The farm included about 100 acres; the homestead being an old-fashioned plank building standing on the Troy road. John Law was, strange to say, a skillful, thorough, and ambitious farmer. He knew all about the character and improvement of pasturage and stock, and the product of his dairy became celebrated throughout that neighborhood. His farm grew until it became one of 500 acres, and, when young George was big enough, he was put to work attending the cows, and gave occasional assistance at the churn, and as he grew older he learned all the details of farm work. But he had no sympathy for the business, being fond of reading, was a good deal of a student when he had an opportunity of studying at the district schools or night schools, and learned to read and write and enough of arithmetic to execute ordinary business calculations. He was strengthened in his determination to go out into the world and earn his living, by reading a biographical work called "The Life of William Ray." In 1824, at the age of eighteen, having $40 in money in his possession, he went to his father, and objecting that farm work was not for him, asked permission to go out and push his own way in the world. His father granted the permission, and the boy started for Troy, making the journey of thirty-six miles on foot. His first job was as a hod-carrier, at which he worked for about a month at $1 a day. Afterward he went to Hoosic, where he worked as a mason and stone-cutter, and then was dismissed without any pay. He returned to Troy, where he picked up work enough to live by, and was able to buy a few books, which he spent his leisure time in reading and studying. In 1827 he went to Kingston, Ulster county, and worked on the Delaware and Hudson canal. He also did some work as a quarryman in Pennsylvania, and afterward took a sloop-load of stone to Norfolk, where he worked on a canal. In 1828 George Law came to New York, being employed upon the Harlem canal, but the next year went to Pennsylvania again, and began to take contracts for canal work, and by 1830 was worth nearly $3,000. In 1834 he married a Miss Anderson of Philadelphia, and at this time his fortune had increased from $3,000 to nearly $30,000. Visiting his father at the old homestead, he found that the latter's ambition to increase his estate had embarrassed him, and that the farm was heavily mortgaged and danger of a foreclosure threatened. George paid off all the claims upon the land, and placed it in possession of his father unencumbered by debt of any kind. By this time the young man had become a good engineer and draughtsman, while his reputation as a contractor on public works was remarkably high, and he was known to have at his command any capital for any work, however extensive, and if he bid for a contract he was almost certain to obtain it. In 1837 he entered bids for three sections of the Croton aqueduct, two of which were awarded to him, and in 1839 he was given the contract for building the



High bridge. While doing this great work he lost his health, and was obliged to go abroad, where he remained a year, traveling through Great Britain and the continent. In 1841 he returned to America, and resumed his personal connection with the High bridge enterprise, which remains one of the most distinguished memorials of his engineering ability and energy. In 1842 Mr. Law was elected president of the Dry dock bank, which was at this time on the verge of insolvency, through having fallen into the clutches of a ring of irresponsible operators. He extricated the bank from its difficulties, and his attention was next directed to the Harlem railroad. He extended it from Williams Bridge to White Plains, and raised the stock to seventy-five per cent. He took other railroads in the same way in different parts of the state, and carried them successfully to great increase in their stock value. From 1843, for ten years, he was immersed in the steamship business. He started a line to the Isthmus of Panama, purchasing the steamship Falcon, which ran to Chagres, and afterward built two steamships—the Ohio and Georgia—for the same line. In 1850 the Pacific mail steamship company started an opposition to Mr. Law's line of steamers between New York and Chagres. He at once placed an opposition of four steamers on the Pacific, to run from Panama to San Francisco, thus making a through line from New York and New Orleans via Panama to San Francisco. In the next year, however, he sold out his Pacific line of

steamers to the Pacific mail steamship company, and purchased their Atlantic line, including the Empire City, Crescent City, Philadelphia, El Dorado, Illinois, and Cherokee, and immediately began the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, building piers and freight houses at Aspinwall, the first accommodations for commerce ever put up on the isthmus. Meanwhile Mr. Law had been running a steam line via Havana, and got into difficulty with the Spanish authorities in Cuba on account of his purser, who was also correspondent of the New York "Herald," having written something inimical to the government, which issued an order forbidding any ship having this person on board to enter the port of Havana. Mr. Law appealed to the government at Washington, but the administration temporized, and advised him to get rid of the obnoxious person. Thereupon Mr. Law replied, with much spirit, that if the government could not protect its own citizens in their rights, the fact ought to be known. The captain-general of Cuba threatened to sink the Crescent City if she passed the Morro castle with Smith, the obnoxious purser, on board. But, nevertheless he was retained, the vessel continued her trips, and the order was finally withdrawn. About 1855 Mr. Law learned that the Eighth avenue railroad company of New York was in financial difficulties and unable to complete the work of laying their line within the specified period, so that if default were made their charter would lapse. He accordingly advanced $800,000 to the company, hastened forward the construction, and saved the franchise. He was president of the Eighth avenue line at the time of his death, and also built and was a large owner in the Ninth avenue railroad. He was also greatly interested in river communication, owning the Grand and Roosevelt ferries, and the Staten Island ferry and railroad. The principal political characteristic of Mr. Law was his pronounced Americanism. He was a conspicuous object of discussion as a possible candidate for the presidency in 1856, and his name was offered in the convention which nominated Mr. Fillmore. He died in New York city Nov. 18, 1881.

ROBERTSON, William H., lawyer and politician, was born in Westchester county, N. Y., in 1823. He received an academic education, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He commenced practice in his native county and soon became a leader at the bar and influential in politics. In 1849 he was elected, as a whig, a member of the lower branch of the New York legislature. He joined the republican party upon its formation, and as a member of it served fourteen years in the New York senate, being for eight years president *pro tempore* of that body. He was a member of congress in 1866. In 1872 he was the choice of the republican leaders of New York as their candidate for governor, but the nomination was given to Gen. John A. Dix. In 1876 he helped to secure the nomination of Gen. R. B. Hayes by the republican national convention at Cincinnati, and when the electoral count of that year was disputed by Samuel J. Tilden, he was one of the three republicans who visited Florida at President Grant's request to see that the vote of that state was correctly counted. In 1881 he was appointed by President Garfield collector of the port of New York, and as the consent of Senators Platt and Conkling was not previously obtained, Conkling bitterly but unsuccessfully opposed his confirmation by the U. S. senate, and in consequence resigned his seat in that body. Mr. Robertson organized in the New York legislature the opposition to Conkling's re-election, and triumphed. From 1881 to 1885 he filled the office of collector, and upon the expiration of his term resumed his law practice. In 1888 he was again elected to the New York senate. He is a member of the law firm of Close & Robertson, of White Plains, N. Y., which enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice. He is a man of great ability and sound learning, and noted for the independence and firmness with which he maintains his convictions on all subjects. He resides at Katonah, N. Y.

DYER, Oliver, journalist and author, was born in the town of Porter, Niagara county, N. Y., Apr. 26, 1824. His father was a farmer who had hewn a farm out of the heavy forest which then covered all the western portion of the state of New York. When Oliver was five years old his parents removed to the village of Lockport, where he was sent to school. He was a studious lad and made rapid progress. At the age of seventeen he was elected principal of the school where he had been a scholar, and assumed the mastership of young men older than himself. There were several ruffians among them who attempted to flog the principal and break up the institution. Young Dyer nearly brained his assailants with a heavy ironwood poker, and subdued them so completely that harmony from thenceforth reigned in the school. He taught three years, when, having saved money enough to take him through college, he resigned. But he was deflected from his college course by a determination to reform the orthography of the English language. His efforts in that line led him to study Isaac Pitman's system of phonography, and by lecturing upon that subject and teaching it, he became an expert in its use, and went to Washington in 1848 as a reporter in the U. S. senate. Subsequently, in reporting important law cases, he became acquainted with distinguished lawyers, who were so impressed with his aptitude for acquiring legal knowledge, that they persuaded him to study law. In three months after he began the study he was admitted to the bar, but he did not entirely abandon journalism. In 1868 he wrote his sketch of "The Wickedest Man in New York," which had such extraordinary success that it finally resulted in his abandoning the practice of the law to devote himself exclusively to journalism. He became connected with the editorial staff of the New York "Sun," and wrote for many other publications. In the latter part of 1871 he was engaged to write exclusively for the New York "Ledger," with which he had long been connected, and that engagement is still in force (1893). In May, 1876, Mr. Dyer was ordained a minister of the New church (Swedenborgian) and became pastor of the New church society in Mount Vernon, N. Y. He still resides in Mount Vernon, but failing health has compelled him to relinquish his pastorate. He never accepted pay for his ministerial services. Many of his sermons were issued in tracts and in pamphlets. In 1889 Robert Bonner's Sons published Mr. Dyer's "Great Senators of the United States Forty Years Ago." The book contains vivid sketches of Calhoun, Benton, Clay, Webster, Gen. Houston, Jefferson Davis, and other statesmen who were in the senate when Mr. Dyer was reporting there in 1848 and '49. "Great Senators" received a welcome from the critics and the public which established it as a standard authority upon the subjects of which it treats. In 1892 the same firm published a popular "Life of Andrew Jackson," by Mr. Dyer.

CURTIS, George William, author and journalist, was born in Providence, R. I., Feb. 24, 1824, son of George Curtis, a business man, who was descended from Ephraim Curtis, the first settler of Worcester, Mass. On his mother's side George William came from a family devoted to public affairs, his maternal grandfather, James Burrill, Jr., having been a U. S. Senator from Rhode Island and chief justice of that state. After acquiring the rudiments of an education in his native city he was sent to a private school at Jamaica Plain, Mass. In 1838 his father removed to New York city, and bought the residence in Washington Place which was afterward occupied by his half-brother, Dr. Edward Curtis, and George William entered the counting-room of a New York commercial house to fit himself for a business career. Commercial pursuits proving unsuited to his tastes, after a year or more he withdrew from them, and in 1842, in company with his elder brother, joined the noted Brook Farm Association, at West Roxbury, Mass., and came into friendly relations with Thoreau, Hawthorne, George Ripley, Margaret Fuller and Ralph Waldo Emerson. After remaining at Brook Farm about a year and a half he went to Concord, Mass., and spent an equal time in the family of a farmer, tilling the soil and passing his spare hours in the companionship of Hawthorne and Emerson, and the cultivated people whom their presence brought to the quiet community. In 1846 he visited Europe, and after passing a year in Italy, entered the University of Berlin, while there witnessing the revolutionary scenes of 1848. The two following years he spent in travel, partly in Egypt and Syria, and in 1850 returned to America, and joined the editorial staff of the New York "Tribune," of which journal his friend, George Ripley, was then the literary editor. He had written the "Nile Notes of a Howadji" in Egypt; and now, while connected with the "Tribune," he finished "The Howadji in Syria," both books being notes of his travels in the East. At this time, also, he collected, under the title of "Lotus-Eating," a series of letters he had written to the "Tribune" from various summer resorts. The publication of these books gave him so much reputation that he was invited in 1853, when "Putnam's Monthly Magazine" was first issued, to become associated with Parke Godwin and Charles F. Briggs in its editorship. For the early numbers of this magazine he wrote a series of articles satirizing "our best society," which contributed largely to its success, and, being published in book form under the name of "Potiphar Papers," added materially to his own reputation. In January, 1855, after a successful career of two years, "Putnam's Monthly Magazine" was sold by Mr. Putnam to the firm of Dix, Edwards & Co., with whom Mr. Curtis associated himself as a special partner, contributing a certain amount of capital, but taking no part in the management of the business. "Putnam's Monthly" continued to be prosperous, but the firm, having embarked beyond its means in book publication, was obliged to suspend in January, 1857, with large liabilities. Being merely a special partner, Mr. Curtis was not liable for the debts of the firm beyond the capital he had invested, but he declined to avail himself of this legal immunity. He felt a moral obligation as a partner, and, turning over to the creditors at once what private property he possessed, he assumed the entire remainder of the firm's indebtedness, and after sixteen years of hard work paid it to the very last dollar. His books had been published by Harper & Brothers, and in his "Fifty Years Among Authors" Mr. James C. Derby relates an incident connected with his first interview with that firm which is so characteristic of both Mr. John Harper and Mr. Curtis that it will bear repeating. It was in 1850 and Mr. Curtis had just returned from his travels in the East, when, with the MS. of the "Nile Notes of a Howadji" in his hand, and without any introduction, he called upon the great publishers. Mr. John Harper, one of the senior members of the firm, was seated at his desk in the dingy Cliff street counting-room, and without any formality the young man accosted him, saying that he desired a publisher for a book of travels in Egypt. "The colonel," says Mr. Derby, "looked up at the spruce young fellow, and said, 'We have just published a book on Egypt.' 'Then,' said the embryo author, 'you will not need mine,' and turned to go. The colonel then said, 'Stop, young man; don't be in such a hurry. Let me look at your manuscript.' Afrer looking over a few of the neatly written chapters, Mr. Harper said: 'We will publish the book, and you may bring us all the manuscript on Egypt you choose, if written as well as this.'" In the following year Harper & Brothers published the two other books that Mr. Curtis had then written, and in 1853 they employed him to write for their magazine the "Easy Chair" papers, which became a feature of the publication. In 1857 the firm established "Harper's Weekly," and the failure of Dix, Edwards & Co. having then liberated Mr. Curtis from his duties in connection with "Putnam's Magazine," he contributed regularly to the new periodical, of which he was soon made editor-in-chief. His connection with Harper & Brothers was further extended, ten years later, by his contributing weekly to the "Bazar," which was then established. The combined circulation of these three periodicals is probably not less than 350,000 copies, and it is supposed that every copy of each journal has five readers; if this be correct, nearly two millions of people were weekly and monthly addressed by Mr. Curtis. That he was able to hold this vast audience, week after week and month after month, for more than thirty-seven years, shows in him a fertility of intellect as well as a range of culture and observation possessed by very few authors. The "Easy Chair" papers alone, if collected together, would fill more than a score of bulky octavo volumes. And yet they will ever be as fresh, as delicate in humor, as pure in style and sentiment, as delightfully entertaining to both young and old, as they were when the first numbers were published in 1853. But the reading public has not comprised the whole of Mr. Curtis's audience. For twenty years prior to 1873 he was one of the most popular lyceum lecturers in the country, and after 1856—when he advocated Mr. Frémont's election to the presidency—he often appeared as a political orator. In 1856 he married Anna Shaw, daughter of George Francis Shaw, of strong anti-slavery stock, and this marriage exhibited its influence on his mind in his zeal in behalf of the slave, and his public speeches were mainly directed against the crime of slavery. This also manifested itself in his editorial writings. He took an active interest in local politics in his county, and

George William Curtis

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held for several years the office of chairman of the republican county committee. In 1860 he was a delegate to the national republican convention, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for president. In 1864 he was again a delegate to the national republican convention and the same year the defeated candidate for congress from his district. In 1868 he was a republican presidential elector. In 1869, upon the death of Mr. Raymond, he was invited to become editor of the New York "Times," but declined, greatly to the disappointment of his friends. Though the editor of a political journal, Mr. Curtis never sought political office. He was tendered by President Lincoln the post of consul-general in Egypt; by President Hayes, that of minister to England; and then his choice of any foreign appointment in the gift of the executive; but all these positions he declined, preferring to adhere to the weekly and monthly platform from which he so long addressed the public. From President Grant he accepted a place upon the commission to draw up rules for the regulation of the civil service. Under his guidance the national civil service reform league was formed in 1881. Mr. Curtis supported Gen. Grant in 1872, and Mr. Hayes before the New York state convention in 1877, which drew upon him an attack by Senator Conkling. He supported Mr. Cleveland in 1884 and again in 1888. In 1864 he was elected one of the regents of the University of the state of New York, and on the death of Chancellor Pierson was elected chancellor, a position regarded as the highest honor that can be conferred on a literary man by the state of New York. As president of the Metropolitan museum of art Mr. Curtis labored for the enlargement of the collections and their free use by the people. He was president of the national conference of Unitarian churches and vice-president of the national Unitarian association. Mr. Curtis was able to perform the large amount of literary work which devolved upon him, every week and month, by reason of his methodical habits, and the fact of his living in the country, where he was free from interruptions and the excitements of city life. He spent the greater part of the year at his home on Staten Island, and there every week-day except Thursday, he was to be found at his desk from nine o'clock in the morning until about three in the afternoon, inditing articles or attending to his correspondence. On Thursday of each week he was at his office in the Harper building, New York, and passed the day there, receiving visitors and attending to such business as was incidental to his editorial position. The wear and tear of this constant work he neutralized to a degree by a free indulgence in daily out-door exercise. Mr. Curtis's manner as a speaker was peculiarly attractive. He was not fiery and not impassioned; he was rather more graceful and winning. His voice was musical and pleasing. His sentences moved with ease and a rare charm of fluency, and he was always dignified in his bearing before an audience. He has often been heard with rare pleasure at memorable gatherings. He delivered eulogies upon Sumner, Phillips, Bryant and his warm friend Lowell; and through his many speeches made at dinners, public meetings and similar occasions, he will long be remembered by his hearers for his charm of manner, his grace of speech and his harmony of ideas fitting his subject. His satirical touches of humor in his magazine writings, his variations from levity and brightness to seriousness and thoughtful gravity, his earnestness of purpose and sincerity, are well known. He became a victim to cancer of the stomach and died at his home on Staten Island Aug. 31, 1892.

HARTEAU, Henry, was born in South Lee, Mass., Jan. 8, 1819. His parents were natives of Massachusetts; his paternal grandfather came to America with Lafayette during the revolutionary war. He went to the village schools and later to the Stockbridge academy in an adjoining village, in the county of Berkshire. Having completed his education, he settled in Brooklyn and obtained a position as clerk in a grocery store, and in a short time was engaged in the provision business on his own account, but failing health obliged him to seek other employment. He then became private secretary of Wm. J. McAlpine, civil engineer, who was at that time constructing the great stone dry-dock, Brooklyn navy-yard. In 1848 he resigned this position and was largely engaged in furnishing building materials. He was appointed member of the Board of Education. He served as alderman under the administration of mayors Brush and Lambert. He was a strong advocate of the introduction of surface railroads and the present water supply in Brooklyn, which subjects were then being agitated; he devoted much of his time to the purpose of utilizing the low lands at Wallabout, thereby affording the city superior shipping facilities; he prepared plans and visited the authorities at Washington for this purpose, but it was not until 1868 that the bill was finally passed by the legislature. He was first president of a newly organized association of mechanics and traders of the city of Brooklyn, and after filling a second term retired from office. In 1886 he, as Park commissioner, introduced a number of improvements in Brooklyn parks and driveways. Mr. Harteau is a Jeffersonian democrat and member of the following institutions in Brooklyn: New England society, Historical society, and Society of old Brooklynites, and president of the Metropolitan Plate Glass insurance company of New York city.

Henry J. Harteau

WALWORTH, Clarence Alfonsus, clergyman and author, was born at Plattsburgh, N. Y., May 30, 1820, son of Chancellor R. H. Walworth. He was graduated from Union college in 1838, and from the Episcopal general seminary in 1845, having in the interval studied law and practiced for a year at Rochester. Becoming a Roman Catholic, he spent three years in Belgium and Germany; was ordained priest in 1848, and did clerical duty in England. Returning to America in 1850, he was a missionary in various parts of the country till 1864, and in 1858 joined I. T. Hecker and others in founding the order of Paulists. For twenty-five years, beginning in September, 1866, he has been rector of St. Mary's parish, Albany. He has been active in temperance, frequently appearing before legislative committees in that cause. He is known also as a lecturer and a contributor to the "Catholic World," and other church publications. In July, 1887, he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the regents of the University of the state of New York. His first book, "The Gentle Sceptic," was a reply to Bishop Colenso. A discussion with W. H. Burr appeared in 1874 as "The Doctrine of Hell." "Andiatorocté," etc. (1888), is a volume of verse.

C. A. Walworth

JACKSON, Charles Thomas, scientist, was born at Plymouth, Mass., June 21, 1805. He first studied medicine under Drs. James Jackson and Walter Channing, and subsequently entered the Harvard university medical school, from which he received the degree of doctor of medicine (1829). Soon after his graduation he went abroad, where he remained three years, pursuing both his medical and scientific studies in Paris, where he had the pleasure of being thrown in contact with the foremost scientists of the times, and with some of whom he contracted life-long friendships. He is considered to be the discoverer of the anæsthetic properties of ether, though his claims have been disputed by Drs. Wm. T. G. Morton and Horace Wells, two physicians who studied with him. His claims for the first discovery are based upon the following ground: He had previously made some experiments on the anæsthetic properties of chloroform and of nitrous oxide gas, and obtaining some perfectly pure ether he resolved to experiment with it upon himself: he administered it with a portion of atmospheric air, inhaled it sufficiently to lose consciousness, but experienced none of the disagreeable or dangerous consequences that had before followed the inhalation of impure sulphuric ether alone. In 1841–42 he first inhaled ether for relief from acute pain with such success that he decided, "a surgical operation could be performed on a patient, under the full influence of sulphuric ether, without giving him any pain." Its discovery was first practically applied in 1846, when ether was administered to a patient, from whose jaw a tumor was removed, by Dr. John C. Warren at the Massachusetts general hospital. About this time, a number of Boston physicians presented to congress a memorial giving Dr. Jackson the full and exclusive credit of the discovery. The question was also investigated by the French academy of sciences, which decreed one of the Montyon prizes of 2,500 francs to Dr. Jackson for the discovery of etherization, and another of 2,500 francs to Dr. Morton for the application of this discovery to surgical operations. Before the subject of this sketch fully completed his medical course, he became deeply interested in chemistry, geology, and mineralogy, and before receiving his degree had already, in company with Francis Alger, explored a large part of the province of Nova Scotia, where he made a large collection of minerals, which he exchanged with foreign cabinets, and soon had a valuable collection of his own. In 1831 he made a tour of the greater part of central Europe on foot, visited the chief cities of Italy, and made geological researches in Sicily, and Auvergne, France. During his return from Europe, when he had with him galvanic, electro-magnetic, and other philosophical instruments, he met with Prof. Morse, and with him had conversations, which, he always maintained, planted in that inventor's mind the germs of the electro-magnetic telegraph. In 1834 he himself constructed, exhibited, and worked with success a telegraph apparatus, similar in design to the one he claimed to have described to Prof. Morse. In 1833 he settled in Boston, and commenced the practice of his profession: this, however, he abandoned shortly to give his entire attention to the more congenial pursuit of chemical, geological, and mineralogical investigations, and he was soon one of the foremost men of science in America. In 1831 he visited Vienna during the cholera epidemic, and assisted in the dissection of 200 bodies, victims of that disease. He was appointed state geologist of Maine, and surveyor of the public lands of Massachusetts lying in Maine in 1836, and was occupied three years in the execution of this work, which required the publication of three annual "Reports on the Geology of the State of Maine," and two "Reports on the Geology of the Public Lands Belonging to the Two States of Massachusetts and Maine." In 1839 he surveyed Rhode Island as state geologist, and then began the geological survey of New Hampshire, which occupied three years. He was elected a member of the Boston society of natural history soon after its foundation, and in 1833 was made one of its curators, and was subsequently one of its vice-presidents, which office he held until 1874, when ill health obliged him to resign. In 1840 he drew up the plan which was adopted for the geological survey of New York, and in 1844 explored the southern shores of Lake Superior, and was the first to reveal the vast mineral resources of that country. The following year he returned to that region, and opened copper mines, and discovered iron mines. He was appointed, in 1847, to superintend the geological survey of the mineral lands of the United States in Michigan. He was the first person in this country to inaugurate a chemical laboratory for the use of students, and his geological surveys above mentioned were among the first ever made in the United States. He made numerous scientific discoveries, among others a powerful blast-lamp for alkaline fusions, which did much service before illuminating gas was introduced into laboratories. He first demonstrated, by his analysis of the meteoric iron of Alabama, the presence of chlorine in that class of bodies, and also discovered the deposits of emery in Chester, Mass. His writings have been both numerous, interesting, and important, his separate papers numbering nearly 100 titles; and among his more elaborate works may be mentioned his "Reports on the Mineral Lands of the United States in Michigan;" "Reports on the Geology of New Hampshire;" "Manual of Etherization, with a History of its Discovery," etc. Dr. Jackson published the results of chemical investigations relating to the cotton and tobacco plants, thirty-eight varieties of American grapes, and Indian corn. He received various orders of decorations from the governments of Sardinia, Sweden, France, and Turkey, and from the king of Prussia by recommendation of Humboldt, that of the "red eagle." He was a man of great genius, and wonderful intuitive faculties, but lacked a certain decision and force: he was willing to enunciate what he recognized as a fact without taking the trouble to substantiate it. In 1873 constant worry and anxiety caused a mental derangement, from which he never recovered. Dr. Jackson died Aug. 29, 1880.

AGASSIZ, Alexander, pupil of Louis Agassiz, was born Dec. 17, 1835, in Neuchatel, Switzerland, the only son of Louis Agassiz by his first wife. Born on the scene of his father's early triumphs, he became in after years his father's successor in one of the greatest undertakings created in the western hemisphere. When the elder Agassiz came to the United States, in 1846, he left his family behind. The boy, Alexander, pursued his studies in the schools of his native town, but having inherited his father's wonderful persistence in accurate study and research, he devoted himself assiduously to studies in nature, to which the books available rendered little aid. On the death of his mother, Cécile Braun, in 1849, he came to the United States; prepared for and entered Harvard, and was graduated in 1855. The following four years were devoted to the study of civil engineering and chemistry at the Lawrence scientific school, he meanwhile teaching at his father's

school for young ladies. He received the degree of B.S. from Lawrence in 1857; then took a further course of study in the chemical department, lasting two years. Leaving Cambridge, in 1859, he entered the service of the coast survey, taking part in the expedition to California, and rendering valuable aid in labors connected with the northwest boundary. Preferring to follow in his father's footsteps, he devoted himself to the collecting of specimens for the museum of comparative zoölogy at Cambridge. Having been constituted the accredited agent of the museum, in 1860 he visited, as an engineer, the principal coal mines in the Pennsylvania belt; returned to Cambridge, became assistant, and, in 1865, acting curator, and was placed in charge of the museum during the absence of the elder Agassiz in Brazil. In the same year he engaged in coal mining in Pennsylvania, and in 1876 went to the Lake Superior copper mines, becoming treasurer of the Calumet mine, developing the Hecla, which adjoined the Calumet, and in 1867 becoming superintendent of the combined properties. He developed these mines until they proved to be the largest and richest copper deposits in the world. He worked incessantly, averaging fourteen and a half hours a day, but the result enabled him to make gifts to Harvard aggregating more than half a million dollars. Mr. Agassiz showed unusual ability as a mining engineer, and solved difficulties that were without precedent. On one occasion the Calumet caught fire, and for four months the flames of the great underground conflagration prevented all work. When the flooding of the shafts was proposed, Agassiz stepped to the front with a better and less expensive plan for subduing the flames. His knowledge of chemistry suggested the introduction of carbonic acid gas. It was used, further combustion stopped, and the mines were soon again ready for the workmen. During 1869 and part of 1870 he visited and examined the museums and collections of England, France, Germany, Italy, and Scandinavia, then, returning to Cambridge, accepted the position of assistant curator of the museum. His father, the elder Agassiz, dying in 1874, the son was elected his successor, remaining in that office until 1885, when ill health necessitated his resignation. During the time of his connection with the museum, he filled many important positions, and traveled extensively. In the summer of 1873 he acted as director of the Anderson school of natural history; visited, in 1875, the western coast of South America; examined the copper mines of Peru and Chili; made an extended survey of Lake Titicaca, and collected for the Peabody museum an immense number of Peruvian antiquities. He also went to Scotland to assist Sir Wyville Thomson in arranging the collections gathered in the exploring expedition of the Challenger, a part of which he secured, and brought to the United States. From 1876–81 he devoted his winters to expeditions in deep-sea dredging in connection with the coast survey, the steamer Blake having been specially placed at his disposal for the purpose. The value of his scientific work is recognized in all parts of the globe, and he is justly regarded as the best authority in the world on certain forms of marine life. Mr. Agassiz is a member of many scientific societies, among them the National academy of sciences; the American association for the advancement of science, of which he was vice-president during the Boston meeting in 1880; of the American academy of sciences, and the Boston society of natural history. His publications are very numerous, embracing pamphlets, reports, contributions to scientific periodicals, and proceedings of societies, his writings being principally on subjects connected with marine zoölogy. He is also the author, with Mrs. Elizabeth Cary Agassiz, of "Seaside Studies in Natural History" (Boston, 1865). Among his other works are: "Marine Animals of Massachusetts Bay" (1871); and the fifth volume of "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States," the work having been left incomplete by his father. One of the most learned and important papers from his pen was the report on the sea-urchins collected by the Challenger expedition, it having been made at the special request of Sir Wyville Thomson, previously mentioned. His experiences during his deep-sea dredging expeditions were published under the title, "Three Cruises of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Steamer Blake, in the Gulf of Mexico, in the Caribbean Sea, and along the Atlantic Coast of the United States." The honors conferred upon him have been many and valuable. Cambridge gave him the degree of doctor of sciences. Bologna university, on the occasion of its eight-hundredth anniversary, gave him a doctor's degree; Harvard made him an LL.D.; the French academy placed his name on their rolls as a corresponding member; the National academy of sciences in the United States made him a member in 1866. Added to these were many others, notably the bestowal upon him of the Walker prize of $1,000 by the Boston society of natural history, for his researches on echinoderms. In 1878 he was the recipient of the *Prix Serres*, conferred by the French academy of sciences. Mr. Agassiz was the first foreigner to receive this prize, which is given only once in ten years. He is following out, in a very able manner, the policy established by his father, and it is the universal verdict that upon no worthier shoulders could the mantle of the elder Agassiz fall than upon those of his son. It was said of the father by President Eliot, "He has a peculiar way of giving. If he sees a need in any of the departments of the university, he goes and supplies it, pays the bill, and says nothing more about the transaction." It is estimated that since 1871 his contributions to Harvard have been in excess of three-quarters of a million dollars.

A. Agassiz.

SCUDDER, Samuel Hubbard, pupil of Louis Agassiz, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 13, 1837. He is a brother of Rev. David Coit Scudder, a Congregational minister who died a missionary in India, and of Horace Elisha Scudder, a well-known author and one of the editors of the "Atlantic Monthly." He was graduated from Williams college in 1857, and from the Lawrence Scientific school (Harvard), 1862. He was strongly attracted to the work done in the museum of comparative zoölogy, and became an assistant to Louis Agassiz, remaining in that position until 1864. During the years from 1862 to 1870, he was also secretary of the Boston society of natural history; its custodian from 1864 to 1870, and its president from 1880 to 1887. In 1879 he was appointed assistant librarian of Harvard, remaining until 1885. The following year he became paleontologist of the United States geological survey in the division of fossil insects. He is a member of many scientific societies; was chairman of the section on natural history of the American Association for the advancement of science in 1874; elected general secretary of the association in 1875; accepted the office of librarian of the American Academy of

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art and sciences in 1877, remaining until 1885; in 1877 was elected a member of the National Academy of sciences. Mr. Scudder has made a specialty of entomology, and as an authority on butterflies and fossil insects has no superior. The insects of New Hampshire were also reported on by him, officially. The specimens collected by the Yellowstone expedition in 1873 were submitted to him. He also examined and reported on the material gathered by the national geological survey made by Lieut. Wheeler and Dr. Ferdinand V. Hayden, and likewise that of the British North American boundary commission, and the Canadian Geological survey. During 1883–85 Mr. Scudder was editor of "Science," published in Cambridge under the shadow of Harvard. His reports on various subjects would easily form a library by themselves, as indicated by his bibliography collected by George Dimmock which, down to 1880, included more than 300 titles. A list of his most important works embraces: "Catalogue of the Orthoptera of North America" (1868); "Entomological Correspondence of Thaddeus William Harris" (Boston, 1869); "Fossil Butterflies" (Salem, 1875); "Catalogue of Scientific Serials of all Countries, including the Transactions of Learned Societies in the Natural, Physical, and Mathematical Sciences, 1633–1876" (Cambridge, 1879); "Butterflies: Their Structure, Changes, and Life Histories" (New York, 1882); "Nomenclator Zoölogicus: An Alphabetical List of all Generic Names that have been employed by Naturalists for Recent and Fossil Animals" (Washington, 1882); "Systematic Review of Our Present Knowledge of Fossil Insects" (1886); the "Winnipeg Country; or, Roughing it with an Eclipse Party, by A Rochester Fellow" (Boston, 1886); "The Fossil Insects of North America, with Notes on Some European Species" (1890), in two large quarto volumes with sixty-three plates. The edition was limited to 100 copies, and judged to be the most extensive work on fossil insects ever published.

ALLEN, Joel Asaph, pupil of Louis Agassiz, was born in Springfield, Mass., July 19, 1838. His earlier studies were in the Wilbraham academy, after which he went to Cambridge, and was admitted to the Lawrence scientific school under the elder Agassiz. He devoted special attention to zoölogy, and was one of the corps of assistants that accompanied Agassiz when he visited Brazil in 1865. Subsequently, in 1869, Dr. Allen entered upon an exploring expedition in Florida, and again, in 1871, was at the head of a scientific exploring party in the Rocky Mountain region. Two years later (1873) the Northern Pacific railway secured his services as leader of an expedition through the region traversed by the road. Meanwhile, in 1870, he had been chosen assistant in ornithology at the museum in Cambridge, continuing in that office for fifteen years. In 1885 Dr. Allen was called to the American museum of natural history, then recently established in Manhattan square, New York city, and was made curator of the departments of ornithology, mammalogy, fishes and reptiles. In addition to the duties required of him by this appointment, he took temporary charge of invertebrate zoölogy. The work of identifying, cataloguing and labeling the rapidly accumulating treasures of the museum occupied the greater part of his time; nevertheless he was able to contribute to the museum bulletins, largely the results of his valuable researches. His writings include several hundred titles, among the more important of which, as showing the nature of work conducted by him, are: "On Cyclorhis Viridis (Vieill) and its near Allies, with remarks on other species of the Genus Cyclorhis;" "Descriptions of new species of South American Birds, with remarks on various other little-known Species;". "Remarks on Individual and Seasonable Variation in a large Series of Elainea from Chapada, Matto Grosso, Brazil, with a Revision of the Species of the Restricted Genus Elainea;" "On the Mammalian Types of South American Birds in the American Museum of Natural History;" "On Seasonal Variations in Color in Sciurus Hudsonius;" "A Review of some of the North American Ground Squirrels of the Genus Tamias;" "Foray of a Colony of Formica Sanguinea upon a Colony of Black Ants" (Salem, 1868); "Catalogue of the Mammals of Massachusetts" (Cambridge, 1869); "On the Eared Seals" (1870); "Mammals and Winter Birds in East Florida" (Cambridge, 1871); "The American Bison, Living and Extinct" (1872); "On Geographical Variation in Color among North American Squirrels" (1874); "Notes on the Mammals of Portions of Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah" (1874); "Geographical Variation in North American Birds" (1874); "Notes on the Natural History of Portions of Montana and Dakota" (1875); "Monographs of North American Rodentia," with Dr. Elliot Coues (1876); "History of North American Pinnipeds, a Monograph of the Walruses, Sea-Lions, Sea-Bears and Seals of North America" (1880), etc. From 1876 to 1883 he edited the "Bulletin of the Nuttall ornithological club," and afterward took charge of the "Auk," a quarterly journal devoted to ornithology. While in Cambridge, in 1871, the Humboldt scholarship was conferred upon him, and in 1886 the Indiana university gave him the degree of doctor of philosophy. Dr. Allen is a member of various scientific societies, among them the American academy of arts and sciences since 1871, and the American philosophical society. During 1883–86 he was president of the American ornithologists' union, and has been since 1876 a Fellow of the National academy of sciences. He is also a member of the American association for the advancement of science, and of the American philosophical society.

J. A. Allen

VERRILL, Addison Emory, pupil of Louis Agassiz, was born in Greenwood, Me., Feb. 9, 1830. While yet a young man he went to Cambridge, and entered the Lawrence Scientific school, graduating in 1862. As a student he devoted himself specially to natural history, principally marine fauna. So deeply was he interested in the study that nearly every summer since 1860 he has given his time to collecting and studying the marine animals of the Atlantic coast. In 1871 he was given charge of the deep-sea dredgings and investigations of marine invertebrates conducted under the auspices of the U. S. fish commission, a labor entered upon annually, the results of which are embodied in the reports made by various expeditions. Among these are: "Report on the Cephalopods of the Blake Expedition, and on some Additional Species dredged by the U. S. Fish Commission Steamer Fish Hawk, during the summer of 1880;" "Notice of Recent Additions to the Marine Invertebrata of the northeastern coast of America, with a Description of a new Genera and Species;" "Report on the Anthozoa, and some Additional Species dredged by the Blake in 1877–79;" "Catalogue of Marine Mollusca added to the Fauna of New England during the past ten years," with two supplements, bringing the work down to 1885; and "Results of the Explorations made by the Steamer Albatross off the Northern coast of the United States in 1883." In 1864 Prof.

Verrill was called to the chair of zoölogy in Yale college, which he still (1893) retains. He is also instructor on geology in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale. Since 1867 he has been curator of zoölogy in the Peabody museum in New Haven, where by his indefatigable industry he has built up a large and valuable collection, and one that ranks among the first in the country. While filling these positions in the eastern states, Prof. Verrill was made professor of entomology and comparative anatomy in the University of Wisconsin. In connection with his work in the Peabody museum, he issued nearly seventy "Brief Contributions to Zoölogy from the museum at Yale college," papers varying from three or four pages, to twelve or fifteen pages each. His original investigations cover a large field, and include corals, mollusca, anellids, echinoderms, anthozoa, tunicata and bryozoa, also the gigantic cephalopods of the coast of Newfoundland, which he described and illustrated in his "Cephalopoda of North America," a work issued in two parts: Part I. is devoted to "The Gigantic Squids, with Observations on similar large species from Foreign Localities;" and Part II., "The smaller Cephalopods, including the Squids and the Octopi, with other Allied Forms." The two parts contain more than forty plates. In addition to his labors as a naturalist, Prof. Verrill has devoted much time to the revision of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, taking entire charge of the departments of zoölogy and invertebrate paleontology, and superintending the engraving of the greater portion of the engravings. He is the author of a "Text-book on Zoölogy," written conjointly with Prof. Wm. N. Rice, of Wesleyan university. In addition to the degree of A. M conferred upon him by Yale, Mr. Verrill received election to the Boston society of natural history, the Connecticut academy of arts, and in 1872 became a member of the National academy of sciences. His bibliography is large, and includes many scientific papers, published in the "American Journal of Science," and the proceedings of various societies of which he is a member.

HYATT, Alpheus, pupil of Louis Agassiz, was born in Washington, D. C., Apr. 5, 1838. He attended different schools, among the number the Maryland military academy, under the direction of Capt. Allen, an ex-officer of the regular army, and something of a naturalist. He entered the class of 1860, Yale college, but after completing the freshman year there, left for a year of travel in Europe. Upon his return he entered the Lawrence scientific school, where he took the highest degree under Prof. Agassiz in 1862. His parents desired that he should adopt a mercantile career; but that being thoroughly uncongenial, they next advised the study of law, which he pursued for two years, and finding it equally distasteful, abandoned it, and again went to Europe. He served in the 47th Massachusetts regiment during the civil war, retiring with the rank of captain. He resumed his scientific studies under Louis Agassiz in the class which contained such eminent naturalists as F. W. Putnam, E. S. Morse, A. S. Packard, A. Agassiz and others. He subsequently went to Salem, where Putnam was curator in the Essex institute. Morse and Packard afterward retired, and together they founded, and for a term of years edited, the "American Naturalist," now (1893) published in Philadelphia. In 1867 he was appointed one of the curators of the Essex Institute. In 1871 he was elected custodian of the Boston society of natural history, and the following year went to Europe to complete his studies of ammonites, begun in 1861 at the Museum of comparative zoölogy. In 1881 he was appointed curator of the Boston society, and was also unofficially in charge of the fossil cephalopods of the Museum of comparative zoölogy at Cambridge, and was professor of zoölogy and paleontology in the Massachusetts institute of technology. Conjointly with Alpheus S. Packard, Frederick W. Putnam and Edward S. Morse, and the officers of the Essex institute, he founded the Peabody academy of sciences at Salem, and together they formed the first scientific staff and planned the museum, of which he was appointed the curator in 1869. In connection with the Boston society he is manager of the Teachers' school of science, established in 1870–71 for the purpose of giving lectures to teachers in Boston and its vicinity, and has, besides, a class in the Boston university. His idea that there should be a society representing the practical side of natural history led to the establishment of the Society of naturalists in the eastern part of the United States, which was founded in 1883. To him is also due the foundation of the General laboratory of natural history at Annisquam, Mass., which at his suggestion was established, and is supported by the Woman's educational society of Boston. He has charge of the enterprise, which is open to both sexes—preference being given to teachers and investigators. He has given particular attention to the lower forms of animal life. Among the results of his recent investigations is his "Theory of Cellular Tissues," which is one of the most important works he has ever published. Among his other valuable researches may be mentioned: "Genesis of Tertiary Species of Planorbis at Steinheim," "Fossil Cephalopods of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy," "Revision of North American Peroferæ." "Genera of Fossil Cephalopoda" contains important contributions to the theory of evolution. He has also edited a series of guides for science teaching, and is the author of several of the series, including "Commercial and other Sponges," "The Oyster, Clam and Other Common Mollusks," etc. The most useful work he has accomplished is in connection with popular science teaching, in which he is quite original. He uses books as little as possible, and his lectures, and those which he supervises before the Teachers' school of science are decidedly novel. The object of the course is to fit teachers for teaching elementary sciences in the public schools. In 1869 he was elected a Fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, and in 1875 was nominated a member of the National academy of science. He ranks high among naturalists, and is a scientist in the strictest sense of the word.

MORSE, Edward Sylvester, pupil of Louis Agassiz, was born at Portland, Me., June 18, 1838. He early showed an aptitude for science, beginning a collection of shells and minerals at thirteen years of age, which the Boston society of natural history considered itself fortunate to secure six years later. After receiving a fair education in the academy at Bethel, Me., he worked for a short time as mechanical draughtsman in the Portland locomotive works, and then as a drawer on wood in a Boston engraving house, devot-

ing his spare time to zoölogy. His fondness for this study, however, became so great that he decided to give his whole attention to it, and he became a pupil of Agassiz at Cambridge, where he remained till 1862, acting a portion of the time as an assistant in the Lawrence scientific school. The results of his original researches into the subject of brachiopods, which he discovered to be worms instead of mollusks, secured him recognition from Darwin and from the prominent scientists of Europe. With the exception of three years (1871–74), when he filled the chair of comparative anatomy and zoölogy at Bowdoin college, Maine, he made his home at Salem, Mass., for the eleven years succeeding 1866, establishing there, in connection with Prof. Packard, the "American Naturalist Magazine" and the "Peabody Academy of Science." In 1877, in consequence of a coast-dredging tour to Japan, he became professor of zoölogy in the Imperial university at Tokio. He put his department on a firm basis and got together the nucleus of the Imperial museum. In 1880 he returned to the United States, where he has since remained, with the exception of a short trip to Japan in 1882, to settle some doubtful points in connection with his specialty. He is a representative American evolutionist, who has facilitated the acceptance by his countrymen of the Darwinian theory, both by an able advocacy and by the collection of a large body of confirmatory facts. In ethnology and archæology as well as zoölogy, he may be regarded as an expert, inasmuch as in both these departments he has made extended investigations and published valuable results. He is also a popular lecturer and a successful inventor. His scientific attainments have been recognized by the conferring of numerous honors. In 1868 he was made a Fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences; in 1871 Doctor of philosophy by Bowdoin college; in 1874 lecturer to Harvard university; in 1876 Fellow of the National academy of science, and vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science, and in 1885 president of the last-named association. His published works include "Japanese Homes and their Surroundings" and "Ancient Methods of Arrow Release."

PACKARD, Alpheus Spring, pupil of Louis Agassiz, was born at Brunswick, Me., Feb. 19, 1839, the son of Alpheus Spring Packard, the eminent professor of Latin and Greek, who for sixty years was a member of the faculty of Bowdoin college. In 1861 young Alpheus received his bachelor's degree at Bowdoin, and in the spring of the same year was appointed entomologist on the corps of the Maine geological survey. His "How to Observe and Collect Insects" attracted the attention of Agassiz, and Packard was sent for, and for three years studied natural history at Cambridge, and was for a time Agassiz's private assistant. At this time his essay on the "Army Worm," the first of his scientific articles, afterward so numerous, was written. He studied medicine and zoölogy at the same time, and in 1864 received his M.D. He served ten months in the civil war, and in 1865 returned to Boston and accepted a position as librarian and custodian at the Boston society of natural history. In 1866 he was called to a professorship in the Essex institute, Salem, Mass., and later to a chair in the Peabody academy of science, which he had aided in founding, and was one of its curators. He resigned the chair at Peabody academy in 1878 to accept the chair of zoölogy and geology in Brown university. He founded a summer school of biology in Salem, and was one of the instructors in Agassiz's science school at Penikese in 1873–74. The establishment, at this time, of the "American Naturalist" was largely due to his efforts. He was its editor-in-chief. He continued in Salem for eleven years, during which time he lectured at the Massachusetts agricultural college and at Bowdoin, besides having charge of the entomology of the U. S. geological and geographical survey under Hayden. In 1871–72–73 he was state entomologist of Massachusetts, and a member of the U. S. entomological commission during its existence, contributing largely to the three volumes of its reports. He was a prominent advocate of the evolution theory, accepting the views both of Lamarck and Darwin, but not to the exclusion of either. His modified theory of evolution has received the support of some of the best naturalists of Europe, and a large following in this country. In 1874 he was appointed assistant on the Kentucky geological survey. In 1875–76 he was assistant zoölogist on the U. S. geological and geographical survey of the territories. His published writings are very numerous, and a bibliography of about 400 titles, published by him, has been compiled by Samuel Henshaw. He is a member of many scientific societies both at home and abroad. At the Zoölogical congress, held in Paris in 1889, he was one of eight honorary presidents; was also honorary president of the section of zoölogy of the French association for the advancement of science. The British association for the advancement of science elected him corresponding member in 1890.

PUTNAM, Frederick Ward, pupil of Louis Agassiz, was born at Salem, Mass., Apr. 16, 1839. He is a lineal descendant of John Putnam, who emigrated from England in 1634, and a large number of prominent families are included in his ancestry, among them the Fiskes, Palfreys, Hathornes, etc. His mother's family, the Appletons, were of equally celebrated antecedents. The great majority of the male members of the family were graduated from Harvard, and some figured conspicuously at Salem during the witchcraft period. The subject of this sketch was always fond of natural history, which taste his parents cultivated and fostered in every possible way, and which was also furthered by having access to a large zoölogical museum, which was in the town. The commencement of his active scientific career dates from his election to a membership in the Essex Institute, 1855. In 1856 he was made curator of ornithology, and cabinet keeper. For thirty years he continuously held important offices in this institution, and in 1871 was elected vice-president. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Boston Society of Natural History, and in 1880 was nominated vice-president of the society. In 1856 he entered Lawrence Scientific school as a special pupil,

under Agassiz. In a few weeks the professor appointed him assistant at the Museum of comparative zoölogy in charge of the collection of fishes. He retained this position until 1864, when he removed to Salem to assume charge of the museum of the Essex Institute, and this same year he was married. In 1856 he became a member of the American association for the advancement of science, and while Prof. Lovering was abroad in 1869, he served in his place as permanent secretary, and at the same time was also local secretary of the Salem meetings. On the resignation of Prof. Lovering, he was elected to fill his place, and subsequently re-elected three times, holding the office for thirteen years consecutively. At the time of his election, the membership barely reached 500, and to his personal influence is largely due the increase in membership, which in a period of thirteen years was augmented to 2,000. He was director of the Museum of the Peabody academy of science. In 1874 he filled the position of instructor in the School of natural history, Penikese Island, and also had charge of the School of mines of Alexander Agassiz. The same year he was appointed assistant on the geological survey of Kentucky, where he spent several months in the exploration of caves. Salt and Saunder's caves were discovered at this time, and much of archæological import disclosed. He also obtained important zoölogical results from these various caves, reports of which were published by him in conjunction with A. S. Packard, Jr. In 1874 he resumed temporary charge of the collections of the Peabody museum of American archæology and ethnology, Cambridge, Mass., and in accordance with the object of George Peabody's trust, was appointed professor of American archæology and ethnology at Harvard, and in 1875 was appointed curator of the museum. From 1876–78, he was assistant in the Museum of comparative zoölogy in charge of the collection of fishes, and in 1876 he was appointed by the engineer department of the United States, to report upon and take charge of the archæological collections gathered by the attachés of the geological survey west of the hundredth meridian. In the preparation of this work, Vol. VI. of the quarto publications of the survey by the eminent specialists, his masterly hand is evident throughout, and his article on perforated stones is one of the most thorough and valuable contributions to prehistoric archæology by an American writer. From 1858-86 he was made a correspondent of twenty-seven learned societies in America, and five in Europe. He is a member of the National academy of sciences, was awarded the degree of A.M. by Williams college, 1868, and has given many and valuable contributions to scientific literature, and also to archæological literature, among them a catalogue of the birds of Essex county, Mass.; "Proceedings of the Essex county Institute;" "An Indian Grave and its Contents on Winter Island," and a vast number of miscellaneous papers, besides his onerous duties as editor of the "Proceedings of the Essex Institute," "The Annual Reports of the Trustees of the Peabody Academy of Science," and of the "Annual Volumes of the American association for the advancement of science." He was also one of the original editors of "The American Naturalist." His knowledge of natural history in general is only equaled by his archæological knowledge, and he worthily wears the mantle of his predecessor, the late Jeffries Wyman.

HAYNE, Robert Young, statesman, was born in Colleton District (St. Paul's parish), S. C., Nov. 10, 1791. He was a grand-nephew of Col. Isaac Hayne, the revolutionary patriot, executed at Charleston, S. C., by the English Lord Rawdon's orders, Aug. 4, 1781. With but a limited education, acquired in Charleston, he studied law with Langdon Cheves, was admitted to the bar in 1812, and when Mr. Cheves was chosen to the U. S. congress, Mr. Hayne succeeded to his large practice. During the war of 1812 he served in the 3d South Carolina regiment. In October, 1814, he was chosen to the state legislature, and distinguished himself as a debater. In 1818 he became its speaker, and shortly after attorney-general of the state (1818–22), and entered the U. S. senate from his native state in 1823. In the tariff discussions which arose in that body, he was the uncompromising opponent of any policy of protection to American industry, and, as chairman of the standing committee on naval affairs, is also declared to have manifested abilities of a high order. In one of his speeches against a tariff (1824) he laid down the doctrine that the U. S. congress had no constitutional power to impose duties on imports for the protection of domestic manufactures. In another speech he was the first, at least in congress, to declare and defend the doctrine that under the federal compact between the states, any state had the right to arrest the operation of a law which she considered unconstitutional. This ground was taken by Senator Hayne in addressing the senate (1832) upon a resolution offered by Henry Clay, which declared the expediency of repealing at once the U. S. duty on any and all imported articles which did not come into competition with American manufactures, Hayne submitting an amendment that all existing duties should be so reduced as simply to afford the revenue necessary to defray the actual expenses of the government. The amendment was defeated and Mr. Clay's resolution was adopted. This led, by its connections, to the famous debate in the senate between Mr. Hayne and Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, Senator S. A. Foot of Connecticut having offered a resolution concerning the sale of the public lands, which was its immediate occasion. The ground traversed included alike the principles of the constitution, the authority of the general government, and the rights of the separate states, and when the debate ended, Mr. Hayne's career in the senate had practically closed. His course had, however, rendered him exceedingly popular at home, and he was a member of the convention convoked by the South Carolina legislature (Nov. 24, 1832) for the purpose of reviewing the obnoxious tariff acts of congress. The celebrated ordinance of nullification, the result of their labors, was reported to that body by Mr. Hayne, as chairman of the committee to whom the subject had been referred. The next month he was chosen governor of the state, resigning his seat in the senate of the United States. President Andrew Jackson issued his proclamation denouncing the proceedings in South Carolina; but Gov. Hayne stood firm, and South Carolina prepared for armed resistance, after a counter-proclamation had been issued by her executive. A compromise act, passed by congress, finally adjusted the revenue, and lowered the import duties on certain articles of necessity and convenience. Then another South Carolina state convention repealed the ordinance of secession, Gov. Hayne presiding over its deliberations. In 1834 he was elected mayor of Charleston, S. C. He published papers in the 'Southern Review" on the improvement of the U. S. navy, and in vindication of his grandfather, Col. Isaac Hayne. He died at Asheville, N. C., Sept. 24, 1839.

FULTON, Robert, civil engineer, was born at Little Britain, Pa., in 1765. His father and mother were of Irish origin. When he was three years of age his father died, and he was obliged in his early years to depend upon his own exertions for subsistence. His tastes inclining in that direction, he cultivated the art of drawing in the hope of qualifying himself for the profession of a painter. Benjamin West, with advantages of education and connection little superior to his own, had raised himself to the first rank, not only among the painters of England, but of the civilized world. At the age of seventeen he went to Philadelphia to practice as a painter of portraits and landscapes, and was successful enough to support himself and lay up a small amount of money. His first savings were devoted to the comfort of his widowed mother, and when his twenty-first year arrived he had, by economy and perseverance, acquired funds with which he purchased a small farm in Washington county, Pa. Shortly after locating her upon it, he formed acquaintances who, appreciating his promise as an artist, advised him to go to England and visit Mr. West. This he did and was at once invited to become an inmate of his house, where he remained, as guest and pupil, for several years. When he left it, it was with introductions to stewards and to agents for members of the English nobility who had the finest picture galleries in the kingdom. He copied pictures at Powderham Castle in the county of Devon, the chief seat of the Courtenay family. He was thus for two years in the vicinity of Exeter. Among the useful acquaintances which he here made, were the Duke of Bridgewater and Earl Stanhope, the former the father of the vast system of inland navigation, which spreads its ramifications over every accessible part of England. At his suggestion it was, that Fulton abandoned the profession of painting, and entered upon that of a civil engineer, filling at first, and naturally, a subordinate station. His entry upon this calling was also due to advice from the earl of Stanhope. This gentleman had already entertained the hope of being able to apply the steam engine to navigation, his plan involving the use of a peculiar apparatus modeled after the foot of an aquatic fowl. Fulton suggested to the earl in writing, certain objections to this, and brought forward, as well, the very ideas which were afterward successfully worked out upon the Hudson river in New York. The date of Fulton's letter to the earl was 1793, immediately after he had located at Birmingham. It was here that Fulton was brought into communication with James Watt (*clarum et venerabile nomen*), who had just succeeded in giving to his steam engine the form which fitted it for universal application as a prime mover. Subsequently Fulton is found in co-operation with Watt, actually superintending the construction of an engine in a place where no aid was to be obtained. During his residence in Birmingham he patented several inventions, and issued several books. In a work on inland navigation, published in 1796, he embodied a plan for the use of an inclined plane in raising and lowering canal boats, which he had patented in 1793. It is said that this displayed a high degree of originality, ingenuity, and talent, although inapplicable to any useful purpose. Sharing in the hostility to Great Britain which was felt by his fellow-countrymen in consequence of her high-handed aggressions upon American ocean commerce in the opening year of this century, his thoughts were next turned to the production of an implement by which her vessels of war might be destroyed, and to the instrument which he made he gave the name of "torpedo." It was an oval copper case, charged with gunpowder. To this he proposed to attach a lock regulated by clock-work, which at any required time might cause the lock to spring and the charge to be fired. To secure the adoption of this instrument he first solicited the patronage of the government of France, and when he was dismissed by Napoleon, applied to the English government. But nothing came of these endeavors. He also transmitted a copy of his work on inland navigation to George Washington, then president of the United States. Fulton returned to France and continued experimenting with his torpedo boat, but the time was ripe for his life work—the application of steam to navigation. In the contest which went forward at one time, in respect to the validity of Fulton's claim to priority in this discovery, or rather in the application of the steam engine to these purposes, it is pretty clear to an investigator that the only competitor who could have been brought forward with a shadow of plausibility among Europeans, was James Watt himself. But although Watt may have conceived the idea, he had laid it aside as unlikely to be of any practical value. Numerous Americans have also sought to contest the palm with Fulton in this great matter, but on the whole without success. Among these, John Fitch and James Rumsey were indeed authors of plans, which, if their engines had not been capable of further improvement, might have had a partial and limited success. When the improvement of the steam engine by Watt became familiarly known, the first person, moreover, who entered upon inquiry as to the proper mode of applying it in navigation, was John Stevens of Hoboken, N. J., who began his researches in 1791. After nine years' study he became the associate of Chancellor Robert R. Livingston and Nicholas Roosevelt, and among the persons whom they employed was the celebrated European engineer, Brunel. But they, too, were unsuccessful, and only secured exclusive privileges on the waters of the state of New York, which grant of power was given them without any difficulty, it being believed that their scheme was

little short of madness. In 1801 Livingston became U. S. ambassador to France, and on his arrival out, found Fulton domiciled with Joel Barlow. Fulton forthwith communicated to him the scheme which he had laid before Earl Stanhope in 1793, and Livingston offered to provide the funds necessary for new experiments, and to enter into a contract for Fulton's aid in introducing the new method of travel into the United States, provided the experiments were successful. The experiments were made at Plombieres, a French watering place, in 1802. It

had occurred to Fulton to make his wheels with a set of paddles revolving upon an endless chain, extending from the stern to the stem of his boat. And in this conception he had the germ of the steamer of to-day. In 1803 he made a working model of his intended boat, which he deposited with a commission of French *savans*. At the same time he began to build a vessel sixty-six feet long and eight feet wide to which an engine was adapted, and the trials with it were so satisfactory as to leave little doubt of final success. Measures were immediately taken to construct a steamboat on a large scale in the United States, and as the proper engine could not be gotten from the workshops of that country, or of France, an order for one was lodged with Watt & Boulton of England, without specifying the object to which it was to be applied, sketches, etc., being furnished by Fulton; and the engine so constructed was the type of many of those now used in the steam navigation of both Europe and America. Livingston, with full faith in the enterprise in hand, now (1803) secured again from the New York state legislature an exclusive privilege of navigating the waters of that state by steam, that formerly obtained having expired. It was granted without opposition, the only condition made being that a vessel should be propelled by steam at the rate of four miles an hour within a prescribed space of time. It is to be said here that the procurement of this privilege from a state, rather than from the general government of the United States, proved, in the long run, a fruitful source of trouble to Livingston and Fulton, and reduced the family of the latter to penury. About this time he revisited England, at the request of Earl Stanhope, and treated with the British government for the adoption of his torpedo, but when the officials endeavored to exact a pledge that the invention should be communicated to no other nation, he refused to agree to the demand. The engine from Watt & Boulton reached New York in 1806, and the vessel to receive it was finished and fitted with her machinery in August, 1807. On Aug. 11, 1807, the "Clermont," for so she was ultimately named, made the first passage by steam from New York city to Albany, in thirty-two hours, a distance of rather less than 150 miles. The passage by sloops between the two cities, up to this time, had always taken, on the average, about four days. The public at once crowded the new vessel, and regular trips were made at stated times until the end of the season. The "Clermont" was remodeled and rebuilt in the winter of 1807–8, with such accommodations for passengers as, in convenience, and even in splendor, had not before been approached in vessels intended for the transportation of travelers. She began her trips for her second season in April, 1808. A boiler which Livingston had insisted on using proved, however, to be unfitted for its work, and trips were suspended until June, when with a boiler of Fulton's construction, which did its work, they were resumed. A new feature was introduced with the new means of locomotion. Fulton started his boat on time, precisely. It was an innovation, but it was persevered in, and was finally much approved. Local jealousies were now excited, and some citizens of Albany attempted to construct two other steamboats, but without accomplishing their purpose. Foiled in this, they sought to test the constitutionality of the exclusive grant for navigation which had been made to Livingston and Fulton. The courts of the state sustained the grant, but their proceedings and the building of other boats brought Fulton heavily in debt.

In the spring of 1808 he was married to Harriet, daughter of Walter Livingston. In the further prosecution of the navigation of the Hudson river, Livingston and Fulton were opposed by parties who sought to deprive the latter of the honor of his great invention, in favor of John Fitch of New York, but the sum of their success was merely his constant annoyance in business as well as in a due care for his scientific reputation, and his claims to priority of achievement in steam navigation are now ordinarily conceded throughout this country and in Europe. He devised in the closing years of his life a system of ferriages between New York and adjacent riverbanks, the first of which was established from New York to Brooklyn, L. I. Before he died the steamboats on the Hudson had been increased to five. At the time of his death he was engaged in the construction of an improved form of a sub-marine vessel which he had employed in France. The construction of a vessel of war, to be propelled by steam, had just previously occupied his energies. Fulton's life was written by Cadwallader C. Colden (N. Y., 1817), and by James Renwick, the latter in Sparks's "American Biography." He died in New York city Feb. 24, 1815.

BARROWS, Charles Clifford, physician, was born in Jackson, Miss., June 5, 1857. He is descended from John and Ann Barrows (or Barrowe), who came from Yarmouth, Eng., in the ship Mary Ann, and settled in Salem, Mass., in 1637. John Barrows was a descendant of Thomas Barrows, master of the rolls, London, 1483, and of Richard, whose bronze tablet is in the church at Winthrop, Eng. (1605), and also of Henry the Martyr (1592). George Barrows, grandson of John and Ann, for services to the Massachusetts colony, was granted a tract of land at Carver, Mass., and upon this land some of his descendants still live. Dr. Barrows's paternal great-grandfather, Capt. David Nye, was a member of the great and general court of Massachusetts, and commanded a company in the "Massachusetts Line" during the war of the revolution, being distinguished for his valor at the battle of Fair Haven, Sept. 17, 1778, in which the British were defeated. Dr. Barrows was graduated in arts and medicine from the University of Virginia in 1879, and from the University of New York in 1880. He served as house physician in Bellevue hospital for eighteen months, and joined the U. S. army as assistant surgeon, with rank of first lieutenant, serving for five years in the Indian campaigns of the West against the Apaches under Gen. Crook, and was with the detachment that captured the famous Geronimo. He was medical officer on Gen. Crook's staff. He came East, and had charge of 500 Indians, prisoners of war, a part of Geronimo's band, at Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla., Geronimo having been sent to Fort Pickens. He resigned in 1887, and soon after commenced practice in New York as an associate of Dr. William M. Polk, a son of the famous bishop and general, Leonidas Polk, his specialty being gynecology and obstetrics. Dr. Barrows, besides attending to a large private practice, is assistant obstetric physician and gynecologist to Bellevue hospital, Fellow of the New York Academy of medicine, Fellow of the Obstetrical society, member of the Clinical society and of the society of the Sons of the Revolution, member of the County medical society and of the Alumni association of Bellevue hospital.

BERGH, Henry, philanthropist and founder of the American society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, was born in New York city in 1823, of German ancestry. His father, Christian Bergh, was a shipbuilder, and for many years in the service of the government. He died in 1843, leaving three children, amply provided for. Henry entered Columbia college, but before his course was finished, determined on an extended foreign tour, and spent five years in Europe. In 1862 he became secretary of legation to Russia, and afterward acting vice-consul. The severity of the climate obliged him to resign his position, and he again devoted his means and leisure to travel, seeking more temperate regions both in Europe and the East. Cruelties to animals, witnessed by him in his travels, and especially during his residence at St. Petersburg, first suggested his philanthropic mission on behalf of the dumb brute. He visited England, and sought the acquaintance and assistance of Lord Harrowby, at that time president of the Royal society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. On his return to the United States he determined on devoting the remainder of his life to the interests of the dumb creation, and on his labors in behalf of that part of created life obliged to yield to man's superior rule, rests his honored reputation. He was alone, but in the face of indifference, and combated by opposition and ridicule, he began the organization of the society which has since been recognized as one of the most beneficent movements of the age. He devoted his talents as a speaker and a lecturer to the cause he had espoused, and as a worker, whether in the street, defending from inhuman treatment; the court-room, invoking the aid of the law; or before the legislature, seeking legal enactments, he stood without an equal. An act of incorporation was secured Apr. 10, 1866, in the legislature of New York, and Mr. Bergh became the first president of the new society. The association began its work of development, and in a few months was in a flourishing condition financially, its first valuable property being received from Mr. and Mrs. Bergh. Branches of the society were established and exist in every part of the United States and Canada. In many cities its officers are constituted special policemen, with authority to arrest any person found practicing cruelty of any kind toward any member of the brute creation. Every moral agency — social, legislative and personal — is employed; points of vital concern to health as well as to humanity are touched; the transportation of cattle, the purity of milk, the times and manner of slaughtering, the care of horses and other beasts of burden, the abolition of live birds from shooting-matches, the breaking up of cock-fights and dog-fights. By an ingenious invention Mr. Bergh substituted an artificial for a live pigeon as a mark for the sportsman's gun. It is a thin, hollow disc of clay sprung from a trap, and in its passage through the air imitates the flight of a bird. In 1871 Louis Bonard, a Parisian, and a typical miser, who occupied, in squalor and wretchedness, an obscure room, sent for Mr. Bergh. The old man made his will, when it was revealed that he had property to the value of $150,000, all of which was devised to Mr. Bergh's society. A shabby and dusty trunk was filled with gold and silver watches in alternate layers, together with a large quantity of jewelry and diamonds. This singular bequest enabled the society to greatly enlarge its work. During 1873 Mr. Bergh made a lecturing tour through the west, spoke before the Evangelical alliance and Episcopal convention, and was the means of having a new canon confirmed, giving clergymen of the Episcopal church authority to preach a sermon at least once a year on cruelty and mercy to animals. Mr. Bergh received no salary. His private income being ample for his needs, he gave his whole time and energies to the work of "speaking for those who could not speak for themselves." His work did not stop in caring for dumb beasts; in 1874 he rescued a little girl from inhuman treatment, and the act led to the founding of a Society for the prevention of cruelty to children. As an author, Mr. Bergh wrote several plays, and published "The Streets of New York," a volume of tales and sketches; "The Portentous Telegram," "The Ocean Paragon," and "Married Off." He died in New York city March 12, 1888.

RINGLER, Frederick A., typographer, was born at Friedewald, a small village in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, in 1852, and attended until fourteen years of age the schools of his native place. In 1866, in company with an elder brother, he came to America, and settled in Chicago, where he attended college until sixteen years of age. Looking about him for a vocation he, from 1868–71, studied the art of electrotyping and stereotyping with Alexander Zeese, who had a large establishment of this kind on Dearborn street, Chicago. The great fire in Chicago occurring at this time sent young Ringler to New York city, where, in 1872, he secured the position of superintendent with Hurst & Crum, who had recognized great ability in his productions. In fact, his exceptional knowledge soon became so apparent that after the lapse of six months he was made a junior member of the firm. He conducted this business with increasing success until 1878, the style of the firm being Crum & Ringler. In that year he bought out the interests of his two former partners, changed the firm name to F. A. Ringler & Co., and by industry, energy, diligence and circumspection, made the business the largest of its kind in America, over 200 men being employed in his establishment. His productions have been awarded the first prize wherever they have been exhibited, so that Mr. Ringler is in possession of eight first-class medals, granted in recognition of his achievements. His native talent for the fine arts, and his unusual technical and practical knowledge have combined to open to him fields before unknown to the profession; these he has cultivated with favorable results. His introduction of the galvano-plastic process, which it was formerly supposed could not be used in this line of work, is worthy of mention, inasmuch as it has produced a thousand and one artistic articles for home decoration, which are offered at a price enabling even the poorer classes to possess them. Particularly worthy of mention is the fact that the establishment of Mr. Ringler is the only one in America which plates with steel, thus obtaining an unusually

hard surface, and enabling many thousand impressions to be taken therefrom without a renewal of the plate. The important position which Mr. Ringler occupies in relation to the book trade is apparent from the large number of illustrated works which have been printed from his plates. Among them are: "Masterpieces of German Art," "Masterpieces of Italian Art," "Women and French Art," and "American Art." Newspaper readers have wondered, no doubt, how it is possible for the daily press to illustrate facts which are not twelve hours old; the evening journal frequently pictures an event which happened as late as noon. Since 1884 this has been accomplished through the restoration of *clichés* by a lightning process. By combining photography with the galvano-plastic art, Mr. Ringler is able to deliver such *clichés* to the newspapers in three hours. That he has aimed at technical advancement is further testified by his many typographical productions, among which may be mentioned: "The Naval History of the United States;" "The Great Conspiracy," by Gen. Logan; "Charles Dickens's Works" (illustrated); "Robert Burns's Works;" "Shakespeare's Works" (illustrated); "Tennyson's Poems;" "Lord Byron's Works;" "Dante's Inferno" (illustrated); "Milton's Paradise Lost" (Illustrated); "The Ancient Mariner" (illustrated); "Sword and Scymetar" (illustrated); "The Ante-Nicene Fathers;" "Pilgrim's Progress," and "Zahner's English-German and German-English Dictionary." In German social circles Mr. Ringler holds an important and highly respected position in New York city. He has been for a number of years president of the New York "Sängerrunde," a society which celebrated its forty-third anniversary, which takes the lead in all German enterprises, and which preserves the observance of German festivals. Mr. Max Mansfield very fittingly said in the New York "Figaro," referring to Mr. Ringler: "It is no secret that the 'Sängerrunde' owes its acknowledged prominent position to the energetic initiative and the true German spirit of its president." Mr. Ringler is also president of the Centennial bowling club, and is a member of the German Liederkranz, the German association, the German hospital, etc. His business versatility is evidenced by the successful manner in which, since the death of his brother George, the well-known head of the George Ringler & Co. brewing concern, he has conducted the business in his stead. His elasticity and energy are so pronounced that he does not allow the duties of one business to interfere with the other. The best evidence that he fills both positions with equal faithfulness, equal energy and equal success, is to be found in the fact that both establishments are flourishing. In fact, since the entrance of F. A. Ringler as an active member of the brewing company, the company has increased its business twenty-five per cent. yearly. A genuine German spirit, a joyous love of life, a fondness for work, liberal views, energy and business ability, are the ingredients which form the character of this man and have made him what he is.

LYNCH, John Roy, fourth auditor of the treasury, was born in Concordia Parish, La., Sept. 10, 1847. He was deprived of the advantages of an early education by the death of his father. He lived alternately in Louisiana and Mississippi until 1863; since then he has resided permanently at Natchez, Miss. While engaged in the business of photography there he attended evening school, and thus laid the foundation for a good English education, which, through his energy and ambition, he determined to acquire. In 1869 Gen. Ames, military governor of Mississippi, appointed him justice of the peace. In November of the same year he was elected a member of the state legislature, and was re-elected in 1871. He displayed fine ability as a legislator, and showed a careful knowledge of parliamentary law during his first session. Upon the organization of the house of representatives in 1872 he was chosen speaker. When the session closed in 1873 he was presented a handsome gold watch and chain, a gift from the members of the house, of both parties and races, in acknowledgment of the able manner in which he presided. Mr. Lynch was elected to congress from the sixth district of Mississippi in 1872, defeating Judge Hiram Cassidy by a majority of 5,000 votes. The election that should have been held in 1874 was, by act of legislature, postponed twelve months. Even though the party to which Mr. Lynch belonged had sustained serious reverses throughout the country, especially in Mississippi, he was re-elected, defeating Frederick Seale. In 1876 he was the candidate of his party in what was called the "Shoe-string" district, against Gen. J. R. Chalmers, who was declared elected. He ran against Gen. Chalmers again in 1880. Although the election officers returned him as defeated, he made a successful contest for the seat. In this case he prepared one of the briefs, which his attorneys, Shellabarger & Wilson, declared the leading brief in the case. At the conclusion of the argument before the committee he was complimented by Casey Young, the leading counsel on the other side, for the legal knowledge he displayed. In congress he took an active part in debate. His speeches which attracted most attention were those in defence of his right to a seat in the forty-seventh congress; a legal argument in support of the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill; an argument against the passage of the Electoral count bill, and a reply to Mr. Lamar on the Southern situation. Mr. Lynch was a delegate to the national republican convention at Philadelphia in 1872, and at Chicago in 1884 and in 1888; he was a member of the committee on platform and resolutions in 1872. At the convention of 1884 he was made temporary chairman. When the plan to reduce the representation from the Southern states in future conventions, on account of the suppression of the republican vote in those states, was under consideration he made an earnest and effective speech in opposition to its adoption, at the conclusion of which the proposition was withdrawn. He made a speech seconding the nomination of President Arthur, and was a member of the committee to officially notify Mr. Blaine of his nomination. At the convention of 1888 he was a member of the committee on platform and resolutions, and of the sub-committee that prepared the platform. He made a speech favoring the nomination of Judge Gresham for the presidency, and in favor of the adoption of the resolution making the nomination of Gen. Harrison unanimous. During the administration of President Cleveland Mr. Lynch retired to his plantation in Adams county, Miss. He has been a speaker in behalf of the republican party in every presidential campaign since 1868. He was a member of the national republican committee from 1884 to 1888, and chairman of the republican executive committee of Mississippi from 1881 to 1889. In May, 1889, President Harrison appointed him fourth auditor of the treasury, to succeed C. M. Shelley, of Alabama.

WILLIS, Nathaniel Parker, poet and journalist, was born in Portland, Me., Jan. 20, 1806. His father and grandfather were journalists, and during the revolutionary war his grandfather published in Boston, Mass., a whig newspaper, called the "Independent Chronicle." He subsequently removed to the West, and edited a number of journals in different places. Willis's father, born in Boston in 1780, assisted his grandfather in newspaper work, acting as a practical printer, a trade at which N. P. Willis himself served a year's apprenticeship. In 1816 the Boston "Recorder," now the "Congregationalist and Boston Recorder," was established by his father, who also founded the "Youth's Companion" in 1827. The family removed from Portland to Boston when Willis was but six years old, and his birthplace seems to have had but little room in his memory. His home life was that of the usual Puritan family, although unusually rich in domestic affection. His father was for twenty years a deacon in Park street church (Congregational), otherwise known as "Brimstone Corner." His mother, Hannah Parker, was born at Holliston, Mass., in 1778, and for her Willis cherished an unusually deep and devoted affection; from her he inherited his emotional and bright nature, for he himself said, "My veins are teeming with the quicksilver spirit my mother gave me." There were nine of the Willis children, Nathaniel being the second, and a sister, Sarah Payson, better known as "Fanny Fern," gained considerable reputation as a successful writer of children's stories. Richard Storrs Willis, his youngest brother, is known as poet and musical composer. Willis attended the Boston Latin school, and fitted for Yale at Andover academy, from which college he was graduated in 1827. It has justly been said that "college life left a more enduring impress upon Willis than upon almost any other American writer." During his college course he contributed verses to the "Recorder," the "Youth's Companion," the "New York Review and Athenæum Magazine" (Bryant's new magazine), Goodrich's "Token," and many other periodicals. It was at this time that his scriptural poems began to appear in the poet's corner in the Boston "Recorder," under the name of "Roy." These were greatly admired, and have done more than any of his other writings to make his memory lasting. His literary success gave him the *entrée* to the best society in New Haven, and his natural social gifts soon made him a general favorite. Willis was something of a dandy, besides being a great admirer of pretty women, and devoted himself more largely to society life in that city than to college affairs. In after years he found the background for many of his best stories in this early social experience. After graduation he naturally adopted the profession of letters, for which he was eminently fitted. He went first to Boston, and shortly after entered into an editorial engagement with Samuel G. Goodrich, "Peter Parley," who published the "Legendary," and the "Token," two illustrated annuals. Goodrich had already published Willis's "Sketches" in 1827, and had said of him that, "before he was twenty-five he was more read than any other poet of his time." In 1829 Willis started the "American Monthly Magazine," which lived for two years and a half, and was then merged into the New York "Mirror," with N. P. Willis, George P. Morris, and Theodore S. Fay as editors. This journal was devoted to literature, the fine arts and society. In 1831 Willis went abroad as foreign correspondent for the paper, under agreement to write weekly letters at $10 a letter. The result of this European trip was most fortunate, as far as his literary success was concerned, for it furnished him with the stimulus and supply upon which he was always most dependent. Having many letters of introduction, he had the fortune to meet notable and desirable people in a familiar and cordial way, which resulted in his being formally attached to the embassy of William C. Rives, then U. S. minister to the court of France. This gaves Willis the *entrée* to the court circle of whatever country he visited and was of the greatest service to him. He traveled through Europe and Asia Minor, and his "Pencilings by the Way," as he aptly called them, were fully recorded in the "Mirror," and were very popular in America, partly owing to the fact that at that time Europe was much further off than it is to-day. In London he became a sort of social lion, and there, as well as during his entire life, was noted as a man of elegant manners and extreme fashion in dress. His descriptions of "dinners, balls, soirées, garden-parties and the opera" were largely read. In 1837 he married Mary Stace, daughter of Gen. William Stace, who was the Royal Ordnance Storekeeper at Woolwich Arsenal, and soon after they sailed for America. While in England Willis contributed to "Blackwood's" and other magazines, besides publishing "Melanie" and other poems. When he essayed narrative or didactic poetry he failed, but his lyrical poems are graceful and sweet. He was severely criticised for abusing the hospitality of his friends in making merchandise of the private conversations and opinions he had heard, and much unpleasantness resulted from this indiscretion. The "Slingsby Papers; or, Inklings of Adventure," which he published in 1836, were very clever. Willis and his wife, in 1837, made their home at "Glenmary," near Owego, N. Y., and the "Letters from under a Bridge," which were written at this time, are considered his best work. After this, he wrote a number of plays, which met with some success. In 1839 Willis visited England on business, where he met Thackeray and engaged him as a contributor to the "Corsair," a weekly journal in which he was interested at that time. In 1840, on his return to America, he found a ready market for his writings, being at this time "beyond a doubt the most popular, the best paid, and in every way the most successful magazinist that America had yet seen." He commanded the sympathy of his readers more than any other periodical writer of his day, yet it has been truly said of him that "his genius, such as it was, was frankly external." In 1844, after the death of his wife, he again sailed for England in search of change and health, where he did some traveling and a good deal of writing. In 1846, while abroad, he married Cornelia Grinnell, the niece and adopted daughter of Joseph Grinnell, congressman from New Bedford, Mass. On their return to America they made their home at "Idlewild," near Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. Willis still kept up his connection with the "Mirror," which he and Morris under various names had managed for over twenty years. The name it then bore was the "Home Journal," and it is at the present time a successful paper. For some ten years Willis was a well-known figure in New York, where he was much sought after. His unfortunate connection with the famous Forrest divorce suit, and his reputed admiration for the fair sex, gave color to the report that he was something of a profligate, but there was not the slightest proof of such an accusation. His health failing during these years he took a southern trip, writing continually for his paper. In 1861, at the outbreak of the

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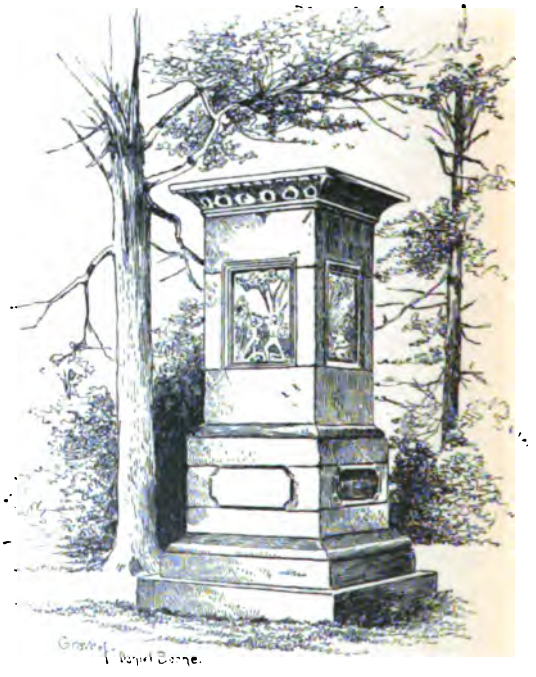
civil war, he went to Washington as its war correspondent. A large number of subscribers to the "Home Journal" fell off after the war, so that Willis found himself much straitened, and his last years were something of a financial struggle. The best estimate of Willis is to be found in Lowell's "Fable for Critics." It has been said of him by his kinsman, the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, "he will be remembered as a man eminently human, with almost unique endowments; devoting rare powers to insignificant purposes, and curiously illustrating the fine irony of nature, by which she often lavishes one of her choice productions on comparatively inferior ends." He died at "Idlewild," near Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, Jan. 20, 1867, on his sixty-first birthday, and was buried at Mt. Auburn, near Boston, Mass. Among his pall-bearers were Longfellow, Lowell and Holmes.

DICKINSON, Anna Elizabeth, lecturer and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 28, 1842, daughter of John Dickinson, a merchant of that city, and an active abolitionist. She was of Quaker descent, and brought up in the faith of the orthodox Friends. She was a restless child and impatient of restraint, and early developed a keen love of justice, fostered and confirmed by listening to the recitals of the horrors of slavery in the anti-slavery offices of that city. She was educated in the Friends' schools, and industriously assisted her mother in the support of the family. She was passionately fond of oratory, and she scrubbed the sidewalk to obtain the price of admission to hear Wendell Phillips deliver "The Lost Arts." She made her first public speech in January, 1860, at a meeting of Progressive Friends, when the question of "Woman's Rights and Wrongs" was discussed. She spoke with a power and eloquence which secured this unknown girl faithful friends and advisers. In April, 1860, she lectured in New Jersey on "Woman's Work." Teaching and public speaking occupied her time, and she maintained the right of the slave to resist oppression as "obedience to God." In the fall of 1861 she obtained employment in the U. S. mint, but though she performed her duties with fidelity she was dismissed from the service on account of a speech made at Westchester, in which she attributed the defeat at Ball's Bluff to Gen. McClellan's treason. She then entered upon her lecture career, speaking on the political aspects of war, the causes of revolution, and the true basis of government. Her views were daring and popular, and her services were at once made useful in party politics. She delivered in Theodore Parker's pulpit in Boston, through Mr. Garrison's influence, an address on the "National Crisis," when Wendell Phillips said that "She was the young elephant sent forward to try the bridges to see if they were safe for the older ones to cross." The next summer she continued her hospital work, and from close study of the soldiers—their lives, experiences and beliefs—gathered the materials for the lecture on "Hospital Life," which was the turning point in her affairs. She delivered this lecture in the fall of 1862, at Concord, N. H., with such success, that she was invited by the Republican state committee to canvass the state. One district alone refused to receive her, and that was the only one lost, and by a large majority. The republican party of Connecticut then invited her to help them turn the gubernatorial tide of war, which was heavily against them. Democrats as well as republicans crowded the meeting, and the enthusiasm excited by her youth and eloquence contributed to the desired result. The state was saved by a few hundred votes, and substantial acknowledgment was made to Miss Dickinson for her "lawyer-like comprehension of the case, her earnestness, enthusiasm and personal magnetism. She spoke next in New York and Philadelphia, by invitation of the "Union leagues," winning always respect and devotion, and took a vigorous part in the movement to enlist colored troops in Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1863 she was employed by the state committee to canvass the mining districts, which were then in a very unsettled and unsafe condition from recent draft riots. In January, 1867, she was invited by Sumner, Wilson, Stevens and others, who wished to confirm their appreciation of her campaign services, to speak in Washington. She lectured in the hall of the house of representatives, and it was considered a splendid personal triumph. Her reputation was then established, and for several years she devoted herself to lecturing, until in 1876, when she appeared on the stage, making her *début* in a play of her own, "A Crown of Thorns." She afterward acted in some of Shakespeare's tragedies, but received slight encouragement. She has written two other dramas, "Aurelian" and "An American Girl," which was successfully played by Fanny Davenport. She has also published three books, "A Paying Investment," "A Ragged Register of People, Places and Opinions," and a novel, "What Answer?" Finally she gave up the profession and returned to the lecture platform, writing occasionally for the current periodicals.

McKESSON, John, business man, was born in New York city Feb. 22, 1807. His ancestors were of the Scotch family of Campbells, and some of them served with distinction under the Duke of Argyle. Others subsequently settled in Londonderry, Ireland, and participated in the famous siege of Derry. Fifty years before the war of the American revolution, Mr. McKesson's great-grandfather, Alexander, settled in Adams county, Pa., as a farmer. His great-uncle was John McKesson, king's counsel in New York city before the revolution, who was an especial friend of Gov. George Clinton, of New York. Mr. McKesson's father was John McKesson 4th; his mother was the daughter of Gov. William Hull, of Michigan. The father died when the son was fourteen years of age, and he entered a wholesale drug house in New York city, where he remained for fifteen years, becoming executor of his employer's estate, and guardian of his children and grandchildren at his decease. In January, 1833, he became associated with Charles M. Olcott in Maiden Lane, New York, in the wholesale drug business. D. C. Robbins was subsequently admitted to the firm, which in 1853, by the death of Mr. Olcott, became McKesson & Robbins, long and well known as among the heaviest dealers in drugs and "druggists' sundries" in the United States, their annual sales aggregating more than $3,000,000, with a force of over 350 employees, years since. Mr. McKesson retired from active labor in 1884. His standing as a man of business, and his character as a man, have long been recognized as exceptionally high.

BOONE, Daniel, pioneer, was born in Bucks county, Pa., Feb. 11, 1735, the son of Squire Boone and Sarah Morgan, who came to this country from England. His father was one of the nine sons of George Boone and Mary, his wife, who emigrated to America with their family of eleven children, and arrived in Philadelphia Oct. 10, 1717. They were natives of Bradwich, near the city of Exeter in Devonshire, Eng., and soon after he landed in America, George Boone, the grandfather of Daniel Boone, purchased a large tract of land in what is now Berks county, Pa., which he settled and named Exeter. He subsequently purchased other tracts of land situated in Maryland and Virginia; among them the ground upon which Georgetown, District of Columbia, now stands, which place he laid out and named after himself. He was a member of the Society of Friends. About 1748, when Daniel was in his fourteenth year, his father, Squire Boone, removed to North Carolina, where he settled at Holman's Ford on the Yadkin, and engaged in farming, in which he was assisted by his son Daniel, who was able to obtain but a meagre education—learned to read and write, outside of which his knowledge was confined almost exclusively to the fields and woods, hunting and fishing, and the use of the rifle, in which he was an expert. About 1755 he was married to Rebecca Bryan of South Carolina, and began life in his own log cabin. His real nature was the exact opposite to the character ascribed to him by some of his biographers; there was nothing ferocious in his nature, he was fond of domestic life, had a gentle, charitable disposition, pleasing address, and possessed a hospitable and generous heart, while the predominant traits of his character were unshaken fortitude and self-command. He had an innate sense of justice and equity between man and man, and a great repugnance to the technical forms of law and the conventionalities of society. His ruling passions were love of adventure, and fondness for the hunt. These dominated his life, and at the age of eighty-two he went on a long hunting excursion to the mouth of the Kansas river. He became so disgusted with the growing fashions and oppressions of the rich in South Carolina, and the encroachments of civilization, that John Finley found in him a ready listener to his descriptions of an expedition he had made to Kentucky in 1767. Boone resolved to visit the territory, and was chosen the leader of a party of six which was organized for this purpose, and left the Yadkin May 1, 1769. Boone was vigorous, courageous, inured to hardships, and quick as an Indian in detecting the hiding-places of deer, bear, wolf, or panther, an adept in tracking the footsteps of the red man, and eminently suited for the leadership of the band and to contend with the hostile Indians with whom they had numerous adventures of a thrilling nature. Boone and his companion Stewart were taken captives by the Indians, who treated them with much consideration. After several days of captivity they made their escape, but shortly afterward they were again attacked, and Stewart was scalped and shot by the Indians, while Boone succeeded in getting away. He and his brother Squire were then left by themselves in the vast wilderness, and finding themselves in want of much in the way of food and clothing, Squire was dispatched to South Carolina to obtain the necessary supplies, while Daniel Boone remained entirely alone in the great forests, without even the companionship of a dog or a horse. He made long tours of observation, becoming thoroughly acquainted with the character of the country, and was at this period two years away from his home, during which he neither tasted bread nor salt, nor saw any human beings but his traveling companions and the Indians. He sold his farm at Yadkin, and Sept. 25, 1773, he and his brother Squire left Yadkin, with their families, for the hunting grounds of Kentucky. At Powell's valley they were joined by five families and forty men, all well armed. The party was attacked by the Indians, and the numbers depleted to such an extent that the emigrants were so discouraged that for the time being they abandoned the expedition and removed to the settlements on Clinch river, in the southwestern part of Virginia. Boone remained here until 1774, and established an enviable reputation for wisdom and uprightness, and was dispatched by Gov. Dunmore on an important mission to rescue a party of surveyors who were in the wilderness of Kentucky, and supposed to be in danger from the hostilities of the Indians. The engagements which followed were afterward known as Lord Dunmore's war. Boone was absent sixty-two days. March 22, 1775, he arrived with a party within fifteen miles of the site which they afterward selected for Boonesborough, on the banks of the Kentucky river, and where they erected a stockade fort, to which Boone subsequently moved his family. The inhabitants of the settlement having suffered seriously for the want of salt, Capt. Boone, with a party of thirty men, started for the lower Blue Licks, on Licking river, Jan. 1, 1778, to engage in the manufacture of salt, in which they were successful. Boone was captured with twenty-seven of his men during this expedition,



being surprised while hunting by a party of 100 Indians, commanded by two Canadians, who took them as prisoners, first to the principal Indian town on the Little Miami, old Chillicothe, and afterward to Detroit, where all the prisoners were ransomed, except Boone, with whom the Indians refused to part. They took him back to Chillicothe, where he was

adopted after the Indian fashion by Black Fish, a distinguished Shawanee chief, to supply the place of his deceased son. The ceremonial of adoption was painful, yet withal ludicrous. The hair of his head was plucked out by a long operation, a tuft being left some three or four inches in diameter on the crown for a scalplock, which was cut and dressed up with ribbons and feathers. He was then taken to the river in a nude state, and thoroughly washed and rubbed "to take all his white blood out," and subsequently conducted to the council house, where Black Fish completed the ceremonies, and after his head and face were painted in the most approved style, the ceremonials concluded with a grand feast and smoke. He soon came to be both honored and beloved by the tribe, and was treated with every consideration during his long residence among them. The time was full of anxiety, and he was constantly planning means of escape. Discovering that the tribe was meditating a descent upon Boonesborough, in the face of certain death were he recaptured he resolved to risk an escape, pursued by 450 Indians; in less than five days he reached Boonesborough, having traveled on foot the distance of over 160 miles, and having had but one meal on the way. His appearance before the garrison at the fort was like an apparition from the dead; his wife, abandoning the idea of his return to Kentucky, had taken some of the children and proceeded on packhorses to her father's house in South Carolina, where in 1778, after Boonesborough was safe, Boone rejoined them, and with them returned to Kentucky in 1780. The men who had occupied the fort were scattered through the neighborhood engaged in their ordinary work; they were summoned together at the intelligence brought by Boone, and, inspired by his activity and leadership, the fort was repaired, the men banded together, and when the Indians attacked the fort they were repulsed with loss, and retreated. In October, 1780, when on a trip to the Blue Licks in company with his brother Squire, they were surprised by Indians lying in ambuscade. His brother was killed and scalped, and he narrowly made his escape by dexterously shooting an Indian dog, which was pursuing him by his scent. He was always ready for an emergency, and on one occasion eluded four armed Indians by blinding them with tobacco-dust. In 1782, in the engagement called "the battle of Blue Licks," one of his sons was killed, and another seriously wounded, and he himself narrowly escaped with his life; the loss to Kentucky was greater than in any preceding engagement. Had Boone's advice been followed, the fate of the day would probably have been changed, and the disasters turned on the enemy. He afterward, for a time, returned to his farm life, and in 1792, when Kentucky was admitted to the Union as a sovereign state, he with hundreds of others lost his lands from defective titles, which increased his natural antipathy to the technical forms of law, and induced him to seek a home elsewhere. In a memorial to the legislature of Kentucky in 1812, he says, "Unacquainted with the niceties of the law, the few lands I was enabled to locate were, through my ignorance, generally swallowed up by better claims." He left Kentucky soon after it became a state, and settled within the vicinity of Point Pleasant, Va., on the Kanawha river, and in 1795 removed to Missouri, at that time a Spanish possession; his fame had preceded him even in this remote region, and on July 11, 1800, he was appointed commandant of the Femme Osage district, an office which included both civil and military power. He discharged those duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to the authorities, until the government was transferred to the United States. He was also given a grant of 8,000 acres of land. The Spanish possessions passed into the hands of Napoleon, who sold them to the United States, and in the following survey the Spanish grant of Boone's lands was pronounced worthless. In 1812, through his appeal to the Kentucky legislature and petition to congress, he received the grant of 850 acres in the Femme Osage district, the title of which was confirmed Feb. 10, 1814. At this advanced age he was still vigorous in mind and body. In March, 1813, his wife died, and was buried on the summit of a ridge overlooking the Missouri river, at a spot which he had selected. He subsequently had a coffin made for himself, which he kept under his bed until he died, when his remains were placed in it. On Sept. 13, 1845, his remains and those of his wife were removed to Frankfort, Ky., and interred in the celebrated cemetery near that city, a few miles from the fort of Boonesborough. This was done by the concurrent action of the legislature of Kentucky and the citizens of Frankfort. Col. Boone devoted his declining years to the hunt, and the society of his children. He was the father of nine children, five sons and four daughters. His son Enoch was the first white male child born in Kentucky. He was born at his father's palisaded fort at Boonesborough, in 1777, and died March 18, 1862. The Boone family has been noted for its longevity. Daniel Boone was not a member of any church, but a believer in Christianity, and a strictly moral, temperate man. He died in Missouri Sept. 26, 1820.

VAUX, Richard, lawyer, congressman, and penologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 19, 1816. His father, Robert Vaux, was a prominent citizen, who was distinguished for public spirit, literary acquirements, and interest in education, and the reformation of criminals, and who, at his death, in 1836, was a judge of the court of common pleas. He was for fourteen years controller of public schools, and inspector of the Eastern penitentiary, and an originator of the public-school system, and the plan of separate imprisonment for criminals. His son, Richard, entered the law office of William M. Meredith, secretary of the treasury under President Fillmore, and was admitted to the bar before his majority. He was secretary of legation at the court of St. James for one year. Declining a similar position at St. Petersburg, he assisted Mr. Maxey in completing the organization of the American legation at Brussels; traveled on the Continent, and, returning to London, became private secretary to the U. S. minister, Andrew Stevenson. Upon his arrival at home, in 1839, he was nominated to the Pennsylvania house of representatives; in March, 1840, was a delegate to the democratic state convention, and from 1842-47 was recorder of Philadelphia, with the record that no decision of his was ever reversed. A volume of them is high authority. In 1842 he was nominated for mayor of Philadelphia by the democracy, with which party he has always been identified, and, though defeated, the whig majority was reduced from 5,000 to 400. In the same year he was made inspector of the State penitentiary, and soon after controller of public schools, holding thus three important offices at the same time. In 1856 he was elected mayor, after three defeats, and performed valuable work of organization after the consolidation of the districts with the city; the system inaugurated by him continuing until the new charter was secured in 1885, which he helped to frame, and which he outlined in 1857. As president of the board

of directors of Girard college, in 1859, he introduced technological instruction, and now is a member of the board of city trusts, including the management of the same college. During the war he was at the head of the state electoral ticket in the McClellan, Douglas and Lincoln campaigns. In 1872 Mr. Vaux was congressman-at-large to the forty-third congress, and on May 20, 1890, was elected to fill the unexpired term of Samuel J. Randall, deceased, in the fifty-first congress. Mr. Vaux has been president of the board of inspectors of the Eastern penitentiary for forty-seven years, and an inspector for fifty-one, and has written numerous treatises on crime, its causes and punishment, in addition to upward of fifty volumes of reports on that institution. He is an authority on penology, recognized in Europe and America, and is also a prominent member of the American philosophical society and the Historical society of Pennsylvania, to which he has contributed many essays. In masonry, he is Grand Master of Pennsylvania. His individuality is strongly marked, and he is at once original in thought, mind, expression, and appearance. As a thinker he has led the way, and, like all independent thinkers, is indifferent to the criticisms of others.

PREUSSER, Christian, merchant, was born in Idstein, dukedom of Nassau, Germany, in 1826. After graduating from school, he learned the trade of watchmaker and jeweler. He emigrated to America in July, 1844, and settled in Milwaukee; he became interested in the jewelry business, and opened a store on the site of the Kirby house. Beginning with a small stock and little encouragement in so small and poor a place as Milwaukee was then, the growth of the business was at first slow, but under careful management trade increased. In 1855 he erected the brick building at the corner of East Water and Mason streets, taking in his brother Gustav as a partner. Since then the growth of the business has been rapid, until to-day the C. Preusser jewelry company is one of the largest wholesale and retail jewelry houses in the Northwest. At the time of his settlement in the place, Milwaukee was a mere overgrown country village, and Wisconsin a territory. His ability, integrity, and sound business judgment, were traits of character which his fellow-citizens were not slow to recognize, and Mr. Preusser was soon called upon to take a leading part during the formative period of his adopted city and state. He helped organize the volunteer fire department of the city, and was its treasurer for many years. He was one of the founders, and for over twenty years president of the Natural history association of Wisconsin. When its collections were presented to the city of Milwaukee, in 1883, he was appointed one of the trustees of the Public museum, and was active in procuring the valuable Ward museum. Mr. Preusser was also treasurer of the German-English academy, from the time of its founding in 1852, and also of the National German-American teachers' seminary until 1886, when on account of ill health he was compelled to resign both positions. Mr. Preusser became the president of the Mechanics insurance company in 1854, a position he has held now for thirty-eight years. He has had the satisfaction of seeing the company so prosper, under his careful management, that it holds nearly two millions of assets, with a cash surplus of over one million. Mr. Preusser was married, in 1851, to Louise Herman of Dietz, dukedom of Nassau, Germany, by whom he had four children, two of whom are yet (1893) living. A daughter is Mrs. Schneider, the wife of an eminent oculist, resident in Milwaukee. His son is associated in business with him, and is treasurer of the company. Few if any of the earlier settlers of Milwaukee have met with greater success than Mr. Preusser. From small beginnings there has been, in his case, steady and uninterrupted progress in all the material interests in which he has engaged. Each year of energetic effort secured its legitimate reward, and his labors in the acquirement of wealth and prosperity have been uniformly successful. His reputation as a business man is one of the highest, and his word is his bond. He is an industrious man, of powerful will, which subordinates circumstances to its own ends. He is richly endowed with common sense; attachment to and liberality in the cause of education have marked the whole course of his life. He is possessed of fine culture, broadened by extensive travel in this and other countries. His fastidious tastes have been given free scope in his elegant home belongings. He has always been active in advancing the interests of humanity, and is very devoted to the community with which he cast his lot so long ago. A typical German-American, and springing from a race of stalwart men, he takes high rank among the men who have added to the glory of the commonwealth of Wisconsin.

McCREARY, James Bennett, congressman, was born in Madison county, Ky., July 8, 1838. His family went from Virginia to Kentucky. One grandmother, when a child, lived in Boonesborough, where the first fort in the state was erected, and many of his ancestors were citizens of the "Dark and Bloody Ground." His grandfather McCreary served in the war of 1812; a McCreary was a Kentucky legislator in 1809, and the family has been noted in public annals. He had a scientific and classical education, and was graduated in 1857, at eighteen years of age, from Centre college, Danville, Ky. He was graduated, with first honor in law, in 1859 in a class of forty-seven, from the Cumberland university, Tennessee, and began practice at Richmond, Ky. He served in the war from 1862 until its close as major and lieutenant-colonel of cavalry under Morgan and Breckenridge. He declined to be presidential elector in 1868, and was elected delegate to the national democratic convention in 1868; state representative in 1869, 1871 and 1873, and speaker of the house in 1871 and 1873; governor of Kentucky from 1875 to 1879, and national representative in 1884, 1886, 1888 and 1890 in the forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first and fifty-second congresses. Gov. McCreary is one of the well-rounded public men of this country, and to the graces of the gentleman adds the qualities of statesmanship. As legislator, presiding officer in his state assembly, executive of his commonwealth, and congressman, he has met every requirement and adorned every station. Firm, courteous, and able, he has filled every place fitly. As speaker he never had an appeal from his decisions, and in congress, during Mr. Carlisle's speakership, he was often in the chair. As governor his administration was strong and just. He suppressed a fierce war of factions in the mountains. He was the youngest governor and elected by the largest vote ever polled in Kentucky up to his election. He is always in his seat ready for duty. His congressional career has been conspicuous and valuable.

He has made powerful and eloquent speeches on agriculture, free coinage, the tariff, reciprocity, the election bill, foreign relations and other important subjects, and he was the author and pressed the enactment of the great measure which secured the International American conference. He has been a national man, pleading for fraternization, and advocating filing away forever the records of secession, coercion and reconstruction. He has managed successfully large farms in Kentucky and Alabama. He married, in 1867, Kate Hughes, who has helped him to grace his honors. They have one son, Robert H. McCreary.

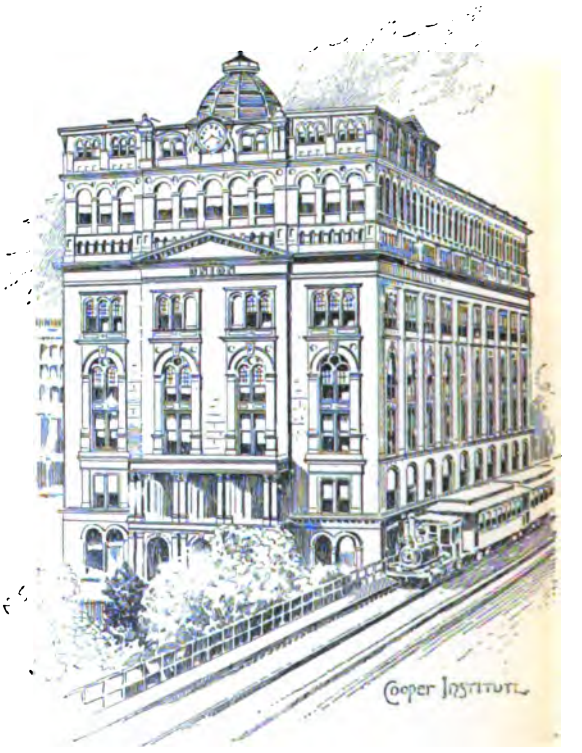
VALENTINE, John J., the president of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, was born at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 12, 1840. The Valentine family from whom all in this country are descended, had its estate, Bendiffe Hall, in the parish of Eccles, county of Lancaster, Eng. The first of the name in America was John Valentine, of Isle of Wight county, Va., who came from England about 1640, and died in 1652. The ancestors of John J. Valentine settled in Virginia; his great-grandfather served in the war of the revolution, and his father, William Crenshaw Valentine, removed to Kentucky in early life, where he married Eliza Yates Cunningham. John J. received a common-school education, and in 1854 began his business career with Younglove Brothers, druggists and agents for Carter, Thomas & Co.'s stage & express line in Bowling Green. About the same year the construction of railroads was begun in that section of the country, and as it progressed express facilities were secured by O'Bannon, Kean & Co., of Louisville, Ky., who occupied both stage and railroad lines, but the Adams express company obtained similar rights, and Mr. Valentine became identified with that company, continuing in its service until the winter of 1861, when he resigned, and in the following spring removed to California, where he was soon appointed joint agent for Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, the Pioneer stage company, and the California state telegraph company, at Strawberry Valley, El Dorado county, but was shortly afterward transferred to Virginia City, Nev., as agent there for the Overland mail company and the Pioneer stage company. Continuing to develop qualities adapted to transportation business, Mr. Valentine was next appointed superintendent of the Pacific Division of the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express. He was advanced from time to time, and in 1868 was offered a manager's position at New York headquarters, but declined. In 1869, however, he accepted the position of general superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express headquarters in that city; but the business of the company at that time being chiefly on the Pacific coast, the general office was transferred to San Francisco, where Mr. Valentine has resided since 1870. In 1882 he was elected a director of the company, and vice-president, continuing at the same time as general superintendent. It having become necessary in 1884 to create a new office, that of general manager, Mr. Valentine was unanimously elected to fill it. In 1892 he was elected president by a unanimous vote of the board, and is filling the office without relinquishing his thorough oversight of the practical details of the business. Notwithstanding his business career Mr. Valentine finds time each year to prepare and publish a summary of the produce of gold and silver of the entire country, which is comprehensive in its research, and is generally recognized as a reliable and leading authority on the subject. In 1891 his contributions to the press on the question of free coinage of silver were remarkable for close reasoning, careful research, and formidable array of statistical figures in support of conclusions. The gist of his contention on this subject is that, to preserve honest money, an absolute parity of value must be maintained between gold and silver, and that this can not be effected by removing all restrictions whatever to the coinage of silver, the inevitable effect of which would be to create a glut in the home market, and depreciate its value. Mr. Valentine has been an extensive reader, has identified himself with the great charitable movements of the age in seasons of public calamity, and has always been actively interested in the religious and educational institutions of the community in which he resides. He is a member of the Advent Episcopal church of Oakland, Cal., vice-president of the Young men's Christian association, is an efficient officer, a public-spirited man, and one whose presence and influence are constantly felt and gratefully appreciated.

RUSK, Thomas Jefferson, general, was born in Pendleton district, S. C., Dec. 5, 1803. His father was an Irish stonemason. His education and law studies were superintended by John C. Calhoun. He removed to Georgia, at once became a prominent lawyer, married a daughter of Gen. Cleveland, and in the winter of 1834–35 removed to Nacogdoches, Tex. In 1836 he was a delegate at the convention which declared Texas an independent republic, and from that time his energies were devoted to her cause. He was appointed successively to the positions of secretary of war, commander-in-chief of the army, brigadier-general of the republic, and chief justice of the supreme court of the republic. This last office he held for a time, then resigned, and for a few years practiced law. In 1845 he was elected a delegate from Nacogdoches to the convention assembled to frame a constitution for the proposed state of Texas; on the 4th of July was elected president, and in 1846 took his seat in congress as one of the first two senators from the state of Texas, the other being Gen. Sam Houston. He filled this position for eleven years, and for some time held the office of president *pro tem.* of the U. S. senate. He was a man of tall and commanding presence, had deep-set eyes and a benevolent countenance, and was honored and loved by all who knew him, both in public and private life. He sustained the relations of citizen, soldier and statesman with equal nobility, and his death was mourned by the entire population of Texas. Temporary aberration of the mind caused his death by his own hand at Nacogdoches, Tex., July 29, 1857.

MORRIS, Lewis, statesman, was born in New York city in 1671. His father was an officer in the army of Oliver Cromwell, and went to New York from the West Indies, and purchased 3,000 acres of land near the city, in what is now known as Morrisania. The son, a lawyer, was appointed to the bench of the supreme court of New Jersey in 1692, and he did much to promote its separation from New

York. In the New York assembly he was an intense opponent of the English Gov. Cornbury. He served as chief justice both of New York and New Jersey from 1710 to 1738; was New York state councilor, New Jersey's first governor (1738), which office he held until his death. He died at Kingsbury, N. J., May 21, 1746.

COOPER, Peter, philanthropist, was born in the city of New York Feb. 12, 1791. His birthplace was a house which stood not far from Coenties slip. His grandfather, on his mother's side, was John Campbell, an alderman of the city, and a deputy quartermaster-general during the revolutionary war, who expended a large private fortune in that cause. Mr. Cooper's father was a lieutenant in the patriot army. After the war was ended he settled in New York for a time, where he had a hat factory, and the earliest recollections of Peter Cooper went back to the time when his head was just about the height of an ordinary table, and when he did his share of the hat-making by pulling hairs out of rabbit-skins. From this preliminary work he progressed through the different departments, until he was able to make every part of a hat. The elder Cooper did a fairly successful business, but he had a large family, and for a time he gave up hat-making and went to Peekskill, N. Y., where he carried on a country store, combining with this business that of brewing. Afterward the family lived at Catskill, and later in Brooklyn, N. Y.; thence removed to Newburgh, while the business which supported the family was sometimes hat-making, sometimes brick-making, and, again, brewing. In all these different trades young Peter assisted his father industriously and assiduously, with the result, however, that up to his seventeenth year he had but little opportunity for education, only attending school during one year, and that only for half-day sessions. Eventually the hard work and little achievement palled upon him, and he determined to start out for himself. He went to New York, and apprenticed himself to a coachmaker for four years. His grandmother, who owned some property, gave him the free use of a room in a rear building on Broadway which belonged to her, and there young Cooper began to develop his natural ingenuity and mechanical capacity: at first, by carving parts used in coach-making, which he sold to his employer, and then by such outside work as he could get, and at this time he gave the first evidence of his inventive capacity by making a machine for mortising the hubs of carriage-wheels. On completing his apprenticeship, at the age of twenty-one years, his employer offered to lend him capital enough to start a shop and set him up in business. This proposition was rejected because of Mr. Cooper's invincible repugnance to running in debt. While on a visit to his brother at Hempstead, L. I., he obtained a situation with a man who manufactured machines for shearing cloth, and here he remained for three years. At the end of that time he bought the right to manufacture shearing machines for the state of New York on his own account. In this business he was very successful, and had saved up about $500, when, his father being oppressed with debt, Mr. Cooper gave up the entire sum for his relief. Returning to the manufacture of his shearing machines, Mr. Cooper made an improvement which largely increased his business, particularly during the war of 1812, when these machines were in great demand. At the close of the war the business fell off, and Mr. Cooper gave it up. He had, however, saved a considerable sum of money out of his machine manufacture, and now purchased a twenty-years' lease of two houses and six lots of ground where the Bible house was afterward erected, directly opposite the Cooper Union, between Eighth and Ninth streets, and Third and Fourth avenues, New York. Here he put up four wooden dwelling-houses, in one of which he carried on the grocery business for three years. He then purchased a glue factory, with its stock and buildings, on a lease of twenty-one years, located between Thirty-first and Thirty-fourth streets, covering three acres of ground, for which he paid $2,000, and where he started the manufacture of glue, oil, whiting, prepared chalk, and isinglass. He continued to carry on this business, soon obtaining the reputation of making the best glue in the market, and at the same time supporting his aged parents and two maiden sisters, besides paying for the medical education of one of his brothers. After his twenty-one-year lease expired, Mr. Cooper purchased ten acres of ground on Maspeth avenue, Williamsburgh, to which place he removed his business, and where it was from that time forward continued. By the year 1828, when Mr. Cooper was thirty-seven years old, he was quite a rich man, and able, with two partners, whom he shortly after bought out, to purchase 3,000 acres of land within the limits of the city of Baltimore at a cost of $105,000. Here he set up the great Canton iron works, and some time later a



rolling-mill, the entire establishment proving to be a most lucrative investment. Some time in 1830 Mr. Cooper built the locomotive engine called the "Tom Thumb," which was tried on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and successfully demonstrated the practicability of using locomotives on the road, although it was too small to be of much service. This was followed, however, a few months later by the con-

struction at the West Point foundry, N. Y., of the locomotive "Best Friend," which was the first one built in the United States for actual service. Mr. Cooper eventually sold out his interest in the iron works, making a very considerable sum by the operation, but he afterward built an iron foundry in Thirty-third street, near Third avenue, New York; also enormous iron works at Trenton, N. J., and three large blast furnaces at Phillipsburgh, Pa., besides buying the Durham furnaces, twenty-five miles from Trenton, for which he paid $260,000. In his glue factory, his iron works, and his mining operations Mr. Cooper employed over 2,500 workmen. He became one of the heaviest iron manufacturers in the country, at length forming the company called the Trenton iron works, including rolling-mills, blast furnaces, a wire factory, and 11,000 acres of land known as the Ringwood property. Mr. Cooper's inventive genius was continually employed while he was busy conducting his various operations, and among his inventions was a machine for grinding plate of any size to a perfect plane; another was a cylindrical machine for puddling iron and reducing ore and pig metals to wrought iron, and still another was a process by which he employed condensed air as a propelling power. When Cyrus W. Field conceived the idea of the first Atlantic cable, Mr. Cooper was president of the North American telegraph company, which at that time controlled more than half of all the telegraph lines in the country. He was also president of the New York, Newfoundland and London telegraph company. In company with Cyrus W. Field, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, and Wilson G. Hunt, Peter Cooper completed the work of laying a line of telegraph across Newfoundland, and a cable across the gulf of St. Lawrence, the whole designed as a part of a line to connect Europe with America by telegraph; and the final successful laying of the Atlantic cable, which completed this vast scheme, was in a very great degree due to the unflagging efforts of Mr. Cooper in behalf of the enterprise. At a very early period, after his success in business was established, Mr. Cooper conceived the idea, which was eventually produced to the world in the Cooper institute, designed "to be forever devoted to the advancement of science and art in their application to the varied and useful purposes of life." He purchased the necessary land, and, as early as 1853, began to build the magnificent structure, completed in five years, which cost three-quarters of a million dollars, and which became known throughout the country as the Cooper union. On Apr. 20, 1859, Mr. Cooper gave a deed of the property to the trustees named in the act of incorporation passed by the state legislature. The property included the building, constructed of brown stone, standing 195 feet on Third avenue, 146 feet on Eighth street, 165 feet on Fourth avenue, and seventy feet on Seventh street, New York. The purpose of the Cooper institute was practically to furnish a series of free schools of instruction in art and science, a free reading-room, and free courses of popular lectures on subjects scientific, artistic, and social. An endowment of $150,000, designed for the sustenance of the reading-room and the increase of the library; and the rent of stores, offices, and large and small halls in the building supported the institution. While much of Mr. Cooper's life was devoted to the successful carrying on of his great business projects and of his noble beneficent undertakings, he found time also for the consideration of great public questions of politics and political economy. Universally respected and admired for his many noble qualitities, and the general beauty and symmetry of his character, any enunciation of his on important public topics was certain to find earnest and thoughtful hearers or readers. In 1876 an independent party nominated Mr. Cooper as its candidate for the presidency, and he received nearly 100,000 votes. Mr. Cooper married, in 1814, Miss Bedell of Hempstead, L. I., with whom he lived fifty-six years in complete domestic happiness and concord. Mrs. Cooper died in December, 1869, on the fifty-sixth anniversary of their wedding-day. They had six children—two sons and four daughters, of whom only a daughter and son survived. Mr. Cooper died in New York city Apr. 4, 1883.

COOPER, Edward, mayor of New York city, and a son of the well-known philanthropist, Peter Cooper, was born in New York city Oct. 26, 1824. After receiving a public-school education he went to Columbia college, where he did not remain long enough to graduate. He received, however, in 1845, from this institution, the honorary degree of A. M. After he had passed some time on the Continent, Mr. Cooper returned to New York and became a member of the firm of Cooper, Hewitt & Co., which has furnished two mayors of New York city and a candidate for the presidency of the United States. As Peter Cooper advanced in years he left very much of his business in the hands of his son and of Abram S. Hewitt, his son-in-law. Edward Cooper made a special study of the manufacture of iron and steel, and took special charge of the great iron and steel works in New Jersey, which were managed by the firm. Mr. Cooper has always been a democrat. He was an active member of the committee of seventy, through whose efforts, in the main, the dishonest Tweed ring was overthrown. Mr. Cooper was elected mayor of New York in 1879, and proved an active, energetic and efficient magistrate. He was a delegate to the Charleston convention of 1860, and to most of the democratic national conventions held since that date. He is a trustee of the Cooper union and of several other corporations.

TRAMMELL, Leander Newton, chairman of the Georgia railroad commission, was born in Habersham county, Ga., June 5, 1830. His grandfather, William Trammell, of Scotch-Irish descent, was a gallant revolutionary soldier, who fought in the battles of Cowpens and Savannah, and lost an arm at King's Mountain. His father, Jehu Trammell, was born in Union District, S. C.; settled in Habersham county, Ga., in 1818, and was twice state senator. His mother, Elizabeth Fain, was French, and a grandniece of Baron Fain of Bonaparte's staff. The Fains came from France to Pennsylvania, and moved to East Tennessee during the revolution. Leander went to country schools, and worked on the farm until nineteen years of age, when he studied for fifteen months on Batt Creek, Tenn., at a boarding school, now Hiwassee college. After teaching school, he attended the law school at Lebanon, Tenn., and in October, 1857, settled at Ringgold, Ga. He was elected representative to the legislature in 1861 and 1863; was a member of the reconstruction constitutional convention in 1867-68; declined a nomination to the state senate in 1868; was president of

the senate in 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873; a Tilden elector in 1876; a member of the committee of revision in the state constitutional convention of 1887; president of the state democratic convention of 1881, and chairman of the state democratic executive committee in 1881–82. He was appointed railroad commissioner by Gov. Colquitt in October, 1881; was reappointed by Gov. Gordon in 1887, and made chairman of the commission in 1890. Mr. Trammell has been one of the most far-seeing public men of his state, a wise leader, and an unerring judge of public sentiment. His practical ability and conservatism have given him a strong influence in the legislation and politics of Georgia. He has displayed marked ability and fidelity in all his posts of honor. He was an admirable presiding officer in the senate; fought for the people's interest against every bad measure in the reconstruction convention, and as chairman of the democratic executive committee, secured the abolition of the objectionable two-thirds rule. He married, in 1856, at Blairsville, Ga., Zenobia J., daughter of Elihu S. Barclay of Virginia.

COLLINS, Frederick W., U. S. marshal for the southern district of Mississippi, was born in Pike county of that state Sept. 14, 1846. He is the oldest of six sons of Chauncey Collins, a native of Connecticut, who left his home when a young man, and after extensive travel in the southern states married Amelia Woodruff, an amiable Mississippi woman, and settled in Pike county in 1842, where he established a tannery. During the civil war his father was a stanch Union man, and Frederick was early imbued with Union principles. Though environed by secession neighbors and harassed by Confederate conscript officers he persistently refused to enter the Confederate service and declared that he would not fire upon the flag of his own country. The avowal of these principles placed him under surveillance, but his unwavering adherence to them, coupled with a strong force of character for one of his years, aided in building up in that section a strong Union sentiment, thus rendering it possible for him to escape the vengeance of the storm created by the secession movement. After the civil war ended, having but limited opportunities and means, and not having reached his majority, he finished a common-school education and taught school two years with remarkable success. Being a known Union man and republican he was appointed clerk of the circuit court of his county by Gov. James L. Alcorn in 1870; was elected in 1871 and re-elected in 1873 to the same office, commanding the solid support of his own party and the conservative element of the opposing party. Being defeated in what is known there as the "political revolution" of 1875, he entered a mercantile establishment as bookkeeper, serving at the same time as mayor of the county town, to which office he was elected without his solicitation. He removed to Summit, in the same county, in 1878, was appointed postmaster there and served in that capacity for about seven years, carrying on a mercantile business also. His successor was appointed under President Cleveland's administration, and Mr. Collins was for nearly five years the southern traveling agent for the Collins Bros. drug company, of St. Louis, Mo. During these years, however, he was prominently identified with the politics of his state, serving as a member of the state republican executive committee, and as a candidate for representative to the legislature was defeated by what is known as the "Mississippi plan." In May, 1890, upon the nomination of the governor of his state, he was appointed by President Harrison as alternate commissioner to the International exhibition at Chicago, and in December of the same year was appointed by the president to the office of marshal of the United States for the southern district of Mississippi, which position he now holds. He is married and has four sons and four daughters; is a gentleman of high social standing, and by his efficiency and probity of character commands the confidence and esteem of his political adversaries, as evidenced by the warm support he received as a candidate for the marshalship from the member of congress from his district, the circuit judge, the secretary of state, and both the Mississippi senators; his cause being espoused on the republican side at Washington by John R. Lynch and B. K. Bruce. During his candidacy for this office the Summit "Sentinel," a local newspaper, contained the following editorial: "Though he is an uncompromising republican we are bound to admit that Mr. Collins possesses in an eminent degree the peculiar qualities necessary to make a successful and satisfactory U. S. marshal. He is broad-gauge in everything; he is keen in perception and heroic in execution; he is always courteous, and is without the arrogance that so often deforms good executive ability."

ROBINSON, William Erigena, journalist, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, May 6, 1814. At the age of twelve he entered the classical school at Cookstown, and afterward became a student in Belfast academy. In 1836 he emigrated to America, and subseqently matriculated at Yale college, graduating in 1841 from this institution. While at Yale he founded the Yale "Banner." He afterward became distinguished as an editor, being editorially connected with the New Haven "Daily Courier," the Buffalo "Express," the "Irish World," and other journals. During the early days of the New York "Tribune" Mr. Robinson was its Washington correspondent, and while engaged on that paper wrote under the *nom de plume* of "Richelieu," obtaining quite a reputation for the pungent character of his articles. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed him collector of internal revenue for the first district. He served four years, and in 1866 was elected to congress from the second district of Kings county. In 1880 and 1882 he was again elected, and by his warm advocacy of the cause of imprisoned Irish-American Fenian prisoners, obtained the soubriquet of "Pat Malloy" Robinson. His course at this time was marked by a sturdy purity of purpose that no criticism, however hostile, affected. He later became an independent candidate, with a republican indorsement, for congress, and in 1884 was an independent candidate, but was defeated. In 1847 Mr. Robinson organized a movement for the relief of Ireland, and secured the authorization from congress for sending the U. S. frigate Macedonian with provisions to his native land. He was an active member of the land league, always maintaining, however, that force alone would bring the British to grant freedom to Ireland. Mr. Robinson was a man of commanding presence—above the average height, with curling gray locks, strongly marked features, and well-knit frame, he was a distinguished figure wherever he went. He was married, in 1853, to Helen A. Dougherty, a daughter of George Dougherty, of Newark, N. J. His son, John E. Robinson, is a well-known newspaper man. Mr. Robinson died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1892. Dr. Talmage, in delivering his funeral oration, in speaking of his journalistic work, said: "Among all the relics by his sons and daughters kept sacred, keep most sacred your father's pen. It was a graceful instru-

ment, and from it dropped what rhythms, what wit, what sadness, what graphic description of men and things, and, when they were demanded, what satire and righteous scorn! Yes, keep that pen; for there are not many like it—so fertile and so multi-potent. Born of that pen were whole libraries. His work, like thousands of those forgotten, has been built up into the grandeur and intelligence of the American nation."

HAMILTON, Robert, lawyer, was born at Hamburg, Sussex county, N. J., Dec. 9, 1809, son of Benjamin Hamilton, a member of the governor's council under the old constitution, and occupying the same honorable position in the senate and assembly under the new. His mother was Sarah Edsall, daughter of James and Mary (Simpson) Edsall. James Edsall settled in Vernon township, Sussex county, N. J., about 1770, and was a farmer and a soldier in the revolutionary war. The first of the family in America was Samuel Edsall, who came from Berkshire county, Eng., and located in New Amsterdam (now New York), in the year 1650. He was a member of the council of Philip Carteret, the first proprietary governor of east New Jersey. James Hamilton, grandfather of Robert, settled in Frankfort township, Sussex county, about the middle of the eighteenth century, and was a contractor and builder. He fought with the troops from Sussex county in the revolution. Robert's grandmother was Sarah Price, daughter of Francis Price, an officer in the revolutionary army, and a great-uncle of Rodman M. Price, governor of New Jersey. Robert received a good academic education in the schools of his native county, and as a youth was employed in the office of the clerk of the county court, at the same time pursuing his law studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and soon rose to a commanding position in the profession. He was a perfect master of the science of pleading, very skillful in the trial of causes, and an able and eloquent advocate. While he filled many positions of trust and honor, and was a man of large business affairs, he kept actively in the line of his profession, and with scrupulous fidelity discharged every duty he owed to his clients. He was married in 1836 to his cousin, Sarah A. Edsall, daughter of Joseph E. Edsall, a citizen of Hamburg, Sussex county, occupying a distinguished position, possessed of wealth, a large owner of agricultural and mineral lands, and extensively engaged in milling and blast-furnace industries. He was, during his lifetime, clerk of the court, member of the assembly and of the council, judge of the county court, and democratic representative in the U. S. congress from 1845 to 1849. Mr. Hamilton was a delegate to the democratic national conventions held in Charleston, S. C., and Baltimore, Md., in 1861, and supported the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas. He was member of the assembly of New Jersey, and speaker of that body in 1863–64. He served as representative from his district in the U. S. congress from 1873 to 1877. He was prosecutor of the pleas of Sussex county for several successive terms, was director of the Morris and Essex railroad, president of the Merchants' national bank from its organization in 1865 to the date of his death, and also president of the Dennis library. Mr. Hamilton was a prominent member of the P. E. church, and for many years senior warden of Christ church, Newton, as well as delegate to the annual convention of the diocese of New Jersey for over forty years. In his charities he was liberal, and in the management of church affairs always active. His law practice made him a familiar figure in all the courts of the state. Mr. Hamilton died at Newton, N. J., March 14, 1878, leaving a wife and a daughter, Virginia, wife of M. I. Southard.

Rob. Hamilton

SOULÉ, Pierre, U. S. senator and minister to Spain, was born at Castillon, in the department of Gironde, twenty-six miles east of Bordeaux, in September, 1802, son of a judge and lieutenant-general in the army of the French republic. He was educated in the Jesuits' college at Toulouse and at Bordeaux, but at fifteen was involved in a conspiracy against the Bourbons and obliged to seek refuge in the Pyrenees, and to live as a shepherd for a year. After this he taught and studied in Paris, became a journalist there, was brought to trial in 1825 for an attack on the government, defended his conduct in a tone of lofty independence, and was sentenced to a fine and imprisonment in St. Pélagie. He escaped to England, went to Hayti in the fall of 1826, and thence wandered to Baltimore, to New Orleans, to Tennessee, where he was entertained for a time by President Jackson, and to Bardstown, Ky., where he labored as a gardener and learned the English language. After severe experiences of poverty and varied hardship, he was admitted to the bar and to partnership in a legal firm at New Orleans, and rose to great eminence as a pleader. Entering politics as a states' rights democrat, he was sent to the Louisiana senate in 1845, and two years later to that of the United States to complete a vacant term. There he remained till 1853, and was noted for his oratorical powers and his advanced opinions. He speedily became a leader of the extreme southern faction, opposed the compromise measures of 1850, and was often pitted against Clay and Webster, who testified to his ability in debate. His career as minister to Spain, 1853–55, to which President Pierce sent him with a view to the annexation of Cuba, was rather sensational than successful. He severely wounded Turgot, the French ambassador, in a duel, was accused, though without proof, of complicity in the Madrid revolt of Aug. 28, 1854; withheld a treaty for reciprocity of trade with Cuba, which had been negotiated by the U. S. secretary of legation, and with James Buchanan and J. Y. Mason met in conference at Ostend and Aix in the fall of 1854, and put forth the famous manifesto which proposed the acquisition of Cuba by force in the event of Spain's continued refusal to sell the island. Disgusted with the failure of this plan, and scarcely a *persona grata* at the Spanish court, he gave up his post the following summer, resumed his practice at home and promoted the project of a Tehuantepec canal in Mexico. In 1860–61 he had ceased to be a "fire-eater," and opposed the secession of his state, foreseeing and predicting the sad results of a civil war. He went to Europe as an agent of the Confederacy, but soon came back, was arrested after the capture of New Orleans in 1862, and confined for some months in Fort Lafayette; served on Gen. Beauregard's staff in the defence of Charleston, and was made a brigadier for a special service, but accomplished nothing. He retired to Havana, took part in 1864 in Dr. W. M. Gwin's abortive plan to colonize Sonora in Mexico, returned to New Orleans after the war, and died there March 16, 1870.

Pierre Soulé

HEERMANS, Charles Abram, lawyer, was born at Scranton, Pa., March 10, 1843. His father, Sylvanus Heermans, was born at Wilkes-Barre in 1810; his mother, Martha M. Thorp, was born in Oswego county, N. Y., in 1817, and both were of American descent. The family moved to Preston county, W. Va., when Charles was but four years old. His father was an active politician, and represented his county in the national whig convention that nominated Gen. Scott. In 1854 the family was broken up, and Charles was "put out" to live with a family in Alleghany county, Md., where he stayed eighteen months. In 1855 he was taken by his mother to Richmond, where he worked in a clothing store as errand boy for eighteen months; then became a newsboy, and was the first to serve in that capacity on a railroad — the Chesapeake and Ohio, then the Virginia Central. When the civil war broke out he volunteered in one of the first companies from Richmond. He served through the war as a private in the Army of Northern Virginia, and was at one time a prisoner, spending five months in Point Lookout. While a newsboy he acquired the habit of reading carefully his papers, and was always posted on current events. During the war his knapsack was seldom without a spelling-book, arithmetic and grammar. At the close of the war he was dropped, so to speak, homeless in Pulaski county, Va., but immediately went to work as a farm laborer; two years after, learned the shoemaking trade, and followed this four years. The last year of his trade he kept a law-book on his bench and studied it at intervals, his health having become impaired. At this time he conceived the idea of starting a newspaper. In August, 1872, he issued the "Virginia People," the first paper ever published in Pulaski county, which at once took rank as a first-class local paper. He remained in the editorial harness for thirteen years, having in that time established and edited the "Virginia People," the "Scott Banner," the "Blacksburg News," and the "Southwest Republican," and gained the reputation of being one of the ablest and strongest political writers in the state. In these years he was frequently a delegate to conventions, in all of which he took an active part. In 1875 he was a candidate for the legislature, but was defeated. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar. In 1881 he removed to Montgomery county, and was elected treasurer of the Virginia agricultural and mechanical college, which position he filled with credit to the end of his term—three years. In 1887 he was elected commonwealth's attorney for his county, which position he filled for his full term—four years. He was delegate-at-large for his state to the Chicago convention which nominated President Harrison, and was the first man east of the Ohio to publicly advocate his nomination. He was tendered the appointment of assistant U. S. district attorney for the western district of Virginia, but declined on account of party feuds. The governor of Virginia nominated and President Harrison appointed him alternate commissioner to the World's Columbian exposition. Mr. Heermans has been twice married: first to Corley M. Haney, who died in 1878, and then to Corinthia Roberts, both of Pulaski county. Surrounded by his wife and six children, he lives happily at Christiansburg, and is now in the full and successful practice of the law.

C. A. Heermans

THOMAS, Seth, manufacturer, was born at Wolcott, Conn., Aug. 18, 1785, the son of James and Martha Thomas. His advantages for education were very meagre, consisting of a very few days' attendance at a distant public school. He served an apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter and joiner; a considerable portion of the time being spent in the construction of Long wharf, in New Haven. Leaving at his majority, with a small kit of tools and a very small amount of money, he was strongly inclined to avail himself of water-power to facilitate his business, and entered into negotiation for a site on Mad river, Wolcott, Conn. Needing a short piece of road the better to get to the site, he petitioned the town to lay out and construct the same, but the petition was defeated in town-meeting, upon which he abandoned the project and went to Plymouth. In association with Eli Terry and Silas Hoadley, under the firm name of Terry, Thomas & Hoadley, he commenced the manufacture of clocks in the southeast part of the town, now known as Hancock station, on the New York and New England railroad. After one year, in 1810, Mr. Terry sold his interest, and the firm continued two years, viz., 1811 and 1812, as Thomas & Hoadley. Mr. Thomas then sold his interest to Mr. Hoadley, removed to Plymouth Hollow (now Thomaston), and, having purchased the site where the case shop was afterward located, began the manufacture of clocks on his own account. The business at that time was small, employing about twenty operatives, but it steadily increased until the corporation employed about nine hundred, with a monthly pay-roll of over thirty thousand dollars, and a yearly product valued at one million dollars. In 1853, feeling the infirmities of years coming upon him, in order to avoid the stoppage of the work consequent upon his decease he organized the Seth Thomas clock company, under the joint-stock laws of Connecticut. He built during these years a cotton mill and brass rolling and wire mills. The building now used for the manufacture of pendulum movements was originally built for cotton sheetings, and parts of the brass rolling and wire mills, now occupied by the Plume and Atwood manufacturing company, were built by him. The village, which contained thirteen dwellings, has grown to be a good sized town consequent upon the business founded by the tact and energy of Seth Thomas. Politically he favored the whig party; religiously he was a Congregationalist and contributed largely to the building of the present Congregational church edifice of Thomaston. He was twice married: first to Philena Tuttle, daughter of Lemuel and Lydia Tuttle, Apr. 20, 1808. She died March 12, 1810. He was married on Apr. 14, 1811, to Laura Andrews, daughter of William and Submit Andrews. She died July 12, 1871. He was the father of nine children, three of whom died in September, 1815, in the year memorable as that of the dysentery scourge. He died Jan. 29, 1859.

Seth Thomas

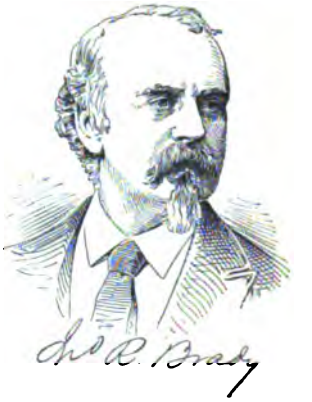
THOMAS, Seth, manufacturer, was born at Plymouth Hollow, Conn., Dec. 31, 1816, son of Seth Thomas. He enlarged and made great improvements in his father's factory, and introduced the Seth Thomas clocks into all parts of the world, including the remote countries of China and Japan. He prided himself on having made every kind of timepiece from the most delicate watch to a town clock. He died at his residence in Thomaston, Conn., Apr. 28, 1888.

BECHTEL, George, brewer and presidential elector, was born in Germany in 1840, and during his infancy was brought to America. In 1851 he entered the grammar school of Columbia college, and after completing his education at that institution began an apprenticeship in the brewery which his father had established at Stapleton, S. I., in 1853. He was superintendent from 1860–65, and while occupying that position established the first ice house in the East. In 1865 he rented the property from his father, and in 1870 became the proprietor. The original building soon became too small for the rapidly growing business, and it was torn down and the present elegant structure erected on the site. In 1876 his beer received the centennial exhibition medal, and in 1877 the medal of the Gambrinus verein, in 1878 one from the Paris exhibition, and in 1879 he was awarded the prize at the Sydney fair in New South Wales. During the negro riots in 1861 he sheltered a number of the houseless people in the woods, and sent them food every day until the troubles subsided, a circumstance which the colored people of Staten Island have always gratefully remembered. He was elected trustee of the third ward of the village of Edgewater, and in 1878 received the joint nomination of the republican and democratic parties for supervisor, and was elected by a large majority, subsequently re-elected for ten consecutive years, and for one year served as chairman of the board. From 1879 to 1883 he was trustee of the village from the first ward. Through his efforts a debt of $125,000 incurred by the village of Edgewater was paid, the taxes were reduced to two from eight per cent., and the bonds increased in value from 80 to 112. In 1879 he was the first delegate ever elected from Richmond county to the state convention, was re-elected three times, and served twice as its first vice-president. He was appointed by the first congressional delegation, comprising Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond counties, as member of the state executive committee, and in 1888 was one of the presidential electors. In 1879 the Japanese embassy, in company with the secretary of state, visited Mr. Bechtel's brewery, ordered 100,000 bottles of beer sent to Japan, and upon their return to their native country sent him several very flattering letters and a pair of costly vases. He was one of the largest tax-payers on Staten island, owning a water front of about 1,800 feet, with an average water depth of thirty feet at low tide. In 1865 he married Eva Schoen of New York city. He was extremely charitable, and foremost in all benevolent works on the island. He ended his successful career on July 16, 1889, when he expired suddenly, after a lingering illness, of heart failure. Shortly before his death he erected Bechtel's hospital on Staten Island, which his widow subsequently donated to the Smith's infirmary. He left an estate worth $2,000,000.

Geo Bechtel

RIGGS, Stephen Return, missionary to the Dakotas, was born in Steubenville, O., March 23, 1812. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, in 1834; took a partial course at the Western seminary, Allegheny, Pa.; entered the Presbyterian ministry, and was sent by the American board, in 1837, to a mission near Fort Snelling, Minn. Having learned the language of the Indians, he labored for several years at Lac-qui-parle; here J. N. Nicollet and J. C. Frémont, who were examining that region in behalf of the war department, were his guests in 1839. This was his field until 1854, except 1843–46, when he was caring for a new mission at Traverse des Sioux. In 1854 he founded a school for native children at Hazelwood on the Yellow Medicine, near its mouth. In August, 1862, he was driven away by the Sioux war, barely escaping with his life, and acted as chaplain to the Minnesota troops sent against the hostile Indians. His later years were given largely to a Dakota version of the Bible, which appeared in 1879; in this he had the aid of Dr. J. S. Williamson. Besides this, he prepared over forty volumes in the Dakota tongue, including reading and lesson-books, a hymn-book, a vocabulary, and a "Grammar and Dictionary;" the latter was published by the Smithsonian institute in 1852. In English he wrote "Tahkoo Wakan; or, The Gospel Among the Dakotas" (1869), and "Forty Years Among the Sioux" (1880). Beloit college gave him the degree of D.D. in 1873, and Jefferson that of LL.D. He continued to visit his missions during part of each year until his death at Beloit, Wis., Aug. 24, 1883.

BRADY, John R., lawyer and judge, was born in New York city in 1821, of Irish parents, who emigrated to America in 1812, first settling in Newark, N. J. In 1814 they removed to New York city, where they afterward resided. His father, Thomas J. Brady, was a man of culture and refinement, and was noted for his varied intellectual acquirements. He spoke French and Spanish fluently, and upon the completion of his education decided to become a lawyer, but did not begin his studies until after he came to New York city. His accomplishments were so highly appreciated that he was persuaded to prepare a limited number of young men for college. His efforts in that direction were eminently successful, and he subsequently educated his two sons to be ornaments to the legal profession. John Brady, upon being admitted to the bar, formed a partnership with his brother, James T., and Mr. Maurice, the style of the firm being Brady, Maurice & Brady. Mr. Maurice afterward withdrew, and the two brothers continued the business alone. John R. Brady had hardly become established in his professional career when he was called to the bench, receiving in 1855 the nomination of the Tammany hall wing of the democracy for judge of the court of common pleas. He was elected by a handsome majority, and re-elected in 1869, and before his second term had expired he was elected to the supreme bench. At his second election to the common pleas bench he was the candidate not only of Tammany hall, but of the Mozart hall wing of the democrats, and of the United republicans, and was alone in the field, and placed on the bench by an immense vote. His first term on the supreme court bench expired in 1877, and he was again the candidate for the republicans and both branches of the democracy. In 1872 he was assigned to be a general term judge, and up to the time of his death was a member of the general term of the first department of the supreme court, and had he lived but a few months longer, would have retired, having reached the constitutional age of seventy, and would also have completed the last term of fourteen years, for which he was elected to the supreme court. His career on the bench covered a period of over thirty-five years.



John R. Brady

Many of his opinions in important cases attracted widespread attention; he tempered justice with mercy, and his opinions were founded on common sense and natural justice rather than on fine technical points, though he never allowed his feelings to influence him in the duty that he owed the state in the proper punishment of criminals. In 1863 he married Katherine Lydig, daughter of the late Philip M. Lydig. Judge Brady was one of the founders of the Manhattan club, and a member of several other social organizations, among them the Lambs. He died in New York city March 16, 1891.

STRAITON, John, manufacturer, was born in Scotland May 6, 1830, and traces his descent from Alexander Straiton, first baron of Lauriston, 1296, whose earliest known ancestor, *circa* 1124, was Robert Straiton of that ilk. He was thoroughly educated in the schools of Edinburgh, and at the age of twenty emigrated to the United States, arriving in New York in the month of October, 1850. He became an assistant to his uncle in the cigar business, but two years later, in 1853, Mr. Straiton began the importation of cigars, which he conducted with success, and in 1860 he formed the now well-known firm of Straiton & Storm, which grew with unexampled rapidity as a manufacturing house engaged in the making of domestic cigars, until it became the largest establishment of the kind in the world. In 1884 the output of the Straiton & Storm manufactory was 71,292,275 cigars, or twenty-five millions more than the whole number of cigars imported into the United States during that year. During this period the firm of Straiton & Storm had in their employ more than 2,000 men and women, and their weekly pay-roll was more than $20,000. Mr. Straiton retired from active interest in the business of the manufactory in 1885. He has interested himself in the cause of education, to which he devoted much thought and attention during the number of years in which he was an active member of the school board of the twelfth ward of the city of New York. Mr. Straiton has been a director of the St. Nicholas bank since 1878, and of the Lincoln national bank since 1885. He possesses large property interests in the upper part of the city and also at Arverne-by-the-Sea.

RIGGS, Elias, missionary, was born at New Providence, N. J., Nov. 19, 1810. At eleven years of age he commenced the study of Hebrew without an instructor, and in spite of the fact that the only Hebrew text-book within his reach was without vowel points. He entered Amherst college in 1825, before he was fifteen years of age, and while there took up, in addition to the regular studies of the curriculum, Chaldee and Syriac. The grammar used by him in his work upon the latter language he himself translated from Latin into English. After being graduated in 1829 he entered the Andover theological seminary, and was ordained to the Christian ministry three years later. The same year he sailed for Greece as a missionary. He labored in Greece, principally at Argos, until 1838, then among the Greek population of Smyrna, Turkey, for five years, after which he devoted himself to the Armenians; then went to labor at Constantinople. Early in his career he translated the Bible into Armenian and Bulgarian, and assisted in the joint translation into the Turkish language, which appeared in 1878. While on a visit to this country, 1856–58, he taught Hebrew for a short time in the Union theological seminary. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Hanover college, Indiana, in 1853, and that of LL.D. from Amherst in 1871. Besides numerous religious works, and those mentioned above, he has published grammars of the Chaldee, Bulgarian, Modern Armenian and Turkish languages.

HALE, John Parker, U. S. senator and minister to Spain, was born at Rochester, Strafford county, N. H., March 31, 1806. He prepared for college at Phillips academy, Exeter, N. H.; was graduated from Bowdoin in 1827; began the practice of law at Dover, in his native county, in 1830, and entered the legislature in 1832 as a democrat. From 1834 to 1841 he was U. S. attorney for his district. While in congress, 1843–45, he defended the right of petition, and in a letter of Jan. 7, 1845, refused to vote for the annexation of Texas, as the New Hampshire legislature had directed their representatives to do. This bold action lost him his seat, but won him popular favor, which was increased by his canvass of the state as a free-soil candidate, and his debate with Franklin Pierce in June. A year later he was again in the legislature; was made speaker June 3d, and six days after was elected to the senate. There he was the first, and for two years (1847–49) the only, avowed opponent of the slave system, acting with neither party, and avowing his creed as freely as if it were that of a majority. His eloquence, wit, good humor, and fine presence made his doctrines less offensive to his colleagues than was the case with Sumner, who took his seat four years later. Turning his reforming zeal toward abuses which had fewer opponents, he, in 1850 and 1852, secured laws to abolish flogging and grog-rations in the navy. In 1851 he defended the rescuers of the slave Shadrach in Boston. He had declined a presidential nomination from the liberty party in 1847; in 1852 he accepted that of the free-soilers, and received 157,680 votes. In 1853, disgusted at the spectacle of a pro-slavery president and senator from his own state, both his political foes, and the latter his successor, he removed to New York; but, the tide soon turning, he was sent back to the senate in 1855 to take the place of C. G. Atherton, who had died in the second year of his term. By re-election in 1858 he kept his seat until March, 1865. In this later service he was much less alone; the North came over by degrees to his position, and he witnessed the triumph of his principles at the polls and in the field. He had been one of the many sufferers from the National hotel poisoning in 1857, and never entirely recovered from its effects. His career at the court of Spain, 1865–69, was stained by disagreements with the secretary of his legation, and charges of illicit profits from the privileges of his office; the scandal made more noise than its cause would justify. During his last years he suffered from mental and bodily disorders, the latter aggravated by two serious accidents. He died at Dover, N. H., Nov. 19, 1873.

HAMBLIN, Thomas Sowerby, actor and theatrical manager, was born in London, Eng., May 14, 1800, and made his first appearance on the stage at

Sadler's Wells theatre, in 1819. Soon after he appeared at Drury Lane, and his native intelligence, fine features and distinguished bearing, brought him rapid advancement, his personation of Hamlet being most favorably received by the London public. He came to the United States in 1825, and made his American *début* at the Park theatre, New York, as Hamlet. Following this, he traveled through the country as a star for five years. In August, 1830, he became manager of the Bowery theatre, New York, and save for one or two brief periods, he retained the direction of a New York play-house until the time of his death, himself frequently appearing as a star. His repertoire was a very extended one, but Hamlet, Rollo, Pierre, Macbeth, and Othello were the characters in which he was seen most frequently and in which he is best remembered. As an actor he was given to noise and bustle, and never fulfilled the promise of his youth. He was upright and honorable in his business transactions, but in his relations with women he was notoriously loose. He was four times married. His first wife, Elizabeth Blanchard, from whom he was divorced, was an actress long prominent on the stage in England and America. She died in 1849. His second wife, Naomi Vincent, and his third wife, Miss Medina, each died soon after marriage. His fourth and last wife, Mrs. Shaw, was a gifted actress and a beautiful woman, and fulfilled many engagements with her husband. Hamblin died in New York Jan. 8, 1853.

LUMPKIN, Samuel, associate justice of the supreme court of Georgia, was born in Oglethorpe county Dec. 12, 1848. His great-grandfather, John Lumpkin, founded a distinguished family. His sons were Wilson, governor of, and U. S. senator from, Georgia; Joseph Henry, chief justice of Georgia, and Samuel, grandfather of the present associate justice of Georgia, whose father, Joseph Henry, Jr., died at the age of twenty-six, after attaining distinction as a lawyer. He left Samuel to the care of his noble Christian mother, who was, before marriage, Sarah E. Johnson. Justice Lumpkin attended the state university at Athens, Ga., and Mercer university at Penfield, graduating from the former in July, 1866, with first honor, when seventeen and a half years old. He taught school in Georgia in 1866, and in Mississippi through 1867; was admitted to the bar in April, 1868, at Lexington, Ga., and began practice at Elberton with Col. Robert Hester. He practiced in Americus, Ga., with Col. C. T. Goode, in 1870–71, then returned to make Lexington his home. He was, in 1871, appointed clerk of the house of representatives, was appointed solicitor-general, northern circuit, by Gov. Smith in 1872, and reappointed in 1873 for four years; was postmaster at Lexington in 1877, and was elected state senator the same year. He was elected in 1884, by the legislature, judge of the superior court of the northern circuit, unanimously re-elected in 1888, was elected in 1890 associate justice of the supreme court of Georgia, again unanimously, and in 1891 was made LL.D. by the Southwestern Baptist university of Jackson, Tenn. Justice Lumpkin comes of a family of lawyers, jurists and statesmen renowned in the annals of Georgia. He is the second of his family to grace the supreme bench of his state. An able and useful legislator, he was on the judiciary committee, and as chairman of the railroad committee was largely instrumental in creating the railroad commission. As a prosecuting officer and judge he kept up the legal repute he won as a lawyer in large practice, being always accurate and painstaking, and dispatching business rapidly, impartially and wisely. Few of his judgments were reversed by the supreme court, and in that, the highest tribunal of Georgia, he now performs his duties ably. As a citizen he is genial, generous and charitable, and noted for honesty, truthfulness and loyalty to obligation. He married, in 1878, Kate, daughter of Walker Richardson, and granddaughter of Col. A. M. Sanford, distinguished citizens of Alabama.

PRENTICE, George Denison, journalist, was born at Preston, Conn., Dec. 18, 1802. He was graduated from Brown university in 1823, then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1829, but did not practice. He became editor of the "Connecticut Mirror" in 1825, and in 1828 of the "New England Weekly Review," an anti-federal sheet published in Hartford, Conn., to which he contributed many poems, and which, under him, gained a national reputation for the excellence of its literary department. John G. Whittier published some of his earliest poems in the "Review," and succeeded Mr. Prentice as its editor. In 1830 Mr. Prentice went to Kentucky to collect material for a campaign life of Henry Clay, which was published at Hartford in 1831, and became editor of the Louisville "Journal," a whig newspaper, the first number of which appeared Nov. 24, 1830. He edited this for a number of years, becoming known by his contributions to it and its successor, the "Courier Journal," as well as to the New York "Ledger," as the leading humorist of the country. His editorials were ably written and exerted a powerful influence in behalf of the Union during the civil war. A collection of Mr. Prentice's poems was published at Cincinnati in 1876, and a volume of selections from his writings, entitled "Prenticeana," at New York in 1859 (rev. ed., 1870). Mr. Prentice died at Louisville Jan. 22, 1870. A memorial address was delivered at his funeral by Henry Watterson.

RIPLEY, Henry Jones, clerical educator and author, was born in Boston Jan. 28, 1798. He was prepared for college at the Latin school; was graduated from Harvard in 1816, and at Andover in 1819; entered the Baptist ministry, and for some years did missionary work among the Southern negroes. Most of his life was spent at Newton theological institution, where he held the chair of Biblical literature and pastoral duties from 1826 to 1832, then that of the former alone until 1839, and that of sacred rhetoric and pastoral duties, 1839–60. After renewed ministrations to the freedmen in Georgia, he returned to Newton as librarian in 1865, and was associate professor of Biblical literature there 1872–75. His degree of D.D. was conferred by the University of Alabama in 1844, and by Harvard in 1845. He wrote much for the religious press, and published: a "Memoir of T. S. Winn" (1824); "Christian Baptism" (1833); "Notes" on the Gospels, 2 vols. (1837–38); on the Acts (1844), on Romans (1857), and on Hebrews (1868); "Sacred Rhetoric" (1849); "Exclusiveness of the Baptists" (1857), and "Church Polity" (1867). He died at Newton Centre, Mass., May 21, 1875.

CARROLL, Alfred Ludlow, physician, was born in New York city Aug. 4, 1833. The name of the family from which he is descended is one of the oldest surnames in existence, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, was in the regular line of descent from the founder of this family. The name of Carroll was given to this ancient family by the pious Bryen Boiroimhe, monarch of Ireland, anno 1022. It was this monarch who gave surnames to all the Irish families, and in imitation thereof the custom was adopted by the Germans, French and Italians; it was from this Carroll that Ely the royal was called Ely O'Carroll to distinguish it from all others. The name signifies bravery, courage, etc. Florence (Fionn) O'Carroll, King of Ely, died A.D. 1205. Tatheus (Teige) O'Carroll is the chief whose name is inscribed on the casket of the celebrated relic known as the "Book of Dimma," a copy of the gospels written for St. Cronan. From him the Carrolls of this country are descended, and Dr. Alfred L. Carroll's line of descent is continuous and unbroken through Daniel, son of Tatheus, Donough, William, Donough (1377), Roderic, Daniel, Roderic, Donough, Teige, Donough, Daniel, Anthony, Daniel. This Daniel had two sons, Anthony and Charles. The latter emigrated to this country and settled in Maryland in 1688, and became the progenitor of the "Charles Carroll of Carrollton" branch. Anthony, the eldest son, remained in Ireland. His son, James, was a captain in Lord Dongan's dragoons. His son, Anthony, the grandfather of Alfred, was an officer in the *garde royale*, known as Marie Antoinette's guard. After serving through the French revolution, he came to this country in 1793, and became a prosperous merchant in New York city. His son, Anthony, the father of Alfred, was a prominent lawyer of New York. He married Frances Ludlow, daughter of Gulian Ludlow, whose descent is traced from William Ludlow *temp.* Edward III. A.D. 1350. Gabriel, the American ancestor, born at Castle Cary, Eng., came to America in 1694, settled in New York city, and married, in 1697, Sarah Hanmer, daughter of Rev. Joseph Hanmer, D.D. The descendants of the Ludlows married into the families of the Schuylers, Hoffmans, Beekmans, Livingstons, Bleeckers, Goelets, Ogdens, and other old and distinguished families of New York. Dr. Carroll, the subject of this sketch, having been a pupil of Dr. Valentine Mott, was graduated from the medical department of the University of New York in 1855. Owing to the warm personal friendship of Dr. Mott, he continued to assist him, and was more or less associated with him up to the time of his death in 1865. For some years past he has virtually confined himself to the duties of consulting physician. He has been for many years prominently identified with the state health organization. He organized the first board of health in the state at Staten Island in 1872. Under the act of the legislature in 1880 he organized the board of health at New Brighton, S. I., and was for some time its president, afterward becoming secretary and executive officer of the State Board of health. He was one of the founders of the State Medical association, and has been a member of the council since the second year of its existence. He has been an extensive contributor to the medical journals of the country, and is the author of numerous monographs, some of which have attracted widespread attention. Among them are: "Relations of Hygiene to Therapeutics," and "Question of Quarantine," his treatment of the latter subject being widely different from former methods. He is a member of the American Medical association, State and County medical associations, and British Medical association. Dr. Carroll inherits from his ancestors that high sense of honor, unflinching courage, and unimpeachable integrity and honesty, that have distinguished them in every age; and of all of them, down to the present generation, it may be truly said they have been *sans peur et sans reproche.* Dr. Carroll married, in 1862, Lucy Johnson, daughter of Bradish Johnson, of New York city. Two sons are the issue of this marriage, one of whom, Bradish Carroll, is a graduate of the New York university, and is associated with his father in his practice, giving bright promise for the future.

BROOKFIELD, William, manufacturer, was born at Greenbank, N. J., May 24, 1844. His father, James M. Brookfield, was born in New Jersey in 1813. His great-grandfather, Wm. Brookfield, was also born in New Jersey in 1790. They are the descendants of Norwegian and Irish stock. His paternal grandfather was a sea captain, and his maternal grandfather was a commissioned officer in the revolutionary war. His father was educated in the district schools, and set to work to carve out his own fortune at the age of fifteen, learning the glass-cutting business, and marrying Catharine A. Brandiff. William was educated at the Cayuga Lake academy, leaving there in 1862. In 1864 he, with his father, established the Bushwick glass works, which with a small beginning increased until their extensive works covered three and one-half acres of ground. Nine-tenths of all the insulators used throughout the country are manufactured at these works; in fact, they control this great and important field, together with the large number of battery jars that are used in the different electrical concerns of the country. He is a regular attendant and pew-holder in Dr. Hall's church, a member of the Union League club, Lawyers' club, Down-town association, Manhattan and New York Athletic clubs, Produce, Consolidated, Mining and Stock exchanges, member of the committee on admissions to the Union League club, director in Kings county and Greenwich Fire Insurance companies, treasurer of Cigimora Manganese company, director in the Sheldon Axle company, vice-president of the Addison and Pennsylvania railroad, also vice-president of the Fulton club. Being recognized as an active member and a strong believer in the principles of the republican party, as well also as an organizer of superior abilities, he was elected president of the republican club, as well also as president of the republican county committee, and being considered the most available and best qualified member of that committee, he was elected to the important position of chairman of the republican state committee, an honor which few could hope to attain. He married Kate Morgan, daughter of Henry Morgan of Aurora, N. Y. His wife, who is a woman of superior culture and high social standing, is the niece of Edwin B. Morgan, one of the founders of the New York "Times," also of Christopher Morgan, who held the office of N. Y. secretary of state when William H. Seward was governor.

JOHNSON, David Bancroft, educator, was born in La Grange (West Tenn.), Jan. 10, 1856, where his father founded, and until his death, was president of the La Grange Female college. In a direct line he is descended from John Johnson who came to America from England with Winthrop, the first governor of the colony of Massachusetts. He worked his way through the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, from which he was graduated with the highest honors of a large class in 1877, and immediately took up the profession of teaching as first assistant of the boys' high school at Knoxville. After some service in the University of Tennessee, as assistant professor of mathematics, and having developed qualities which demanded a larger sphere for their full exercise, he entered upon his life work. His rare talent, as an organizer, was recognized, and by his masterful application of the true principles of teaching, he infused new life into the system of public instruction, and a spirit and enthusiasm among the teachers, which prepared the way for his remarkable success. He organized graded schools at New Berne, N. C., and so marked was their success as to attract the attention of educators in that and adjoining states. Having demonstrated his executive ability and his thorough grasp of school organization and management when the system was adopted by the city of Columbia, S. C., in 1883, Prof. Johnson was called to organize it, and in the course of a few years, under his superintendence, out of the crude material of the old common school, a system of public instruction has been evolved, which is an honor to the state, and has become an example after which many of the larger towns and cities of the state have hastened to model their schools. To meet this requirement for better teachers to introduce these better methods, Prof. Johnson, aided by the Peabody board, established in 1886 the Winthrop Training school for teachers. The legislature of South Carolina provided a permanent appropriation for the maintenance of one beneficiary in the institution from each county in the state at a cost of $150 each per session, and afterwards made it a full state institution under the name of Winthrop Normal college of which Prof. Johnson is president. This training school was at the time the only one for white teachers in that section embracing the states of South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, and Florida. Its graduates are teaching successfully throughout South Carolina and adjoining states. Prof. Johnson has served as an instructor in successive State Normal institutes, and was president for several years of the State teachers' association, which he reorganized and placed on its present satisfactory basis in 1888. He organized in 1889 the State Association of school superintendents, of which he is president. He organized the Columbia (S. C.) branch of the Y. M. C. A., and is president and also chairman of the state executive committee of the organization. The governor of the state, in recognition of his ability and his high educational record, appointed him a member of the State Board of examiners, and also a member and chairman of the special commission of three to make an investigation and report to the next legislature for action, on the subject of the establishment by the state of a normal and industrial college for women for South Carolina. Upon the admirable report of this commission, the legislature founded the South Carolina Industrial and Winthrop Normal college which bids fair to equal any institution of its kind in the country. Much of the honor of the general adoption and success of the graded-school system in South Carolina may be justly accorded to Prof. Johnson.

HILL, John Lindsay, lawyer, was born in Florida, Montgomery county, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1840, son of Sergeant Nicholas Hill, who served for some years in the war of the revolution, enlisting as drummer boy at ten years of age, and discharged as sergeant. John L. Hill's mother was Sarah Hegeman, a descendant of one of the prominent Holland families of New York. Her mother was Bathsheba Palmer, descended from a well-known New England family. Mr. Hill was prepared for college at the Jonesville and the Amsterdam academies, and was graduated from Union college in the class of '61. While a student at college he studied law with Cornelius A. Waldron, of Saratoga county, and subsequently with Judge Stephen H. Johnson, of Schenectady. He was admitted to the bar in 1862, and soon after commenced practice in partnership with Judge Johnson, at Schenectady. He rose rapidly in his profession, and in 1864 was elected district attorney, holding the position for five years. He was also appointed counsel for the state commissioner of canals for the eastern district. He removed to New York city in 1868, and became associated with Guy R. and T. D. Pelton, which continued until 1873, when he formed a new copartnership under the name of Barrett, Redfield & Hill, which continued until 1876, succeeded by Redfield & Hill until 1883, and then by Redfield, Hill & Lydecker. From 1884 to 1887 he was alone, and in the latter year he formed a new copartnership under the name of Lockwood & Hill. During his long term of practice he has been connected with many important cases, one of the most notable being that of the celebrated Beecher trial, in which he was associated with Mr. Evarts, Judge Porter, Gen. Tracy, and Austin Abbott, Esq., in the defence of Mr. Beecher. In his trial of cases he is earnest, forcible and impressive. The prominent traits of his mind are strength, sagacity and penetration. To these he united great industry and habits of laborious research, which are sustained by a powerful physical organization. His influence with courts and juries is increased by the purity of his life, a character of the highest integrity, and a keen love of justice. In politics he was brought up a democrat, worked with the Union party through the war, a liberal republican thereafter. In 1872 he was identified with the party which nominated Horace Greeley for president. He was a candidate for the assembly, and though defeated, ran several hundred ahead of his ticket. He has been well known in social life in Brooklyn for many years, and assisted in founding the Oxford, Montauk, and Brooklyn Gun clubs, and was vice-president of the latter. He is also a member of the Hamilton club, Brooklyn club, Carlton club of Brooklyn, of the Lawyers' club of New York, the New York Law Institution, Brooklyn Bar association, Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Delta Phi clubs of New York, and of several other college societies, and of the society of the Sons of the Revolution, being one one of the few real living sons of revolutionary soldiers. He married, in 1863, Adelaide Eddy, daughter of Geo. W. Eddy, of Waterford, N. Y., a descendant of one of the early New England families.

THOMAS, John, iron manufacturer, second son of David Thomas, founder of the anthracite pig iron industry of this country, was born at Yniscedwin, South Wales, Sept. 10, 1829, and at the age of ten years came with his parents to Catasauqua, Pa., where his youth was spent. He obtained his education at the Allentown academy, and at Nazareth hall, a noted institution of learning at Nazareth, Pa.

Determined to acquire a thorough knowledge of the manufacture of iron in all its details, he first engaged in the business as an employee in the blacksmith shop connected with the Crane iron works, of which his father was then superintendent. Having become familiar with that department, he passed on to the machine shops and the furnaces, and after several years of faithful service in these departments, the practical information he thus obtained admirably fitted him to become superintendent of the Crane iron works in 1854, when his father withdrew from that position to organize the Thomas iron company. During the succeeding thirteen years Mr. Thomas superintended the works at Catasauqua with exceptional ability and marked success. In 1867 he resigned the position to accept the appointment of general superintendent of the extensive works of the Thomas iron company at Hokendauqua, Pa., of which his father was one of the directors from the time of the organization of the company. The history of Mr. Thomas is really the history of this great iron company, and of the rise and growth of anthracite pig iron in this country. There has probably been no iron manufacturing company that has done so much for the advancement of this great industry as has this company. It has always been splendidly managed, both in its financial and in its selling departments. These have not been under the direct charge of Mr. Thomas, but they could have accomplished but very little had they not been so efficiently seconded by the great abilities of Mr. Thomas as a manufacturer. When he took charge of the works in 1867 the company owned but four furnaces, making about 50,000 tons per annum. They have increased the number of their furnaces to eleven, and are now producing about 200,000 tons per annum. The works themselves are a model of neatness and of efficiency. Notwithstanding the keen competition and the exceptional advantages of the southern states for producing cheap pig iron, Mr. Thomas has always been able to meet the competition, and still make iron at a profit. He is also largely identified with other business interests, as vice-president of Catasauqua and Fogelsville railroad, president for some years of the Catasauqua manufacturing company, manager of the Ironton railroad, director of the Upper Lehigh and Dodson coal companies, besides being interested in many other mining and manufacturing industries. Not only has he been most successful in the manufacture of iron and all enterprises in which he has been engaged, but as a manager of men he has attained a high position. Coming up from the ranks himself, and having a warm heart for his people, he has always encouraged thrift and enterprise among his workmen, taking a great interest in the education of their children, and the welfare of their families. The social and moral influence of his presence, and that of his immediate family has been exceedingly salutary, as is well evidenced by the high character of the inhabitants of Hokendauqua, a town composed of the workmen of the Thomas iron company and their families. Here every good cause has flourished, and this is largely owing to the helpful hand and advice of Mr. Thomas. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and in politics a republican. Mr. Thomas was married May 7, 1855, to Helen, daughter of Hopkin Thomas of Catasauqua, also a native of Wales. Their surviving children are David H., now superintendent of the furnaces of the Thomas iron company; Miriam (Mrs. Perry Harrison of Minneapolis, Minn.); Bessie; Samuel R., a graduate of the Rensselaer polytechnic institute, of Troy; Katherine (Mrs. E. P. Wilbur, Jr., of South Bethlehem, Pa.), and John W., a student in Lehigh University.

HAMMOND, Henry B., lawyer and railroad president, was born at Douglas, Mass., Feb. 18, 1840, the son of Parley Hammond, a banker, and Elizabeth Buffom Mansfield. His parents removed to Worcester, where he received his early education and preparation for college. He chose law as his profession, and in 1861 took his degree of LL.B. at Harvard law school. He then entered the office of Judge Francis H. Dewey, but at the outbreak of the civil war went to Washington as aide and private secretary to his uncle, Gen. Mansfield, at that time in command of the forces protecting the Capitol. In 1861 he accepted the position of consul to Dublin, Ireland, which office he conducted with such tact and ability that he not only was able to give his country valuable information, but also retained the most cordial and friendly relations with the people resident in his consulate. He did much to stimulate emigration to America, and was instrumental in establishing the money-order system at present existing in the post-office. Upon his resignation the people of Dublin presented him with a silver service and a complimentary address, signed by such men as Sir John Gray, Charles Stuart Parnell, Charles Edward Tisdell, D.D., Prof. Thomas T. Gray, F.F.C.D., W. Nelson Hancock, V. O. B. O'Connor, Joseph T. Price, William Frey, J. Godkin, and others. He returned to America, and began the practice of law in New York city. This he continued until 1881 when the exacting demands of his various railroad interests obliged him to retire from active practice. As a railroad manager and organizer, he stands pre-eminent, and in this career he has achieved his chief success. He was secretary of the Union Pacific railroad from 1867 to 1870–73, and was attorney for the same road. In 1871 he became president of the Indiana and Illinois Central railroad, then only an organization with a franchise to build a railroad. He pushed it forward to completion, and from that time to the present he has been identified with its history. He has acted as president, receiver, etc., for various other important corporations at different times, and the success he made of the practically worthless Boston and New York air line, when he was appointed president and manager, is not the least of his achievements. He was president of the Continental Construction company, 1881, director of the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph company, 1882–83. He is a recognized authority on all matters of railroad history and construction, and possesses one of the most complete railroad libraries in the United States. He is known as a man of scrupulous integrity, energy and persistence, and has the remarkable gift of being a leader of men.

EVERHART, William, congressman, was born in Chester county, Pa., May 17, 1785, the eldest son of James Everhart, a soldier of the revolutionary war. He taught school, and practiced surveying with success, and at twenty-one began a mercantile career in his native county. In the war of 1812 he commanded a company of riflemen. In 1822 he sailed for Europe in the packet ship Albion, which was wrecked on the coast of Ireland, and he was the only cabin passenger saved. He lost $10,000 in gold, which he had taken with him to buy merchandise. Some time afterward a part of this sum was tendered him, the money having been recovered from the wreck, but not being able to identify it as his own money he declined to receive it. In 1824 Mr. Everhart purchased a farm on the suburbs of West Chester, Pa., upon which he erected a large number of houses. He turned his attention to developing the growth and prosperity of the town, and soon became its most influential citizen. In 1852 he was elected to the lower house of congress, and while a member of that body delivered a vigorous and forcible speech on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and foretold the direful results that followed its passage. He declined a re-election in 1854, and continued in the mercantile business until 1867, when he retired. He married Hannah Matlack, daughter of Benjamin Matlack, a revolutionary soldier. William Everhart died Oct. 30, 1867.

EVERHART, James Bowen, lawyer and congressman, was born near West Chester, Pa., July 26, 1821, son of William Everhart. He obtained his preliminary education at the Bolmar academy, and then entered Princeton college, where he was graduated in 1842. He began the study of law with Joseph J. Lewis of West Chester, then spent one year at Harvard law school, and another year in the office of William M. Meredith of Philadelphia. After his admission to the bar he practiced law three years, and then made an extended tour of Europe, Asia, and a part of Africa, visiting a large number of places of historic interest. He spent nearly one year at the University of Berlin, also several months at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and after an absence of three years returned to West Chester, where he resumed the practice of law, which he relinquished in 1860. In 1862 he commanded a company during Lee's first northern invasion, and in 1863, at the time of the Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania, he raised a company of emergency men, remained in the service several months, and was promoted to major of his regiment. He was elected to the senate of Pennsylvania in 1876, and re-elected in 1880. He was the only republican member of that body who voted in favor of the electoral commission. He soon became prominent and influential in all the deliberations of the senate, and opposed special legislation by interposing constitutional objections, but advocated the passage of the bill giving criminals the right to testify in their own behalf, supported legislation for a geodetic survey of the state, and delivered eulogies before the senate on the death of Bayard Taylor and Gov. Bigler. In 1882 he was chosen a member of congress from the sixth Pennsylvania district, and in 1884 was re-elected by the largest majority ever given a candidate in that district. He was an influential member of the committees on commerce, weights and measures, and war claims, and never missed a final vote on any measure before the house while he was a representative. Mr. Everhart spent his leisure time in diligent study of the best works of literature. He published, in 1862, a volume of "Miscellanies," containing interesting accounts of the people and places he visited abroad. In 1867 he issued a collection of poems, also his speeches in book form, and in 1875 he published "The Fox Chase," a lively and spirited poem, conveying a splendid idea of the noble chase, the scene laid in Chester county, Pa., along the historic Brandywine. He died Aug. 23, 1888.

EVERHART, John Roskell, surgeon, was born in West Chester, Pa., in 1828, son of William Everhart. He was graduated from Princeton college in 1850, and received his medical degree after completing the course at the University of Pennsylvania in 1853. He then went to Paris to continue his studies in medicine and surgery, and upon his return entered upon an active practice. In 1861 he was appointed surgeon to the 97th Pennsylvania regiment, and during his three and one-fourth years of service earned the approbation of officers and men for his diligence and courage in attending the wounded on the field, and the sick in hospitals, especially during the prevalence of the yellow fever among the troops at Hilton Head, S. C., in 1862, where, owing to his skill in treatment and efficacious sanitary regulations, he kept the disease under control, and it soon disappeared within his command. He was appointed brigade surgeon, and also a member of the board of medical examiners for the department of the South under Gen. Hunter, and continued in the service until after the close of the war, retiring with the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel. Dr. Everhart has traveled extensively since the war, and in 1892 published "By Boat and Rail," an interesting work, attractive in style, and filled with valuable information about the people and the countries he has frequently visited.

HAWKINS, Richard Fenner, iron manufacturer, was born at Lowell, Mass., March 9, 1837, the son of Alpheus and Celia A. (Rhodes) Hawkins. He received his education at the common schools and the high school in Springfield, Mass., and at the age of sixteen he was employed as an office boy by Stone & Harris, railroad and bridge builders. In 1862 he became a partner of D. L. Harris in the same business, succeeding to the entire control of it in 1867, which he still conducts under the name of R. F. Hawkins Iron Works, the products being steam boilers, iron castings, iron bridges, machinery, etc. On Sept. 3, 1862, in New York city, Mr. Hawkins married Cornelia Morgan, daughter of A. B. and Sarah (Cadwell) Howe, and has several children. For many years Mr. Hawkins has been identified with all current matters of importance in Springfield, but he has never sought to enter political life, preferring to devote himself to the more congenial details of his prosperous business. He held the office of alderman three years, but has invariably declined to accept various other important positions offered him until 1892, when he was prevailed on to accept the position of water commissioner. Mr. Hawkins is highly esteemed in the community, and both he and Mrs. Hawkins are liberal but unostentatious in their donations to charitable institutions, and to individuals who are in need.

BEECHER, Lyman, clergyman, was born at New Haven, Conn., Oct. 2, 1775. His ancestors came with Rev. John Davenport and with Theophilus Eaton, from England to Boston, Mass., in 1638. In that company was one, Hannah Beecher, a widow, whose husband had died just before the party sailed, and her son John. She was about to leave the enterprise on her husband's death, but was induced to continue with the company by a promise that she should have her husband's share in the town plot. Anxiety to secure her coming arose from the fact that she was a midwife. The promise made to her was kept, and it was under a large oak which grew upon her land that the settlers observed their first Sabbath, Apr. 15, 1638, and that Davenport preached their first sermon from Matt. iv. 1. The inventory of Mrs. Beecher's estate at her death (1659) amounted to £55 5s. 6d. Joseph Beecher, John Beecher's son, had a son Nathaniel, six feet high, and a blacksmith by trade, his anvil standing on the stump of the oak tree under which Davenport preached. He married Sarah, a descendant of Richard Sperry, one of the original settlers of New Haven, in 1639–45. Her mother was the daughter of a full-blooded Welshman. Lyman Beecher's grandmother was a woman of decided piety. His father was David, a blacksmith in New Haven. He is reported as "living well, according to the times," and as having laid up $4,000 to $5,000. He was a well-read man, versed in astronomy, geography, and history, and in the records of the Protestant reformation in Europe. He was also an active politician. Roger Sherman used to say that he always calculated to see Mr. Beecher as soon as he got home from congress, to "talk over the particulars." He was five times married, Lyman Beecher being the only child of his third wife, Esther, daughter of John Lyman of Middletown, Conn., whose father came from Scotland to Boston, Mass. The mother died two days after the child was born, and he was forthwith removed to North Guilford, Conn., to be cared for by Mrs. Benton, a maternal aunt. As he grew up and seemed disinclined to the life of a farmer, an arrangement was made by which his uncle Benton at Guilford, and his father at New Haven should bear the expenses of his college education, the uncle clothing him and the parent doing the rest. When the uncle died he left to Lyman Beecher a house in Guilford, and land worth about $2,000. He was graduated from Yale college in 1797. During his junior year he was stirred to serious thought upon personal religion. His autobiography gives a brief but clear record of his experience in this respect, saying that one result of it was that he had a severe conflict whether he should preach, which extended into his divinity year. He had no part in the public exercises at his graduation, those being given on mathematical excellence chiefly, as to which he was deficient, but he gave the valedictory address at the class presentation day, six weeks before commencement. He then studied theology under Dr. Timothy Dwight, president of Yale college, and twice a week walked over to West Haven, Conn., and spoke in evening meetings. "The people turned out to hear us," he says, "and there were some conversions. . . . The fact is, I made the application of my sermons about as pungent then as ever afterward." He was licensed to preach by the West Haven association of Congregational ministers, in 1798, and preached his first "regular" sermon at Guilford, Conn. Having been invited to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Easthampton, L. I., he appeared before the presbytery to which the church belonged, for examination, Aug. 19, 1799, and was examined for six hours as to his religious and theological opinions and faith. Sept. 5, 1799, he was ordained to the ministry and to the charge of that church. Sept. 19th of the same year, he was married to Roxana Foote of Guilford, Conn. When he had been at Easthampton for four or five years, and approved himself as a hard worker and a spiritual minister, his family and expenses had so increased that extra income was needful, his salary, originally $300, and then but $400 *per annum*, being inadequate to meet his outgoes, and accordingly Mrs. Beecher opened a private school, in which her husband also gave some instruction, and they received some of its young lady pupils into their family. His first sermon that, as he said, "was much known," was that upon dueling, preached to his congregation on New Year's day, 1806, in reference to the duel in which Aaron Burr shot Alexander Hamilton. This was printed, and found its way to New York. There it was reviewed by Rev. Dr. John M. Mason, and as a result anti-dueling societies were started in New York and vicinity. Not long after this the Presbyterian synod met at Newark, N. J., and strong opposition to these societies was developed, led by a reverend doctor, who had been told by individuals in his faith, politically affiliated with men of dueling principles, that "this thing must be stopped." This was just an occasion to rouse Beecher, who was a member of synod. "When my time came," he wrote, "I rose and knocked away their arguments, and made them ludicrous. I never made an argument so short, strong, and pointed in my life. . . . . Oh, I declare if I did not switch 'em, and scorch 'em, and stamp on 'em. It swept all before it. The reverend doctor made no reply. It was the center of old fogyism, but I mowed it down and carried the vote of the house." An impression was indeed made that never died out. The sermon and discussion started a series of efforts that affected the whole northern mind, and led to action by the U. S. congress disfranchising a duelist. When Henry Clay was a candidate for the U. S. presidency, his opponents printed an edition of the sermon, of 40,000 copies, and scattered them all over the northern states. In 1810 Mr. Beecher resigned his charge of the church at Easthampton, and during the same year was settled over the Congregational church at Litchfield, Conn., on a salary of $800 per annum. Here he continued for sixteen years, taking rank among the leading clergymen of that denomination. Not long after going to Litchfield he was called to Plymouth, Conn., a few miles distant, to attend the ordination of a pastor over the Congregational church in that town, and found there a broad sideboard set out for the ministers in the new pastor's house, covered with decanters and bottles of liquor, sugar, and pitchers of water. The drinking, he noted, was apparently universal, and this preparation for their clerical guests by the Plymouth people was made as a matter of course. "When the ministers came together they always took something to drink round; also before public services, and always on their return from them. As they could not all drink at once, they were obliged to stand and wait, as people do when they go to mill. There was a decanter of spirits, too, on the table, to help digestion, and gentlemen partook of it through the afternoon and evening, as they felt the need, some more and some less; and the sideboard, with the spillings of water and sugar and liquor, looked and smelled like the bar of a very active grog shop. None of the convention (associated body of churches and ministers) were drunk; but that there

was not at times a considerable amount of exhilaration, I cannot affirm." He saw more of this not long after, and heard murmurings from the people at the quantity and expense of liquors consumed. "My alarm and shame and indignation," he said, "were intense. 'Twas that that woke me up for the war, and silently I took an oath before God that I would never attend another ordination of that kind. I was full. My heart kindles up at the thought of it now." These were some of his utterances years afterward. The general association (Congregational) of the state had already appointed a committee to get the facts as to the consumption of liquor, and make report, as had the kindred body in Massachusetts. When the Connecticut body met at Sharon in 1812, their committee reported that they did not perceive that anything could be done to stop this evil of intemperance, the wide-spread existence of which they admitted and deplored. Instantly Mr. Beecher was on his feet, with a motion that a committee be raised to report at that meeting what measures could be taken to stem this tide of evil. He was made its chairman, and reported, the next day, what in his old age he styled "the most important paper that ever I wrote." The practical steps which his report recommended had, as the first of their number, that appropriate discourses on the subject should be preached by all ministers of the association. The

report was adopted, and 1,000 copies ordered to be printed. By the next year it was seen that the effect of this action had been salutary in Connecticut. It was in support of this reform that, about 1814, he delivered and published the famous "Six Sermons on Intemperance," which have been declared to contain eloquent passages hardly exceeded by anything in the English language. They went all over the United States, went through many editions in England, were translated into many languages in Europe, and have had large sale, even after the lapse of fifty years. He also agitated (1812) a "reformation society" for the state. He set on foot in the ecclesiastical circles of Connecticut a movement which issued in numerous petitions to the congress of the United States, against "Sunday mails." He also preached on "The building of waste places," and his sermon resulted in the institution of the Domestic missionary society for the work of home evangelization in Connecticut. He corresponded with others in and out of the state upon the subject of forming a national Bible society, and lived to be among the last survivors, if not the last, of the convention of delegates by which the American Bible society was instituted in 1816, of which convention he was secretary. Returning full of zeal from the first corporate meeting of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions (1812), he called together clergymen and laymen from different parts of the country, who organized the Litchfield county foreign missionary society, the first auxiliary of the American board. Sept. 23, 1816, his first wife died at Litchfield. During his ministry here he made great efforts to uphold the union of the Congregational churches and the state in that commonwealth, which existed under the name of the "standing order," and was correspondingly depressed when it was overthrown by the triumph of the democratic party, so called, in 1817. In after life he declared, "For several days I suffered what no tongue can tell, for the best thing that ever happened to the state of Connecticut." He preached his renowned sermon, "The Bible a Code of Laws," which was the reproduction of his farewell sermon at Easthampton, L. I., that had also been preached at Litchfield to his people, at Boston, Mass., on the installation of Rev. S. E. Dwight as pastor of its Park street Congregational church, Sept. 3, 1817, and its after consequences were momentous. It was on this first visit to Boston that he met his second wife, a Miss Harriet Porter, to whom he was married at Portland, Me., in the fall of the same year. His sermon on "The Design, Rights, and Duties of Local Churches" was intended by him as the opening of what he regarded as both a war of defense and of attack against the rising Unitarianism in the eastern state of Massachusetts. It was followed by others, notably that on "The Faith Once Delivered to the Saints," preached at Worcester, Mass., in 1823, and after full correspondence with leading Congregationalists in Massachusetts, he became the pastor of the Hanover street church in Boston in 1826. His ministry at Litchfield had been marked by more than one revival of religion; that at Boston was to be more controversial, but the same aspect of revival labor and revival success characterized it. His Boston ministry closed in 1832, that he might then accept the presidency of the new Lane theological seminary (Presbyterian), at Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati, O., which he retained for twenty years, serving also, during their first half, as pastor of the second Presbyterian church at Cincinnati. His name, moreover, was continued in the catalogue of this seminary until his death. Three years after his removal to Ohio, he was obliged to defend himself in an ecclesiastical trial for heresy in religious doctrine, the prosecution coming in the appointment of a committee by the Presbytery of Cincinnati to investigate reports of Mr. Beecher's unsoundness of faith. This he did successfully, and his opponents appealing to the Synod, Dr. Beecher was a second time sustained. Appeal was taken to general assembly, but unsuccessfully. The labors of Dr. Beecher during this period of his career were extraordinary in magnitude and in variety. The danger of Roman Catholic supremacy in the western United States was made the subject of one of his most elaborate and earnest appeals to the Protestant religious public at the East. The rising wave of anti-slavery agitation in the country reached the seminary, and by the exertions of the gifted Theodore D. Weld fierce discussion sprang up among the students which resulted in the trustees forbidding any public meetings or addresses among them without the approbation of the faculty, and requiring that the anti-slavery society and the colonization society of the institution should be abolished—providing, also, that students not complying with them as with other rules, should be dismissed. This was done in the absence of Dr. Beecher on his summer vacation, and then the students, almost with one consent, withdrew from the seminary. Their withdrawal was followed by the establishment of a new college at Oberlin, O. Mr. Beecher was given the degree of A.M. by Yale college in 1809, and of D.D. by Middlebury college in 1818. His autobiography correspondence, etc., was edited by his son, Charles Beecher, and published in two volumes in New York in 1863. "Life and Services of Lyman Beecher," by Rev. D. H. Allen, was published at Cincinnati, O., in the same

year. His was one of the most marked, impressive and influential figures which have as yet adorned the American pulpit. He died in Brooklyn. N. Y., at the home of his son, Henry Ward Beecher, Jan. 10, 1863.

BEECHER, Catharine Esther, educator, was born at East Hampton, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1800, the first daughter and eldest of thirteen children of Lyman Beecher, who removed to Litchfield, Conn., when she was about ten years old. By the death of her mother, the care of her father's household devolved upon her when she was but sixteen years of age. She was educated at the seminary in Litchfield, and when about twenty years old became engaged to Prof. Fisher, who was lost in the Albion while on a voyage to England. Her whole religious faith, very strange to say, was unsettled by this affliction, and she found no relief in the religious counsels offered by her father and friends. Then she determined to give her life for others. In 1822, with her sister, she opened a select school for young ladies at Hartford, Conn. At this time she prepared an arithmetic for the use of her pupils. Four years later she planned, and with the help of generous friends built and equipped the Hartford female seminary, which gave girls a better opportunity for education, and was an attempted approach to the instruction given young men at that period. At this time she published a pamphlet, "Suggestions on Education," which excited much attention. She wrote a "Mental and Moral Philosophy" for the use of her school, which like the Arithmetic, was printed but never published. At the end of seven years her health failed in consequence of incessant activity, and in 1832 she went to Ohio with her father, when he was elected president of Lane theological seminary. She opened a school for young women in Cincinnati, but in two years ill health compelled her to give it up, and for the rest of her life she was occupied in writing on educational and domestic topics. With other ladies she formed an association called "The National Board of Popular Education," the aim of which was to supply the West with educated teachers. Ex-Gov. Slade of Vermont lectured widely as the agent of this society to raise funds, and several schools were founded and a number of teachers were obtained. Miss Beecher died at Elmira, N. Y., May 12, 1878.

BEECHER, William Henry, clergyman, was born at East Hampton, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1802, the eldest son of Lyman and Roxana (Foote) Beecher. He was educated at his father's fireside and studied theology under his direction, and afterward at Andover. He became a clergyman of the Congregational denomination, and took charge of a congregation at Newport, R. I. In 1837 he removed to Ohio, where his father with his family had preceded him in 1832. Here he settled in Putnam, Muskingum county, but ill health and the labor of missionary life in a new country forced him to return to the east, and he accepted a pastorate at Batavia, New York. He soon drifted back to Ohio, where he preached at Toledo and Euclid. Again he went east, locating at Reading, and afterward at North Brookfield, Mass. While at the latter place he served as postmaster. Upon the death of his wife he took up his residence with his two daughters, Mary and Roxana, in Chicago, Ill., which he made the home of his old age. He died there June 23, 1889.

BEECHER, Edward, clergyman, was born at East Hampton, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1803, the second son of Lyman and Roxana (Foote) Beecher. His early education was acquired at home, both his father and mother being his teachers. He was there prepared for college, entered at Yale, and was graduated in 1822. Destined for a preacher, he studied theology at Andover and at New Haven, where he afterward was a tutor at Yale until in 1825 he removed to Boston to take charge of the Congregational church on Park street. He served this congregation for five years, when he was elected president of Illinois college, Jacksonville. Here he continued for fourteen years, during which the college increased wonderfully, and the graduates who went from its doors during Dr. Beecher's presidency became prominent as pioneers in the development of the new "West." In 1844 he returned to Boston and took charge of the Salem street church, where he remained until 1855, when the Congregationalists at Galesburg, Ill., gave him a call, which he accepted. He preached to them until 1870. The Chicago theological seminary had Dr. Beecher as their professor of exegesis during part of this time. He retired from the ministry and removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1872. He received the title of D.D. from Marietta college in 1841. He has been a continuous and acceptable contributor to periodical literature; was, for the first six years after the establishment of the "Congregationalist," its editor, and after his removal to Brooklyn a regular contributor to the "Christian Union." His published works have been subjects of much controversial criticism. In "The Conflict of Ages" he presented man's life upon earth as the outgrowth of a former as well as the prelude to a future life, this conflict between good and evil to go on until it results in an everlasting concord. His last work, on hell, entitled "History of Opinions; or, The Scriptural Doctrine of Retribution" (1878), was largely read and criticised.

Edward Beecher

BEECHER, George, clergyman, was born at East Hampton, N. Y., May 6, 1809, third son of Lyman and Roxana (Foote) Beecher. He entered Yale college in his fifteenth year, and was graduated in the class of 1828. He studied for the ministry in the Yale divinity school, under the instruction of Dr. Nathaniel W. Taylor, of whom he was an ardent admirer and devoted friend. In 1832 he went with his father, Dr. Lyman Beecher, then just elected the president of Lane theological seminary, to Cincinnati, O. A little later, after an exciting contest over his case, between the advocates of the old and the new school views in theology, he was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of Cincinnati. His first charge was at Batavia, O., his second in Rochester, N. Y., and his third in Chillicothe, O. He was an enthusiastic lover of music, poetry, and the natural sciences, a devoted pastor and an inspiring preacher. He married Sarah Sturges Buckingham, of Zanesville, O., July 13, 1837. He died by the accidental discharge of a gun on the 1st of July, 1843.

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Henry Ward Beecher

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BEECHER, Henry Ward, clergyman, was born in Litchfield, Conn., June 24, 1813, the fourth son of Lyman and Roxana (Foote) Beecher. His mother died when he was but three years old; his stepmother, under whose guardianship his childhood's days were spent, was an Episcopalian. Both parents were devoted Christians, his father one of the most influential of New England pastors in an important transition period of her history. His home training was of the severe New England type, alleviated, however, by an irrepressible sense of humor in his father, and a poetic and mystical spirit in his stepmother. He was graduated from Amherst college in 1834, in his twenty-first year. He did not stand high in collegiate studies: was characterized there, as throughout his life, by following the bent of his own inclination rather than any course marked out for him by others. But that course he followed with diligence, energy, and a patient assiduity. He made a careful study of English literature, submitted himself to a very thorough training in elocution, took hold of phrenology—not of course a college study—with great zest, gave lectures upon phrenology and temperance, and participated in prayer-meetings and religious labors in neighboring country towns with characteristic fervor and self-abandon. His father was an intense and polemical, but for his time liberal evangelical divine; taking an active part in the theological controversies of his age, as against the old school or extreme Calvinistic party in the orthodox church, laying stress on human liberty and responsibility; as against the Unitarian denomination, then just coming into prominence in New England, urging the doctrine of the depravity of the race, the divinity of Jesus Christ, the vicarious atonement, regeneration, and the inspiration and authority of the Scriptures. On these doctrines Henry Ward was reared; with them he was familiar from his boyhood, and he never to the day of his death lost the impression they put upon his character and method of thought. But at a very early period they passed with him from a dogma to a vital spiritual experience in which, through a conscious realization of Christ as the manifestation of a God of infinite mercy, coming into the world not to judge, but to redeem and educate, Mr. Beecher himself entered into a new spiritual consciousness, in which love took the place of duty in the law of life, and the place of justice in the interpretation of God. He has described with characteristically simple eloquence the "blessed morning of May," when this thought first took possession of him, and it never left him. Henceforth, with no other change than that of increasing clearness of perception, strength of conviction, and depth of experience, theology took on this form: the depravity of the race was selfishness; the divinity of Jesus Christ, the personal disclosure of a God of love set forth clearly to human apprehension in the life of Jesus of Nazareth; the atonement, a moral and spiritual access to God the Father, through the revelation of Him in Jesus Christ; regeneration, a new life born of God, manifesting itself in practical fruits of love; and the Scriptures, a book infallible and authoritative only in so far as it revealed through the words and experience of holy men of old these transcendent truths. This experience settled what was to be his life-work. He devoted himself to the Christian ministry; upon graduating from Amherst college, he entered Lane Theological seminary (Cincinnati), where at this time his father had become professor of systematic theology, and pursued his studies there, receiving probably quite as much from the spiritual life and keen dialectic conversations at home, as from the more formal instructions of the seminary. At the same time he engaged in Christian work as a Bible-class teacher, and in journalistic work in connection with a Cincinnati paper in which he took an active part as an ardent abolitionist in the anti-slavery campaign then fairly begun. His first parish was the Presbyterian church at Laurenceburg, Indiana, a small settlement on the Ohio river. Twenty persons, nineteen women and one man, constituted his entire church. He was both sexton and preacher, lighted the lamps, swept the church, rang the bell, and took general charge of the edifice. After a year or two of service here he was called to a Presbyterian church in Indianapolis, the then growing capital of the state. His remarkable gifts as an orator gave him almost from the first a crowded church. His influence was felt throughout the state in intellectual and moral impulses given to members of the legislature, and to public men, who, attracted by his originality, earnestness, practicality and courage, came in great numbers to hear him. His pulpit did not, however, absorb either his thought or his time. He preached through the state in itinerant revival labors; lectured frequently, generally without compensation, for impecunious charities, and edited weekly the agricultural department of the "Indiana Journal." After eight years of increasingly successful ministry in Indiana, Mr. Beecher received and accepted a call to the then newly organized Plymouth church of Brooklyn, N. Y., entering upon the duties of his pastorate Oct. 10, 1847. With this church he remained until his death, March 8, 1887. The history of these forty years is the history of the theological and polemical progress of this country during that time. There was no theological question in which he did not take an interest, no problem having any recognized bearing on the moral well-being of the country which he did not study, and upon the practical aspects of which he did not express himself, and no moral or political reform in which he did not take an active part. His fertility of thought was amazing. He rarely exchanged; preached twice every Sabbath, usually to houses crowded to overflowing; lectured through the week so that there is scarcely any city and few towns of any considerable size and any pretension to literary character in the country, in which he has not spoken; and wrote extensively as a contributor of occasional articles, or as an editor, at one time of the New York "Independent," and subsequently of the "Christian Union," which he founded, and of which he was editor-in-chief until within a few years of his death, when the necessary demands upon him as a lecturer led him to resign the charge of the paper to other hands. A career such as his, so immersed in conflict, in which hard blows were both given and taken, could not be passed without arousing bitter enmities, but of all the numerous assaults upon his memory only one

Henry Ward Beecher

was sufficiently significant to pass into history; and that has already, for the most part, faded from men's minds, leaving his name unsullied; and it is safe to say that no man, unless it be George Washington, has ever died in America, more widely honored, more deeply loved, or more universally regretted. Mr. Beecher's great work in life was that of a pulpit and platform orator; and the effects of such an one are necessarily transient; yet he wrote enough to prove himself master of the pen as well as of the voice. His principal works, apart from his published sermons, are his "Lectures to Young Men," delivered during his Indiana ministry; "Yale Lectures on Preaching," delivered on the Henry Ward Beecher foundation at Yale Theological seminary; "Norwood: A Tale of New England Life," a novel, first published in serial form in the "New York Ledger;" "Star Papers" and "Flowers, Fruits, and Farming" (one vol. each), made up from occasional contributions to various journals; and the "Life of Jesus the Christ," left unfinished at his death, but subsequently completed by his son with extracts from sermons. As an orator, Mr. Beecher has had no superior, if any equal, in the American pulpit, and probably none in the history of the Christian church. His themes were extraordinarily varied, everything that concerned the moral well-being of men being treated by him as legitimate subjects for the pulpit. He had all the qualities which art endeavors to cultivate in the orator; a fine physique, rich and full blood currents, that overmastering nervous fire which we call magnetism, a voice equally remarkable for its fervor and flexibility—a true organ of speech, with many and varied stops—and a natural gift of mimicry in action, tongue, and facial expression. Training would have made him one of the first actors of dramatic history. Yet he was not an actor; for he never simulated the passion he did not feel. Genuineness and simplicity were the foundation on which he built his oratorical success; and he never hesitated to disappoint an expectant audience by speaking colloquially, and even tamely, if the passion was not in him. Hence he was equally liable to disappoint on special occasions when much was expected of him, and to surprise on an occasion when no expectation had been aroused. To these natural qualities he added, as the fruit of long and patient training, perfect elocutionary art become a second nature, an overwhelming moral and spiritual earnestness which took complete mastery of him, and a singularly combined self control and self-abandon, so that in his more impassioned moments he seemed utterly to forget himself, and yet rarely failed to perceive instinctively what could serve his purpose of immediate persuasion. He was always *en rapport* with his audience, but never robbed his humor of its spontaneity by the self-conscious smile, or his pathos of its power by breaking down himself in eye or voice. His five great orations delivered in England during the civil war in 1863, the most potent, though not the only influence in turning public sentiment in that country against slavery and the cause of the South, are, in the difficulties which the orator encountered, his self-poise and self-control, his abundant and varied resources, his final victory, and the immediate results produced, unparalleled in the world's history of oratory. There is no space in so brief a notice as this for any critical analysis of either the man or his teaching. It must suffice to say that the excellencies and the defects of both belonged to a man, who, living himself by the power of spontaneous life within, sought to develop a like life in others. More than any other man of his time he led the church and the community from a religion of obedience under external law, to a life of spontaneous spirituality, from a religion which feared God as a moral governor, to one which loves him as a father; from one which regarded atonement and regeneration as an inexorable, but too frequently dreaded necessity, to one that welcomes them as the incoming of God in the soul, from one which yielded a blind intellectual submission to the Bible as a book of divine decrees, to one which accepts it in a spirit of glad yet free allegiance, as a reflection of the divine character and purposes in the minds and hearts of his enlightened children. Mr. Beecher was married in 1837 to Eunice Bullard, who survives him; he has left also four children, three sons who are engaged in business pursuits, and one daughter, married to Samuel Scoville, a Congregational clergyman of New England. On Jan. 13, 1893, a tablet in honor of its famous preacher was dedicated and unveiled in the vestibule of Plymouth Church. The tablet is of brass and enamel, mounted on a panel of antique oak, 64 x 47 inches in size. A border of interlaced oak leaves surrounds the tablet, upon which appears a medallion bust in bronze. The inscription is in *bas relief:* "In memoriam Henry Ward Beecher, first pastor of Plymouth Church, 1847–1887. 'I have not concealed Thy loving kindness and Thy truth from the great congregation.'" Mr. Beecher died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 8, 1887.

BEECHER, Eunice White Bullard, wife of Henry Ward Beecher, was born in West Sutton, Mass., Aug. 26, 1812, the daughter of Dr. Artemas Bullard, a Congregational minister. She was educated at Hadley, Mass., and at the time of her engagement to young Beecher, who was a classmate at Amherst of her brother, was engaged in school teaching. She was then eighteen, and a year older than her future husband. In 1837 he came East, from Lawrenceburg, Ind., his first parish, and on Aug. 3d the young couple were married on Bullard's Hill, West Sutton, by Rev. Dr. Tracy. The wedding ring was bought by the youthful preacher with a part of the money received for his first public address. The salary at Lawrenceburg, though nominally $600, really amounted to little more than $300, and part of it was paid in farm produce. The sensible young bride began her housekeeping in two rooms, was obliged to sell her cloak to make ends meet, and even to do sewing, but was aided in her household duties by her husband, who, as she declared, did everything except to wash dishes and sweep. In 1839 Mr. Beecher was called to Indianapolis, and here Mrs. Beecher continued to keep house for a time in two rooms, although her husband's salary was slightly increased. As her family grew larger, her strength, already impaired by chills and fever, gave way, and it was partly owing to this that Mr. Beecher decided to accept the call to Plymouth church, Brooklyn, in 1847. After their removal to the East, the care and education of their children devolved largely on Mrs. Beecher, who, in addition, took a deep interest in her husband's public life, and counseled and aided him. Her reminiscences of her early married life appeared in 1859, under the title, "From Dawn to Daylight: A Simple Story of a Western Home." In addition, she published: "Motherly Talks with Young Housekeepers" (1875); "Letters from Florida" (1878); "All Around the House" (1878); "Home" (1883), and many papers in periodicals, including a series entitled, "Mr. Beecher as I Knew Him," in the "Ladies' Home Journal" (1891–92).

BEECHER, Charles, clergyman, was born at Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 7, 1815, the fifth son of Lyman and Roxana (Foote) Beecher. He was educated at the Boston Latin school, and at the Lawrence academy in Groton, Mass.; entered Bowdoin college, from which he was graduated in 1834. At the time of his graduation his father was the president of Lane seminary, Cincinnati, and here he studied theology, and was ordained pastor of a Presbyterian church at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1844. On account of his liberal views he was dismissed in 1851, and became pastor of a Congregational church in Newark, N. J. He remained with this people for three years. The Congregational church at Georgetown, Mass., was his next charge. He changed his residence to Florida in 1870, and remained there for seven years. While there he served two years as state superintendent of public instruction. He was a superior musician, and selected and arranged the "Plymouth Collection." Like his brothers, he has been author of several works, including the autobiography and correspondence of his father.

BEECHER, Thomas Kinnicut, clergyman, was born at Litchfield, Conn., Feb. 10, 1824, the sixth son of Lyman Beecher, his mother being Harriet (Porter) Beecher, whom his father married at Portland, Me., in 1817. He was graduated from Illinois college in 1843, during the time his brother Edward was its president. After several years of teaching in Philadelphia and Hartford, Conn., he founded and took charge of the Congregational church at Williamsburg, L.I., N.Y., where he remained two years. From 1854 he was pastor of the Independent Congregational church of Elmira, N. Y. During the civil war he was, for a short time, chaplain of the 141st New York volunteers, and he has traveled in this country, Europe, and South America. He has lectured extensively on secular as well as religious subjects, and is the author of several volumes, including "Our Seven Churches," and "A Well Considered Estimate of the Episcopal Church." He has introduced many novel and successful methods of church work. He edited a department known as "Miscellany," first in the Elmira "Advertiser" and afterward in the "Gazette" of the same city. In these papers he discussed current questions of the day, and took advanced views on many subjects which were largely quoted. He has been, against his will, nominated for public office by each of the several political parties, but always by the minority.

Thos. K. Beecher

BEECHER, James Chaplin, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 8, 1828, the seventh son of Lyman Beecher. He was educated in Lane seminary, Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati, O., of which institution his father was president. He entered Dartmouth college, from which he was graduated in 1848, and at once took up the study of theology at Andover, and in May, 1856, was ordained a minister of the Congregational church. He went as a missionary to China, and up to 1861 was chaplain of the Seamen's Bethel in Canton and Hong Kong. Coming home at the outbreak of the civil war he at once enlisted as chaplain of the 1st N. Y. infantry. As the war progressed he determined on a more active part than the chaplaincy, and was offered and accepted the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 141st N. Y. infantry, serving until 1863, when he was promoted to a colonelcy and given command of the 35th U. S. colored troops, and was mustered out of the service in 1866, with the rank of brigadier-general by brevet. He re-entered the ministry and had charge of three churches: one at Owego, N. Y., until 1870; removed to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he remained three years, and then to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he preached two years. His mind for a long time had been diseased, and he was obliged to stop work and seek, at a water-cure in Elmira, some relief. While under treatment here he died by his own hand Aug. 25, 1886.

MUTCHMORE, Samuel Alexander, clergyman, was born in Ohio. His ancestors came from Ireland and the north of Scotland in their own ship, landed near the mouth of the Delaware, and thence went to the Cumberland Valley. His maternal grandfather, Col. Thomas McCune, served in the revolutionary war. After graduating from Centre college, Danville, Ky., 1854, and at the Danville theological seminary, 1858, he entered the Presbyterian ministry, and after short service as a home missionary in southern Kentucky, held pastorates at Columbia and Fulton, Mo. From the Carondelet church in St. Louis, which he built, he was called in 1866 to the Cohocksink church in Philadelphia, where his labors bore fruit in a new edifice, and an increase of over 500 members, in seven years. In 1873 he became pastor of the Alexander church, for which he paid a debt of $36,000, improved the building, and greatly increased the membership. While here, to redeem a promise to a little girl, who, on her death-bed gave him her missionary box, containing $4.21, he began in 1876 a mission which soon grew more vigorous than the parent congregation, and demanded his entire service. Since 1882 he has been pastor of the Memorial church, with a reading-room and library of his founding. He built a collegiate church corner 19th and York streets. In 1874 he became chief proprietor of the "Presbyterian." He has been able and successful as a preacher, active and influential in ecclesiastical affairs, and possesses marked metaphysical attainments and unusual executive ability. His letters written during a journey around the world in 1887, have been in part reprinted in three volumes: first, "A Visit of Japheth to Shem and Ham;" second and third, "The Mogul, the Mongol, the Mikado and the Missionary." He received the degree of A.M. from Centre college, and that of D.D. from Lafayette college.

S. A. Mutchmore

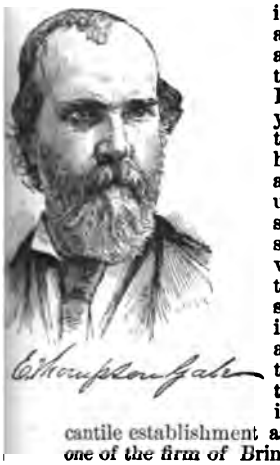
MURRAY, Orlando Dana, was born in Hartland, Vt., March 12, 1818, son of David and Margaret (Forsyth) Murray. The first American ancestor of this branch of the family was Isaac Murray, who came from Scotland, and located at Londonderry (now Derry), N. H. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Durham, and shortly afterward removed to Belfast, Me., where they spent their lives. Their son, David, removed, when a young man, to Chester, N. H., where he engaged in the business of carpenter and builder. He served in the war of 1812 in a cavalry troop, and for his service received a grant of land, and his widow a pension. David married Margaret Forsyth of Chester, N. H., in December, 1807. She was a daughter of Lieut. Robert Forsyth, and granddaughter of Deacon Matthew Forsyth, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, was graduated from the University of Edinburgh, and emigrated to America in 1730, settling at Chester, N. H. Orlando Dana Murray was the youngest child, and in 1825 was taken to Nashua, N. H., where his father found employment in the then growing village. He was educated at Nashua academy, later at Pinkerton academy, Derry, N. H., and subsequently fitted for college under the tutorship of Col. Isaac Kinsman, a cousin, who had been principal of Pembroke academy. Instead of going to college, however, at the age of sixteen years he entered the office of the "Nashua Gazette" as an apprentice to the "Black Art," where he remained seven years, serving during that time also as assistant postmaster. In 1841 he purchased a half interest in the "Manchester Memorial," and became its editor, publishing at the same time an octavo monthly, the "Iris." In the latter part of 1842 he sold, and in connection with A. I. Sawtell, established the "Oasis," in January, 1843, at Nashua, of which he became editor. In this he continued till September, 1849, when he sold, and in conjunction with others commenced the manufacture of cardboard, glazed and enameled papers. This proved a very prosperous and remunerative business, and when, in 1869, it became an incorporated company under the style of the Nashua Card and Glazed Paper company, Mr. Murray was elected its president, and so continued till 1883, when he sold, and retired from business. In his political life Mr. Murray was often favored by his fellow-citizens. In 1849–50–51, before Nashua became a city, he was thrice elected town clerk. After the city charter was granted Nashua in 1855, he was elected representative to the legislature, and re-elected in 1856. In 1858 he was elected alderman, and again in 1859; and he was on the board of education many years. He was returned as alderman in 1865. In 1885 he was elected as representative for two years, and in 1888 made the run for the state senate. Mr. Murray was a charter member of the first lodge of Odd Fellows established in New Hampshire (Granite Lodge No. 1.), and has several times been a delegate to the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment. As a Mason since 1867 he is a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree member of the consistory. Mr. Murray on July 7, 1842, united in marriage with Mary Jane, daughter of Solomon and Sarah (Wetherbee) Wetherbee of Concord, Mass. Their golden wedding anniversary consequently occurred in 1892. Of their children a son, George Dana Murray, was in the commissary department of the army of the Potomac during the civil war, and with the advance troops which entered Richmond at the surrender of that city. Their other children were Sarah Elizabeth, Levi Edwin, Albert Clarence (deceased in infancy), Clarence Adelbert, and Charles Orlando; the latter two and the daughter now living. Mr. Murray has given financial aid to numerous enterprises, railroads, banks, manufactures, public buildings, and public works.

O. D. Murray

COOPER, Mrs. Sarah B., educator, was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1836, and was graduated from Cazenovia seminary in 1853. At fourteen years of age she taught her first school in Eagle Village, eight miles from her home. "My first was the best teaching I ever did," she is often heard to say. She organized a Sunday-school in the village school-house, and it was attended by children and adults in large numbers. She spent some time at Mrs. Willard's Female seminary, at Troy, N. Y., and then went to Augusta, Ga., as governess in the family of Judge Schley. Here she grouped the slaves on a large plantation every Sunday, giving them religious instruction. She was married to Mr. H. F. Cooper, while in Augusta, who beccame surveyor of customs at Chattanooga, Tenn. Leaving the South at the outbreak of the civil war, Mr. Cooper was appointed assessor of internal revenue by President Lincoln, and stationed at Memphis, Tenn. True to her religious instinct and training, Mrs. Cooper went forthwith in active benevolent work for the Federal soldiers, having a Bible class of from one to 300 members according to the number of regiments stationed in and around the city. She also organized here a "Society for the Protection of Refugees" of which she was the president. In 1869 the family removed to San Francisco, Cal., and Mrs. Cooper entered upon Bible-class work in the Howard Presbyterian church, and subsequently in Calvary Presbyterian church. During her leadership of thisclass, her trial for heresy occurred, which aroused deep feeling. It was charged, among other things, that she did not believe in the doctrine of eternal punishment, and that she was carrying forward a godless work among the children of the city. The latter charge referred to the establishment of kindergartens by Mrs. Cooper. The trial was followed by a breadth of acquaintance and sympathetic interest in Mrs. Cooper's work, on the part of many persons in the San Francisco community, which resulted in 1891 in the contribution, to Mrs. Cooper, of over $30,000 for the establishment of her kindergartens. In these over 8,000 children from two to six years of age have been trained, and the "Golden Gate Kindergarten Association" has been formed, of which Mrs. Cooper is president. It is the rule of the schools to prepare their pupils for the arts and trades, by laying a good foundation for industrial education. Her Sunday Bible classes were taught in the auditorum of the First Congregational church at San Francisco, with an enrollment of several hundred members, including men and women of every denomination, even those of the Jewish faith. Mrs. Cooper has contributed articles to many of the religious publications of the country, and was for years a regular writer for the "Overland Monthly." Her addresses before the National Education Association, the National Convention of Charities and Correction, the National Council of Women, and the Chautauqua Associations, have been very attractive, and an address on "Motherhood" at Nashville, Tenn., was widely circulated.

Sarah B. Cooper

GALE, Ezra Thompson, financier and promoter, was born in Troy, N. Y., Apr. 27, 1819. His father, Dr. Samuel Gale, was the first physician in Troy to reduce the theory of treating smallpox by inoculation to practice. He inoculated many of the inhabitants, who had the smallpox in its vaccinated form as the result. The thriving village was soon healthy and free from all danger of any sudden and severe visitation of the dreaded disease. Dr. Gale was a man far beyond his time, and this master-stroke by him brought him into great public favor and estimation. The early education of the son, E. Thompson Gale, was received in the select schools of the town and village, he afterward entering the Rensselaer polytechnic institute when that school was in its infancy. His studies at the institute completed, he traveled widely throughout the United States, and returning to Troy entered a mercantile establishment as clerk, and in 1840 became one of the firm of Brinkerhoff, Catlin & Gale, hardware merchants. In August, 1841, he went to Europe, not for the purpose of pleasure, but for the purpose of adding to his knowledge. Among the many business interests with which his name was coupled were many of prime importance, that deserve more than passing mention. He was one of the earliest and most ardent promoters of the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad company. As a financier he took high rank among the successful men of the country. In the Troy gaslight company he was interested from the beginning, and was for a long time president of the organization. He was vice-president of the Troy savings bank, and on one occasion, in a time of panic, faced the mob of depositors who had inaugurated a run on the bank, and calmed their fears. His manner and bearing had its effect, and the run was avoided. In 1850 he became a director of the Farmers' bank—a position occupied some years before by his father. In 1859 he was elected president of the bank, and held the position until 1865, when the bank was consolidated with the Bank of Troy, under the name of the United national bank of Troy. He was chosen president of the new institution, and so remained until 1885, when advancing age caused him to pass the title to the care and keeping of other men. Mr. Gale was a stanch friend of the Young Men's association, and as president of the board of trustees successfully promoted its interests. The Gale alcove in the free reading-room is one of his substantial gifts. The chapel at the Day home was erected by him in 1879, and donated to the institution in memory of his deceased son, Alfred de Forest Gale. Mr. Gale was a man of large charities. His gifts were made without parade, and very many were directly benefited by his giving. His liberality was practical, and it aimed to be effective. When the Young Men's association needed books, he gave them. When he sent a Christmas dinner to the home of the Little Sisters of the Poor he did not forget that some of the old men in that home liked tobacco. In 1874 he became interested in the Troy female seminary, and with a number of others he purchased the property on which the buildings were erected, in order that the school of Mrs. Emma Willard might become a fixture in Troy; so laying the foundations of one of the leading educational institutions of the land. In January, 1844, Mr. Gale married Caroline de Forest, daughter of a leading New York merchant. She died in 1864, leaving four children. His own death occurred July 4, 1887.



GRAY, William Houser, life insurance manager, was born at Piqua, O., Sept. 23, 1847, a direct descendant from Isaac Gray, a native of the south of Scotland. His grandfather, Amos Gray, settled below Dayton, O., in 1802, marrying Sophia Christman, of the well-known family of that name in southwestern Ohio. His father, Jacob Christman Gray, was a man of keen intellect and sterling integrity, known throughout Ohio as Deacon Gray, prominent in the Baptist church in that capacity for more than fifty years, and in business was a contractor and builder. William H. was educated in the public schools of his native town, graduating from the Piqua high school in 1866, to enter Denison university, where he remained two years. At the age of fifteen he visited the 19th Indiana battery with the army, doing messenger and hospital service at West's hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn., afterward enlisting in company H, 131st Ohio volunteer infantry, serving with the regiment till the close of the war. In 1869 he engaged in the lumber trade in Piqua, O., continuing till the Chicago fire enabled him to sell his business at an advance, when he took up the life insurance work as special agent in Ohio and Indiana; during which time he conceived the idea that equally secure insurance could be done on the advancing assessment plan—charging each one the exact cost of insurance, according to advancing age. Resigning his position, he organized, in 1877, the Knights Templars and Masonic mutual aid association of Cincinnati, O.; was chosen one of its directors and made secretary and manager. In its organization he embodied the plan, original with himself, and was the first to combine policies of various amounts in one single company, doing away with classes, and providing for the increasing liabilities by the proper amount of advancing premium. This plan was more equitable than any before adopted in life insurance on the assessment plan, and at once met the demand for cheap and yet permanent insurance, and under Mr. Gray's active management the company was successful, and the new plan was received with great favor. On May 5, 1884, he organized the Knights Templars and Masons life indemnity company of Chicago, of which he became and is still the manager. Mr. Gray is the inventor of the plan of advancing the premium in assessment insurance, holding copyright of the same as evidence. It has been adopted, in substance, by nearly every company organized since, and the merit of the plan is recognized by all leading insurance men. Mr. Gray was the first to conceive the idea of removing Libby prison from Richmond, Va., to Chicago, and converting it into a war museum, thus centering and preserving this memorable relic of the war. He became its first treasurer, and an active director. Mr. Gray is the owner of more than 6,500 acres of land in Indiana, Illinois, and Texas. He was one of the first to aid in developing the gas fields in Indiana. In 1881 he married Orpha Ella, daughter of William Buckingham of central Illinois, who is in a direct line descended from the old Buckingham family of England. Mr. Gray is an active member of the Union league club and Marquette club of Chicago, as well as of St. Bernard commandery of Chicago.

SHERIDAN, George Augustus, soldier and orator, was born at Millbury, Mass., Feb. 22, 1842. He received his early education at the schools in his native town, and prepared himself for admission to Yale college. He was passing through Chicago after visiting a brother in Wisconsin, when the civil war broke out, and without hesitation he enlisted in the first regiment that offered, this being the 88th Illinois infantry. Enlisting as a private, he was elected captain as soon as the organization was completed. In this capacity he went to the front, and saw considerable service, passing through battle after battle unscathed, until he was wounded at Chickamauga so seriously that his career as a soldier came to an abrupt end, and he was invalided during the remainder of the war. Soon after hostilities ceased he removed to Louisiana, where his oratorical gifts and his natural leaning toward public life soon made him prominent in the republican party of that state, and he was appointed adjutant-general of Louisiana. When the elections for the forty-third congress took place, Sheridan was one of the republican nominees-at-large, and was duly elected, but refrained from taking his seat in consequence of a contest by ex-Gov. Pinchback. The contest was finally decided in Sheridan's favor, but his active career as a congressman was confined to the closing hours of the session. Though widely known through his official and political relations Sheridan did not become a national figure until he undertook to reply to Robert G. Ingersoll's attacks on Christianity. Although Sheridan had never been prominent in church matters, he yet had the stern impress of that Puritan faith, which has always proved equal to any occasion, and this quality, coupled with his intellectual gifts, united to the opportunity that was exactly suited to his taste, made his "Answer to Ingersoll" famous throughout the country. His first address was delivered in Washington, D. C., when Senator John Sherman introduced him to his audience. The lecture entitled "The Modern Pagan" was an instantaneous success, and was widely reproduced by the press in all directions. It aroused so much interest that it was repeated in the same city, and was many times repeated with the same enthusiastic success on his various lecturing tours. He brought to the contest an intellect and a diplomacy equal to those of his antagonist, and had like him a broad and deep knowledge of human nature. His flow of language, fertile imagination, abundance of facts, and sympathy for humanity, made his discourse vigorous, incisive and emphatic, and made his arraignment of Ingersoll, and his defense of the eternal truths, a brilliant and noble triumph which will always shed luster upon his name.

FOWLER, William Miles, merchant, was born at Milford, Conn., June 5, 1843, descended from the Normans, tradition recording that Sir Richard Fowler of Foxley, county Bucks, time of Cœur de Lion (1189–90), held large estates, and accompanied Richard to the Holy Land. During the war he maintained a body of British bowmen, all his own servants. For his services he was knighted by the king on the field of battle, and ordered to wear another crest. From Richard was descended Henry Fowler, who fought as an esquire under the reign of Henry V. in 1415. The large estate possessed by his progenitors in Oxfordshire and Bedfordshire, Eng., had, by the seventeenth century, mostly passed out of the family. Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire is where the original Fowlers of Milford, Conn., emigrated from, landing in Boston June 26, 1637. William Fowler was the first patentee of Milford, and one of the first magistrates of the New Haven colony in 1639. He bought the original settlement of Milford in trust, for six coats, ten blankets, one kettle, twelve hatchets, twelve hoes, two dozen knives and one dozen small hand mirrors. In 1639 he built a mill, the first erected in the New Haven colony. Since that time eight generations of the Fowlers have superintended its operations, the present William Fowler having built the fifth mill on the precise spot, confirming the wisdom of his honored ancestor; the original millstone being used as a stepping-stone to the building, being the oldest established milling business in the state. The original division of the homestead sites of seven acres and two roods (lot No. 41), is now owned by the present William Fowler, the property never having passed out of the Fowler family. William Fowler, Jr., first married, in 1645, Mary Tapp (sister of the wife of Gov. Robert Treat), by whom were born to him all his children. He married his second wife in 1670, who was the widow of Richard Baldwin. William Fowler, son of William and Jane, married Anna Beard, daughter of Capt. John Beard, an officer prominent in the King Philip war. John Fowler raised troops, and served in the Continental army, receiving a commission from the general assembly. He was born 1717, and died 1781. His son, John, was born 1748, married Mary Ann Harpin, and died 1787. The eighth William, William M. Fowler, married Sophia Barnett, 1866, by whom he had born to him five sons and three daughters. He came to New York in 1857, at the age of thirteen years, and learned the gun business, continuing therein until the outbreak of the civil war, when he recruited a company of the 1st Lincoln cavalry. On account of his extreme youth, being scarcely eighteen years old, he was not permitted to go to the front with his company, although in appearance, in patriotic, enthusiasm, and in the characteristics that make up the soldier, especially the regard entertained by the men he had enlisted, he was qualified for the command. He therefore went back to Connecticut and enlisted from there as a private in the 1st Connecticut light battery, serving three years, during which time he was in over twenty battles, his regiment returning home with but a handful of its original members. On his return to civil life he again entered the gun business, when in 1870 he bought out the celebrated gun manufactory of W. J. Sims & Bro., continuing the same until 1885. In 1878 he established the American Photo engraving company, devoting his entire time to the building up and perfecting of this business, of which he is the president. He is also the inventor of several valuable patents that will shortly be brought before the public in this country and Europe. In 1889 a reunion of the descendants of the first William Fowler was held at Milford, Conn., it being the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the town, on which occasion a memorial stone bridge and tower were built over the mill stream, dedicated to the founders, each cap stone of which bears the name of one of the original settlers of this township. The first ceremony of the day of celebration was the baptism of a grandson of William M. Fowler (the tenth), on the banks of the mill stream, by the pastor of the church of which the first William was a leader and one of the seven pillars.

MARSH, Luther Rawson, was born at Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., Apr. 4, 1813. His father, Luther Marsh, was a native of Walpole, N. H., and died at Chicago, at the age of seventy-seven, in 1859. His mother was Emma Rawson, daughter of Dr. Thomas Hooper Rawson, of Canandaigua.

Luther R. Marsh.

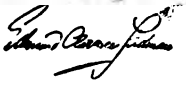
Luther Marsh was the fifth, in direct line, from John Marsh, one of the first settlers of Hadley, Mass., and afterward of Hartford, where he married Anne, daughter of John Webster, governor of Connecticut. Emma Rawson was the fourth from Rev. Grindal Rawson, the friend and classmate of Cotton Mather; and was the sixth from Charles Chauncy, the second president of Harvard. Luther R. was educated, in his boyhood, at the then famous academy of Pompey, and completed his schooling at Capt. Partridge's Military Institution, at Middletown, Conn., where were gathered some 250 cadets from all parts of the Union. At this academy he took the gold and silver medal for the best original speech by the cadets under fifteen years of age. After this, he was graduated from a large country store at Onondaga Hill; and then, at Skaneateles, entered the law office of Freeborn G. Jewett, afterward judge of the court of appeals. This was in 1830, at seventeen years of age, and for a six years' course of study. He finished his clerkship in the office of Samuel Beardsley, at Utica. Admitted to the bar in 1836, he commenced practice in New York city, associated with Henry R. Storrs, then the eloquent and acknowledged head of the state bar. After the death of Mr. Storrs he returned to Utica and practiced in partnership with Justus H. Rathbone and Samuel P. Lyman, which firm conducted the proceedings on behalf of the New York and Erie railroad company, to acquire title to its roadbed from Binghamton to Lake Erie; and Mr. Marsh spent two winters along the line in examining and making abstracts of the titles, and in trying the contested cases. In 1841 he permanently settled in New York city. He was a member of several law firms, first, Marsh & Sturtevant, with whom, for a time, Daniel Webster was associated as counsel; then as Marsh, Leonard & Hoffman, the partners being Judge William H. Leonard and John T. Hoffman, and after that as the firm of Marsh, Coe & Wallis, a firm for many years extensively known. He was in industrious practice from 1836 to 1888, fifty-two years; and during all that period has been a conspicuous figure at the bar. He has been a very successful advocate, winning distinction in many civil and in some criminal cases. He is represented in the law reports of the higher courts by cases argued by himself from 1840 to 1888 inclusive, forty-eight years. He retired from the bar in 1888, resigning an extensive practice in order to devote himself to spiritual studies. For several years he was one of the vice-presidents of the Union League club of New York, having been a member since 1868. He has been associated with the republican party from its beginning. Being an able and popular orator he has been much solicited, for many years, as a speaker on political, convivial and other public occasions. He edited, in 1860, a volume of the anti-slavery speeches of his father-in-law, Alvan Stewart. He was always ready to enlist in enterprises for the public benefit. It was mainly through his efforts that the intolerable and dangerous nuisance of burying the dead of the city within the city was abolished, he drawing and advocating, in the press and before the legislature, the act of 1850; and drawing, also, the New York city ordinance of 1851, accomplishing that benign result.

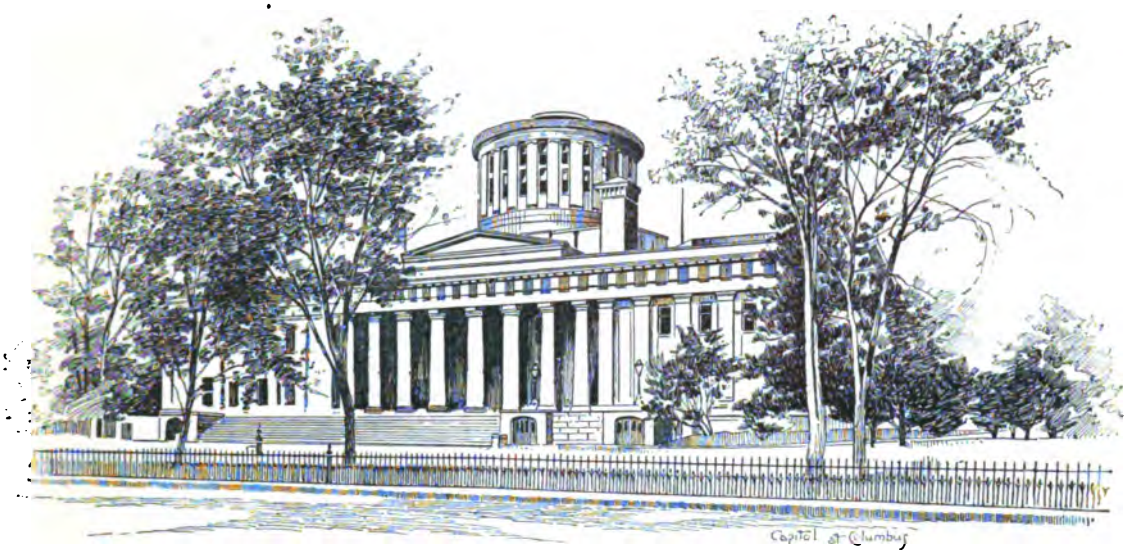
The city of New York is indebted to Mr. Marsh and John Mullaly more than to any others, for the system of new parks, by which 3,840 acres were added to the pleasure grounds of that city. He drew the act of 1883, appointing the commissioner to lay out the grounds, and was influential in its adoption; and, as the president of the commission, selected and laid out the lands for the proposed parks. The report of such commission—a volume of 217 pages, was the joint production of Mr. Mullaly and himself, which was adopted in 1884, and is a glowing and elaborate specimen of park literature. He was president of the commission to appraise the value of the property to be taken, amounting nearly to $10,000,000, and which property, at this time, is probably double that value. He was also chairman of the commission appointed to estimate the damages to the proprietors of the lands taken by the state for the International Park at Niagara Falls. Mr. Marsh's tastes are rather toward literature than law. For many years a diligent student of the writings of Swedenborg, he investigated the facts and philosophy of modern spiritualism, as he would—as he used to say—the facts and principles of a law suit entrusted to him. He became convinced of the reality of the phenomena, and, maintaining the verity of the Bible, the miracles therein recorded, and the divinity of the Saviour, against many spiritualists, he is a bold and earnest advocate of the reality of its manifestations.

ELLIS, John, physician and writer, was born in Ashfield, Mass., Nov. 26, 1815. His great-grandfather was Richard Ellis, born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1704, who emigrated to America at the age of twelve years, and was sold, until he became of age, ostensibly to pay for his passage. He afterward became the first settler of Ashfield, Mass. John Ellis received an academic education, and learning dentistry practiced it in order to earn sufficient funds to enable him to enter a medical college. He was graduated from the Medical college, Pittsfield, Mass., in 1842, and afterward attended the Medical college at Albany, N. Y. He removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., and remained there for about two years. Subsequently he spent a winter in New York, attending lectures and visiting physicians. He located in Detroit, Mich., in 1846, where he practiced until 1861, when he removed to New York city. He had already acquired a reputation as a surgeon. In 1845 he made the first successful operation on record, of tying both carotid arteries, at an interval of only four and one-half days, in the neck of a patient slowly bleeding to death from a gun-shot wound. He lectured six years in the Homœopathic Medical college in Cleveland, O., where his wife, Sarah M. Ellis, M.D., was graduated. He was then professor of the theory and practice of medicine for two years in the New York Homœopathic Medical college. He invented a process, covered by letters patent, for refining petroleum, and in 1881, with his son, W. D. Ellis and T. M. Leonard purchased a tract of land at Edgewater, N. J., where he constructed one of the most complete oil refineries in the world. His success in business has enabled him to carry out his philanthropic views.

John Ellis

STEDMAN, Edmund Clarence, poet, was born at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 8, 1833. His father was Edmund Stedman, a Hartford merchant, and his mother, Elizabeth C. Dodge, the poetess, a sister of William E. Dodge. This lady, after Mr. Stedman's death, married William B. Kinney, editor of the Newark, (N. J.) "Advertiser." Through his mother Mr. Stedman is related to William Ellery Channing and to Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe, and is also a descendant of the Rev. Aaron Cleveland, the colonial poet. His father died before Edmund was two years old, and at an early age the boy was sent to his great-uncle, James Stedman, at Norwich, Conn., to be educated. In 1849, in his sixteenth year, he entered Yale college, almost the youngest member of his class. He there distinguished himself in Greek and English composition, and received, in 1851, a first prize for a poem on Westminster Abbey, published in the "Yale Literary Magazine." Owing to some breaches of discipline he did not graduate, but in 1871 the university restored him to his class and also conferred upon him the degree of A.M. After some private study at Northampton, Mass., he became, at nineteen, the editor of the "Norwich Tribune" (1852), and later, of the "Winsted Herald" (1854). In 1856 he went to New York and contributed to such journals as "Vanity Fair," "Putnam's Monthly," "Harper's Magazine," the New York "Tribune," and "World." After a hard struggle with poverty, he attracted attention by publishing, in rapid succession, "The Diamond Wedding," a satirical brochure, "The Ballad of Lager Bier," and "How Old John Brown Took Harper's Ferry," the last a strong and distinctively American ballad. These poems led to an engagement on the "Tribune," and to their inclusion in a volume of verse called "Poems, Lyric and Idyllic" (New York, 1860). In that year he joined the staff of the "World," and during the first two years of the war was the "World's" correspondent at Washington, spending part of the time at the headquarters of Gens. Irvin McDowell and George B. McClellan. His health failing, he accepted a confidential position in the office of Att'y-Gen. Bates, but resigned it in 1864 and returned to New York. Not finding the hard, daily round of journalism conducive to high literary effort, he adopted a mercantile career, that he might devote his leisure to finished composition. He purchased a seat in the New York stock exchange and became a broker. He published at this period: "Alice of Monmouth, an Idyl of the Late War, and Other Poems" (New York, 1864); "The Blameless Prince, and Other Poems" (Boston, 1869), and, in 1873, a collective edition of his "Poetical Works," containing the well-known poems, "Pan in Wall Street," "Toujours Amour," "The Doorstep," etc. In 1871 he read his Gettysburg Ode before the reunion of G. A. R. in Cleveland, O.; his "Dartmouth Ode" before Dartmouth college; his "Monument of Greeley" at the dedication in Greenwood cemetery of the printers' monument to Horace Greeley, and his "Death of Bryant" before the Century club. With Thomas B. Aldrich he edited "Cameos," a selection of choice passages from the works of Walter Savage Landor (Boston, 1874). He also edited "Poems of Austin Dobson" (New York, 1880), prefaced by an admirable critical introduction. During the last ten or fifteen years Mr. Stedman has devoted his literary talents mainly to the field of criticism, in which he is an acknowledged master. His articles on Tennyson and Theocritus and "The Victorian Poets," appearing respectively in the "Atlantic Monthly" and "Scribner's Magazine," were the precursors of his "Victorian Poets" and "Poets of America," the best standard works on this period of English poetry. The criticisms are not distinctively original in treatment, but are learned, judicial, discriminating, and guided by an almost unerring taste. Mr. Stedman has been long engaged in a translation of Theocritus into English hexameters, a work which will probably be one of his greatest literary successes. In 1888 he edited, with Miss Ellen Mackay Hutchinson, "The Library of American Literature," a large and serviceable work in eleven folio volumes which has had an enormous sale. In 1889 he was requested, after the declination of James Russell Lowell, to give at Johns Hopkins university a course of seven lectures on the "Nature and Elements of Poetry," the first lectures of the first chair of poetry established in America. He has since repeated them before Columbia college, New York, and the University of Pennsylvania, and they have been published in the "Century Magazine" and in book form, "The Nature and Elements of Poetry" (New York, 1892). Others of his publications are: "Rip Van Winkle and his Wonderful Nap" (Boston, 1876); "Octavius Brooks Frothingham and the New Faith" (New York, 1876); "Hawthorne and Other Poems" (1877); "Lyrics and Idyls with Other Poems" (London, 1879); "The Raven with comments on the Poem" (Boston, 1882); a "Household Edition" of his poems (1884). One of his best ballads, "Morgan the Buccaneer," illustrated by Howard Pyle, appeared in the Christmas number of "Harper's Magazine" for 1888. Mr. Stedman has served on many committees in behalf of art and literature and was vice-president under Mr. Lowell of the American copyright league, and after Mr. Lowell's resignation became himself its president. The success of the league in getting the new copyright law passed by congress was in a large measure owing to Mr. Stedman's untiring efforts in its behalf. Mr. Stedman has accomplished his excellent work both as poet and critic in the hours which other men devote to leisure or recreation. And he has also found time for many words of encouragement and many acts of kindness and generosity to younger members of the literary craft. It is perhaps too soon to predict his ultimate position in American letters, particularly as his powers of mind and ability for work are unabated. He has a delicate fancy, which has found expression in many airy and graceful poems, and a refinement of art which never betrays him into turgid or hackneyed expression. As a balladist he will rank among the best in English literature, and as a critic of poetry he stands in the front rank. He is, since the death of James Russell Lowell, the most prominent man of American letters, and his position has been won worthily, and rests on no whim of popular favor. The English writer, William Sharp, in speaking of him declares. "There is none among ourselves who equals him in breadth of sympathy or in ability to resist allurement by the will-o'-the-wisp of mere form"; and Edmund W. Gosse characterizes him as a lyrist of high order, saying, "His poetry is fresh and buoyant, full of memories of great deeds and joyous experiences, and seems to contain the elements of a lasting popularity." Mr. Stedman contemplates soon giving up his business life and devoting his remaining years to literary work. Being a man of very active temperament and a hard worker, perhaps the most important of his contributions to literature are yet to be published. He has fixed his home permanently in New York, only spending his summers on the sea-coast of New England. He is a member of many literary and social organizations.





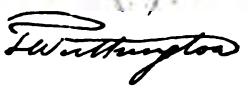
TIFFIN, Edward, first governor of Ohio under the state constitution (1803–7), was born in Carlisle, Eng., June 19, 1766. The family emigrated to America when he was about eighteen years old. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and then went to Charleston, Va., where his father had settled, and began practice in 1786. Ten years later he crossed the Ohio and settled at Chillicothe, then the home of wild beasts. Settlers were few and far between. In 1799 he was one of the delegates from Ross county in the territorial legislature, which met at Cincinnati. Dr. Tiffin was unanimously chosen speaker. In 1802 he represented his county in the constitutional convention, of which he became president, and on the conclusion of their proceedings was elected governor in 1803, without opposition. He was re-elected two years later, and was influential in accomplishing the destruction of the Burr-Blennerhasset expedition, being highly complimented by President Jefferson for his action. He was elected to the United States senate in 1807, but resigned, and the next year was again chosen member of the Ohio legislature. President Madison made him land commissioner, and afterward surveyor-general of the West. In 1789 he married Mary, daughter of Col. Robert Worthington, who died in 1808. Afterward he married Mary Porter, of Delaware, who survived him. He had one son, who died in 1853, and three daughters. He died Aug. 9, 1829.

HUNTINGTON, Samuel, governor of Ohio (1808–10), was born in Coventry, Conn., Oct. 4, 1765. He was the son of Joseph Huntington, D.D., a well-known clergyman of Coventry, Conn., and a graduate of Yale College, who died in 1795. It is said of him that he was a very liberal-minded minister, disbelieving the Calvinistic doctrines of the day, and tending rather to the acceptance of a belief in universal salvation. Young Samuel was adopted and educated by his uncle Samuel, who was one of the signers of the declaration of independence and who lived in Norwich, Conn., where he was king's attorney at the time when his nephew and namesake was born, and governor of Connecticut in 1786. As a matter of fact the boy became his adopted son, and having received a suitable preparatory education, was sent to Yale, where he was graduated in 1785. Returning to Norwich, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1793. For the next seven or eight years he remained in Connecticut, practicing his profession, but perceiving the rapid growth of the West, he removed to Cleveland, O., in 1801, and four years later to Painesville. In the meantime he had already become judge of the court of common pleas and of the superior court, and he was afterward chief justice of the state. He was a member of the Ohio state constitutional convention of 1802, and was in both houses of the state legislature. In 1808 he was elected governor of Ohio and served until 1810. As an illustration of the condition of Ohio at the time when Gov. Huntington emigrated thither, it is stated that while residing in Cleveland, being on one occasion on horseback on his way home, he was attacked within two miles of the town by a pack of wolves, which he fought off with his umbrella, and by pushing his horse to full speed managed to escape. Gov. Huntington died in Painesville, O., June 8, 1878.

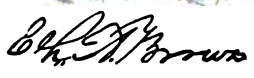
MEIGS, Return Jonathan, governor of Ohio (1810–14), second of the name, was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1766. He was well educated, being sent to Yale College, where he was graduated at the age of twenty, and then entered a law office as a student and studied law. In 1788 his father settled in Marietta, O., where the younger Meigs practiced law, and in 1807 and 1808 was judge of the U. S. district court of Michigan territory, having been already, in 1802, chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Ohio. In 1807 he was a candidate for governor of his state, and was elected, in a spirited campaign, over his competitor, Gen. Massie, but not having had the constitutional qualification of four years' residence in the state, his election was contested and decided against him. He was appointed U. S. senator in 1807, but resigned to enter upon his second campaign for the governorship. He

was elected governor of Ohio in 1810, and continued to hold that office until 1814. During the war with Great Britain it is said that he outstripped all the other governors in the country by his promptness and energy and the general efficiency which he displayed in organizing the militia. In March, 1814, Mr. Meigs was appointed by President Madison postmaster-general, and being continued in that office by President Monroe, remained in the cabinet until the end of 1823, when he retired from public life. He died March 29, 1825.

WORTHINGTON, Thomas, governor of Ohio (1814–18), was born in Jefferson county, Va., Feb. 10, 1769. His parents were wealthy, and after receiving an excellent education, in 1796 he joined with Edward Tiffin and a party of explorers, visited Marietta, Cincinnati, and other settlements along the Ohio, finally locating in the Scioto Valley. He sold his property in Virginia, freed his slaves, and removed to Chillicothe, where he purchased a large tract of land and erected the first frame house in the village. He built the first sawmill in the valley of the Scioto. He became surveyor of public lands, member of the constitutional convention, and subsequently U. S. senator from the new state of Ohio. It is largely due to his efforts that the present boundaries of the state were fixed when it was organized from the Northwestern territory. He introduced the bill by which the public lands were sold in quarter sections, instead of tracts two miles square, as at first proposed, thus inducing vast immigration to the West. He was employed as Indian commissioner to negotiate treaties with Tecumseh and other hostile leaders, in which he was eminently successful. In 1814 he resigned his seat in the senate and was elected governor of Ohio, being re-elected two years later. Ohio owes its system of colleges and public schools and its state library to his exertions. In 1822 he was a member of assembly and a prominent advocate of the construction of canals, to which the state owes so much of its subsequent prosperity. He died in New York city June 20, 1827.

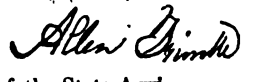


BROWN, Ethan Allen, governor of Ohio (1818–22), was born in Fairfield county, Conn., July 4, 1766. He was educated by a private tutor and began the study of law at home, at the same time working on his father's farm. He went to New York city and entered the law office of Alexander Hamilton, who at that time had a national reputation. But he was poor and was obliged to give up his business, until he could earn sufficient money in other pursuits, when he resumed the study of law, and in 1802 was admitted to the bar, starting for the West in the same year with a cousin, passing through the wilds of Pennsylvania to the Monongahela river. Here they bought some flat-bottom boats, loaded them with flour, and sailed down to New Orleans, whence, being unable to sell their cargo, they shipped the flour to Liverpool and took passage on the same vessel. On his return he landed at Baltimore and purchased for his father a tract of land near the town of Rising Sun, Ind. He then practiced law in Cincinnati, and in 1810 was chosen judge of the supreme court, which position he held for eight years, and in 1818 was elected governor of the state. His administration was devoted to the internal improvements of the state, especially the canals. In 1820 he was re-elected governor, and one year later was elected to the U. S. senate. In 1830 he was appointed minister to Brazil, where he remained four years, when President Jackson appointed him commissioner of public lands. He held the office two years and finally retired from public life. Mr. Brown was never married, and died suddenly while attending a democratic convention at Indianapolis, Nov. 24, 1852.



MORROW, Jeremiah, governor of Ohio (1822–26), was born at Gettysburg, Pa., Oct. 6, 1770. He worked on his father's farm during the summer and attended school in winter. In 1795 he went to the settlement of Columbia, near Cincinnati. He saved a little money with which he purchased a farm in Warren county, where he went in the spring of 1799, having married Mary Packhill, and began the pioneer farmer's life. In 1801 he was elected to the territorial legislature, and was sent to the state senate two years later. He was next chosen representative in congress and served until 1814, being for ten years the sole representative to which Ohio was entitled. During most of this time he was chairman of the committee on public lands. In 1813 he was elected to the U. S. senate, and became chairman of the committee on public lands. Most of the laws for the public survey of the public domain were drawn up by him. On the close of his term he retired to private life, but in 1822 was elected governor, and two years later re-elected, and July 4, 1839, he laid the cornerstone of the new state capitol at Columbus. In 1840 he was again elected to congress and served for one term. Of a family of six children only his eldest son survived him. He died March 22, 1852.

TRIMBLE, Allen, governor of Ohio (1826–30), was born in Augusta county, Va., Nov. 24, 1783, the son of Capt. James Trimble, who settled in Lexington, Ky., in 1784, and died there some thirty years later. The son removed to Highland county, Ohio, and entering politics became clerk of the court and recorder from 1809 to 1816. During the war of 1812 he commanded a troop of cavalry under Gen. Harrison, and saw active service during two years of the war in campaigns against the Pottawattamie Indians. In 1816 he entered the legislature, and served the state as representative, speaker of the house, and senator until 1826, having been acting governor in 1821–22. In 1826 he was elected governor by nearly five-sixths of the entire vote, and was re-elected in 1828. During his term he did much to improve the condition of the public-school system, encouraged the establishment of manufacturing concerns, and started the reforms in the methods of penitentiary control which made the institution at Columbus a model. He was an ardent whig and did much to keep his party in power. In 1832 he retired to his farm and devoted himself to agriculture, establishing and becoming the first president of the State Agricultural Society. In 1806 he married Margaret McDowell, who died three years later, leaving him two

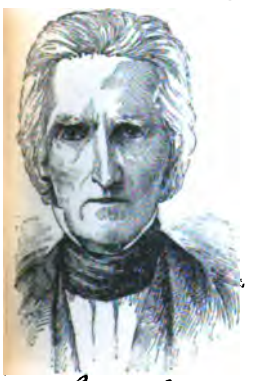


children. He then married Rachel Woodrow who survived her husband nearly a year. His younger brother William, born in 1786, was a gallant soldier in the war of 1812, and after resigning from the regular army in 1819, became a U. S. senator from Ohio, and remained in the senate until his death in 1821. Gov. Trimble died at Hillsboro, O., Feb. 3, 1870.

McARTHUR, Duncan, governor of Ohio (1830–32), was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1772. His parents emigrated to the wilderness of Pennsylvania, and he served in several campaigns against the Indians, and later became chain-bearer to assist Gen. Massie in the survey of the Scioto valley. He assisted in platting the town of Chillicothe, and purchased a large tract of land near that place, which subsequently became very valuable, and was owned and occupied by his son-in-law, Gov. William Allen. In 1805 he was elected a member of the state legislature, afterward served in the war of 1812–15, was captured by the British near Detroit, but was released on parole. He returned to Ohio and was elected a member of congress. Being released by exchange from his parole, he re-entered the army, and served under Gen. Harrison, succeeding him in command of the northwestern army. He formed a plan for the conquest of Canada, and crossed the St. Clair river, driving the militia before him, until he met a force of regulars with cannon too great for him to cope with, when he heard that Gen. Geo. Izard, who was to support him, had withdrawn his troops to American soil, so he hastened back by way of Detroit and disbanded his troops. After filling several state offices he was sent to congress, in 1822, from the Chillicothe district, and served one term, declining re-election. He invested largely in iron furnaces, mills and real estate, and became very wealthy. In 18 0 he was elected governor, and at the end of his term retired to his beautiful farm, called Fruit Hill, near Chillicothe, where he died in 1840.

D. McArthur

LUCAS, Robert, governor of Ohio (1832–36), was born at Shepherdstown, Va., Apr. 1, 1781. He received a good education, especially in mathematics and surveying, and in 1804 was made county surveyor of Scioto county, and two years later was commissioned justice of the peace for Union township. He accompanied Hull's army in the invasion of Canada, escaped from capture, and subsequently rose to the rank of colonel. In 1816 he was elected member of the Ohio legislature, and served for nineteen years in the house and senate. In 1833 he was elected governor and re-elected the next year. The difficulties between Ohio and Michigan, which at one time threatened civil war, were averted by his efforts. He was appointed by President Van Buren territorial governor of Iowa, where he organized the common-school system. To him Iowa is indebted for the laws against the sale of intoxicating liquors. Mr. Lucas married, in 1810, Elizabeth Brown, who died two years afterward. In 1817 he married Miss Sumner, who, with her parents, had emigrated from England a year or two previously. He died in Iowa Feb. 7, 1853.



Robert Lucas

VANCE, Joseph, governor of Ohio (1836–38), was born in Washington county, Pa., March 21, 1786. His father emigrated to the Northwestern territory, locating on the southern bank of the Ohio river. When Joseph was twenty years old he removed north of the river and settled at Urbana. He invested his wages from farm work in a yoke of oxen and several barrels of salt, traveling through the settlements selling salt to the farmers. In 1802 he married Miss Lemen, of Urbana. During the war of 1812 he fought in Hull's army in the campaign against Canada, and after its conclusion obtained a contract to supply the northern army with provisions. He drove cattle and swine scores of miles through the forests on foot, bringing bread and other provisions on sleds and wagons. He was a member of the legislature for four years. He purchased a large tract of land on Blanchard's Fork, and laid out the town of Findlay. He was elected to congress, and served there fifteen years. In 1836 he was elected governor of Ohio, and at the end of his term retired to his farm, but in 1842 was again elected to congress, serving one term. As a speaker he had a strong, rich voice, speaking with earnestness and force, but without the arts of a practised debater. While attending the constitutional convention of 1850 he was stricken with paralysis, and never recovered from its effects, dying at his home, after two years' illness, Aug. 24, 1852.

SHANNON, Wilson, governor of Ohio (1838–40 and 1842–44), was born in Belmont county, O., Feb. 24, 1803. His parents emigrated to Ohio from Pennsylvania in 1802. He was educated at the Ohio University at Athens, and afterward at the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar, beginning his practice in Belmont county. In 1832 he ran for congress on the democratic ticket, but was defeated by the whig candidate. In 1834 he was elected county attorney, and in 1838 was elected governor of the state. Two years later he was renominated, but was defeated by Thomas Corwin. In 1842 the same candidates were before the people, and Mr. Shannon was elected governor. In the following spring he resigned his office to accept the mission to Mexico. He returned on the annexation of Texas, and resumed the practice of law. In 1852 he was elected to congress from the Belmont district, and was later appointed by President Pierce territorial governor of Kansas. He resigned after serving fourteen months, and began the practice of law in Lecompton. When the capital was removed from that city to Topeka, Kansas having been admitted as a state, Gov. Shannon removed his office and residence to the city of Lawrence, where he resided until his death there in 1877.

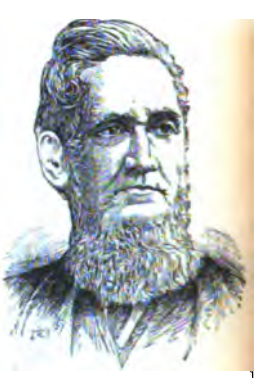
CORWIN, Thos., governor of Ohio (1840–42). (See Index.)

BARTLEY, Mordecai, governor of Ohio (1844–46), was born in Fayette county, Pa., Dec. 16, 1783. His father was a farmer, and until he had reached the age of sixteen the boy helped farm the paternal acres, obtaining his schooling after the usual fashion of country boys at that time—at the nearest district school and in the intervals of farm labor. In 1809 he went to Jefferson county, O., near the mouth of Cross creek, where he settled as a farmer on his own account. On the breaking out of the war of 1812 with Great Britain he raised a company of volunteers, and was with Gen. Harrison in command of his company with the rank of captain. After the war was over he removed to Richland county and opened up a farm in the wilderness of that neighborhood. In the meantime he had saved money, and this he invested in a stock of merchandise and started a store in Mansfield. Mr. Bartley was in the state senate in 1817, and from 1818 to 1823 was registrar of the land office. In the latter year he was elected a member of congress, where he served four terms. He was the first member of the house of representatives to propose conversion of the land grants of Ohio into a permanent fund for the support of common schools. In 1844 Mr. Bartley, who was a whig in politics, was elected governor of Ohio. He displayed in the preparation of his state papers marked ability, and although he was not in favor of the Mexican war, yet he did not fail to do his utmost in providing troops at the call of the president. In 1846 Gov. Bartley declined a second nomination and retired from public life. He passed the remainder of his days in the practice of law and in farming. He died in Mansfield, O., Oct. 10, 1870.

BEBB, William, governor of Ohio (1846–48), was born in Hamilton county, O., in 1802. His father came from Wales and settled in the Miami valley. William was taught his letters at home, and learned English, Latin and mathematics from a traveling schoolmaster. When he was twenty years old he opened a school at North Bend, and taught for several years. In 1825 he married Miss Shuck, daughter of a wealthy German resident of the village. His school became famous throughout the state. While he was teaching he studied law, and in 1831 was admitted to the bar and opened an office in Hamilton. He was especially strong as a jury lawyer, his appeals being very touching, and accompanied by tears which he could shed at any time. He was an ardent whig, and in 1840 was prominent in helping the election of Gen. Harrison. Six years later he was elected governor. After the close of his term he visited Wales and induced a large number of his father's countrymen to come to America and settle upon a tract of land which he had purchased in eastern Tennessee, whither he also removed himself and remained until the outbreak of the war. He had purchased a large estate in Rock River county, Ill., to which he then retired. President Lincoln appointed him examiner of pensions, and later on he took an active part in the election of Gen. Grant. His health broke down, and feeling no longer able to superintend his farm he purchased a residence at Rockford, where he lived until his death, Oct. 23, 1873.

FORD, Seabury, governor of Ohio (1848–50), was born in Cheshire, Conn., in 1801, and removed to Ohio when a child, his father settling at Burton, where the boy was educated in the local academy. In 1820 he traveled through the almost unbroken wilderness to enter Yale College, and was graduated in 1824, being, with Mr. S. Witter, who entered with him, the first student from the new state of Ohio to graduate from Yale. While in New Haven he was elected the college "bully," an honor conferred only on one who was noted for strength and daring. Returning home, he began the study of law, and completed it in the office of Judge Peter Hitchcock, the first chief justice of Ohio, who was his uncle. In 1827 he was admitted to the bar. He took an interest in military affairs, and was for some years a major-general of militia. In 1835 he was elected by the whigs their representative in the legislature from Geauga county. He was twice re-elected and was speaker in 1840. The next year he was elected to the senate, and served in the senate and assembly until 1848, when he was elected governor, retiring to his home at Burton at the end of his term. Mr. Ford was one of the most efficient men known to the legislative history of the state. He married, Sept. 10, 1828, Harriet E. Cook, daughter of John Cook, of Burton. Gov. Ford died May 8, 1855.

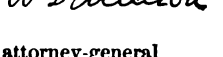
WOOD, Reuben, governor of Ohio (1850–53), was born at Middletown, Vt., in 1792. His father was a chaplain in the revolutionary army. He obtained a good education in Canada, and while there in 1812 was drafted by the Canadians to fight against his own country. He escaped in the night with one companion, and in a birch-bark canoe crossed Lake Ontario, suffering many hardships until he reached Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., three days later. After serving in the army he entered the law office of Gen. Jones Clark, of Middletown, Vt. In 1818 he went to Cleveland, O., with only a silver quarter of a dollar in his pocket, and began law practice. In 1825 he was elected to the state senate, which office he filled for three terms, and was then appointed presiding judge of the court of common pleas of his district, and subsequently promoted to the supreme court bench, serving as chief justice during the latter part of his term. In 1850 he was nominated for governor by the democrats and elected. He was re-elected in 1852, but becoming financially embarrassed, resigned the governorship, and was appointed U. S. consul to Valparaiso, which office was supposed to be very remunerative. After about a year he returned and resumed the practice of law for a short time, after which he retired to his farm, called "Evergreen Place," about eight miles from Cleveland, where he died Oct. 1, 1864.



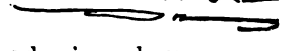
MEDILL, William, governor of Ohio (1853–56), was born in Newcastle county, Del., in 1801. He was graduated from Delaware College in 1825, and studied law, removing in 1830 to Lancaster, O., where he entered the law office of Philemon Beecher, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. Three years later he was elected to the legislature and served several years, being twice chosen speaker of the house. In 1838 he was elected to congress and re-elected in 1840. In 1845 he was appointed by President Polk second assistant postmaster-general, and also commissioner of Indian affairs. He was a man of superior ability and character. In his administration of the Indian department, he inaugurated many needed reforms, and won the regard of the Indians by his just and kind treatment. At the close of Polk's administration, he returned to Ohio and resumed the practice of law. In 1849 he was a member of the constitutional convention and was chosen president of that body. In 1851 he was elected lieutenant-governor, and in 1853, governor. President Buchanan appointed him, in 1857, first comptroller of the U. S. treasury, a position which he held until the close of Buchanan's term, when he finally retired from politics. He never married, and at his death, Sept. 2, 1865, left a large estate.

CHASE, Salmon P., governor of Ohio (1856–60). (See Index.)

DENNISON, William, governor of Ohio (1860–62), and U. S. postmaster-general, was born at Cincinnati, Nov. 23, 1815. He was graduated from Miami University in 1835, was admitted to the bar in 1840, and settled at Columbus, O., where, after some years of legal practice, he became president of a bank and of a railroad, and was sent to the legislature in 1848–50. In 1856 he was a member of the Pittsburg convention which organized the republican party, and of that which met at Philadelphia, June 17th, and nominated J. C. Frémont. As governor in 1860–62, he was very active in supporting the war by raising troops and supplies, as well as in protecting the border; some of his measures at this time were thought to be at least extra-constitutional. In the confusion and excitement caused by the outbreak of the war, almost every citizen felt that he knew just what ought to be done. Troops should be raised and sent to the front, and because it was not done on the instant, the governor was blamed for inefficiency. Every step he took brought a torrent of abuse from every quarter. Dennison bore it silently and nobly. Not a word of reproach or complaint escaped him, even when the newspapers of the state abused him for months for mismanagement at Camp Dennison, and he had nothing whatever to do with Camp Dennison, it being under control of the national government. A word from the officer in command at the camp would have shown the injustice of this abuse. In his comprehensive and valuable work on "Ohio in the War," Whitelaw Reid says in reference to this unjust criticism: "To a man of his sensitive temper and desire for the good opinion of others, the unjust and measureless abuse to which his earnest efforts had subjected him was agonizing. But he suffered no sign to escape him, and with a single-hearted devotion and an ability for which the state had not credited him he proceeded to the measures most necessary in the crisis." He was successful in favorably placing the loan authorized by the Million war bill, and having secured money he looked around for arms, of which Ohio had a very meagre supply. He obtained from Illinois 5,000 muskets, and proposed a measure for uniting all the troops of the Mississippi valley under one major-general. It was through Gov. Dennison's efforts that West Virginia was saved to the Union. He assured the Unionists of that state that if they would break off from old Virginia and adhere to the Union, he would send the necessary military force to protect them. When it became necessary to redeem this pledge, Gov. Dennison sent Ohio militia, who, uniting with the loyal citizens, drove the Confederates out of West Virginia. At the beginning of the war, his course in dealing with Kentucky, though afterward proved to be a mistaken one, was the same as that adopted by the general government. When the general government was about to refund to Ohio money used for military purposes, the state auditor and the attorney-general decided that this money could not legally be used again for military purposes. Gov. Dennison, therefore, through his personal agents, caused it to be collected from the U. S. government, and used it for military purposes instead of turning it into the Ohio state treasury. It was again refunded to Ohio, again collected by his agents, and was thus used over and over again, so that he intercepted in all $1,077,600. It was a high-handed measure, but justifiable on the ground of public necessity. He presented satisfactory accounts, and vouchers to the legislature for every dollar, and no shadow was ever cast upon him or his officers who disbursed it. In 1864 he presided over the national convention of his party, at Baltimore, and was called into the cabinet by President Lincoln in October, 1864, as postmaster-general. This post he held until July, 1866. After some years of comparative retirement and devotion to his private business, he reappeared in the political field as a member of the national convention of 1880, and a candidate for the U. S. senatorship, but was not elected. He was a benefactor of Dennison University, founded in 1831 at Granville, O. Gov. Dennison died June 15, 1882.



TOD, David, governor of Ohio (1862–64), was born at Youngstown, O., Feb. 21, 1805. His father had removed to the Western Reserve in 1800, and David was sent to the common schools of the neighborhood and afterward to the Burton Academy. He then studied law in the office of Col. Roswell Stone at Warren, and was admitted to the bar in 1827, being then in debt about $1,000 for board and tuition. His remarkable ability soon attracted attention and he obtained a large practice, paid his debts, and saved the family home from foreclosure. President Jackson appointed him postmaster of Warren, and in 1838 he was elected state senator as a democrat. He practiced law until 1844, when he devoted himself to developing the coal interests of the Mahoning Valley. The Pennsylvania canal was built largely through his efforts. He was interested in the Cleveland and Mahoning railroad, of which com-



pany he was the second president. In 1844 he was nominated for governor, but failed of election. Three years later he was appointed minister to Brazil, where he remained nearly five years, when he returned home and devoted himself to his coal-mining interests. In 1860 he was a delegate to the national democratic convention, and was a supporter of Stephen A. Douglas, but after Lincoln's election and the firing on Fort Sumter, he became a republican, and in 1861 was elected governor. He was a presidential elector in 1868, but died before the electors met, Nov. 13, 1868.

BROUGH, John, governor of Ohio (1864–65), and founder of the Cincinnati "Enquirer," was born at Marietta, O., Sept. 17, 1811. He was the son of an Englishman, who came over with Blennerhasset in 1806, and his mother was a Pennsylvania lady, from whom his characteristic traits were inherited. At the age of fourteen he entered a printing office, and soon after began to sudy at the Ohio University, setting type mornings and evenings in order to support himself, and studying during the day. At the close of his university term he began to read law, and went to Petersburg, Va., where for a short time he edited a newspaper. In 1831 he returned to Marietta, and became editor and proprietor of the "Washington County Republican," a democratic newspaper which he conducted for two years, when he sold out, and with his brother purchased the "Ohio Eagle," published at Lancaster. He was a vigorous political writer and soon commanded attention. In 1835 he was elected clerk of the Ohio senate, and in 1838 was chosen a member of the general assembly. He was next elected auditor of state, and re-elected for a term of three years. In 1845 Mr. Brough purchased the "Phœnix," a newspaper of Cincinnati, and changed its name to the "Enquirer." He removed to Cincinnati and opened a law office there, at the same time writing editorials for the paper. He retired from politics in 1848, and sold half of his interest in the paper, in order to enter into railroad business. He became president of the Madison and Indianapolis Railway, and of the Bellefontaine line, and in 1861 removed to Cleveland, whence he directed the affairs of the line. He was urged at this time to become candidate for governor on the "Republican-Union" ticket, but he declined the honor. In 1863 the condition was quite different, and he accepted a nomination. The civil war was at its height; many of the loyal voters were in the army, and the Southern sympathizers, under the lead of Mr. Vallandigham were openly defiant. Mr. Vallandigham was arrested and sent within the Confederate lines, and during his absence was nominated by the democrats for the governor, there seemed a possibility that the "peace" faction in the state might elect him. At this time, Mr. Brough declared in a speech that the war had ended slavery, and called on all true patriots to unite and save the Union. He received the republican nomination, and was re-elected by the overwhelming majority of 10,099 votes. His administration of the office made him distinctively the "war governor" of Ohio, although there are three who are sometimes so called. He gathered 38,000 troops for Gen. Grant in ten days, and worked with nothing else in view but the success of the Union cause, and the welfare of the soldier, whom he defended with the unselfish loyalty and devotion of a knight of chivalry. Mr. Brough was an orator of much more than ordinary ability, and was a clear, fluent and impassioned speaker, his gifts in this line being always used for the welfare of his state, and the success of some good cause. Mr. Brough was twice married, first in 1832 to Achsah Pruden, who died in 1838, and afterward in 1843 to Caroline Nelson, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. He died Aug. 24, 1865.

COX, Jacob D., governor of Ohio (1866–68). (See Index.)

HAYES, Rutherford Birchard, governor of Ohio (1868–72). (See Index.)

NOYES, Edward Follensbee, governor of Ohio (1872–74), was born at Haverhill, Mass, Oct. 3, 1832. After serving for five years in a printing office, he worked his way through college, and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1857, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1858, engaging then in the practice of the law in that city. In July, 1861, he entered the army as major of the 39th Ohio regiment of infantry, and soon after was promoted to be its colonel. On July 4, 1864, at Ruff's Mills, Ga., in a charge upon the enemy's earthworks, he lost a leg. He left the army a brevet brigadier-general. On his recovery he commanded Camp Dennison. Since the war he served as city solicitor of Cincinnati, as probate judge of Hamilton county, as governor of Ohio, and as minister to France under appointment of President Hayes. In 1889 he was elected to the office of judge of the superior court of Cincinnati for a term of five years. He was widely known as a public speaker of more than ordinary power, and in nearly every political campaign since the war he was active, not only in Ohio, but in other states. He died suddenly on Sept. 7, 1890.

Edward F Noyes

ALLEN, William, governor of Ohio (1874–76), was born at Edenton, N. C., in 1806. His early life was spent at Lynchburg, Va., whence he walked to Chillicothe, O., where he studied for two years at an academy, and then read law, and was admitted to the Ohio bar at the age of twenty-one. Having formed a partnership with a Col. King, Allen soon became widely known as a laborious and successful practitioner. He triumphantly defended a prisoner charged with murder, and was made the democratic candidate for the Twenty-third U. S. congress in 1832, to which he was elected by a majority of one vote. In the house of representatives Mr. Allen became the foremost democratic orator, signalizing himself by a speech upon the Ohio boundary line question, in which he antagonized John Quincy Adams. He refused to accept any office except such as was conferred upon him by an election of the people, and believed in and advocated what he believed to be democratic principles. In the presidential campaign of 1836, which resulted in the election of Martin Van Buren, he was especially active, and in March, 1837, entered the U. S. senate from Ohio at an age younger than that of any other member who had ever belonged to that body. He was re-elected

W. Allen

in 1843, having by his own efforts secured the choice of a democratic legislature in Ohio pledged to vote for him. In the democratic convention of 1848, when there was a deadlock between the friends of Cass and Van Buren, a committee composed of the supporters of both waited upon Mr. Allen and urged him in the interests of harmony to accept the nomination. This he positively refused because of his relations with Cass, who afterwards received the nomination. During the campaign he accompanied Cass in a tour through the states of New York and Pennsylvania, and when Mr. Cass was defeated, and his own term in the senate had ended, withdrew from public affairs. In 1873 he was urged to stand as democratic candidate for the governorship of Ohio, and was elected, but in 1875, in a candidacy for re-election, he accepted the aid of the greenback party and made that issue the foremost in the canvass. He was not followed by his party, a large number of whom refused to affiliate with the greenbackers, and he was badly defeated, the successful candidate being Rutherford B. Hayes, who made a brilliant canvass, and gained by reason of it a national reputation which made him an available and successful candidate for the presidency in 1876. Gov. Allen was strong in his convictions, and when he espoused the cause of an irredeemable paper currency he became its most prominent representative and one of its most earnest and eloquent advocates. In 1844 he was equally earnest in the matter of a dispute between Great Britain and the United States, and is reckoned as the originator of the political war-cry, "Fifty-four forty or fight," in the connection with the line of boundary for Oregon. He died July 11, 1879.

YOUNG, Thomas Lowry, governor of Ohio (1877–78), was born in Killyleagh, on the estate of Lord Dufferin, in the North of Ireland, Dec. 14, 1832. He came to the United States at the age of fifteen years and enlisted in the United States army, serving as private for ten years, beginning during the last year of the Mexican war. In 1859 he left the service and went to Cincinnati, where he studied at the law school and was graduated. At the time of the breaking out of the civil war, he was assistant superintendent of the House of Refuge Reform School, and as he personally knew Gen. Winfield Scott, he wrote to him, under date March 18, 1861, volunteering his services for the war. He entered the army and was commissioned colonel, and after displaying extraordinary gallantry at the battle of Resaca he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. His health broke down during the campaigns in Georgia, and he received his honorable discharge September, 1864. Returning to Ohio, he was elected a member of the legislature in 1866; the following year he became recorder of Hamilton county, and internal revenue supervisor in 1868. In 1872 he served as a state senator and in 1875 was elected lieutenant-governor of Ohio, becoming governor in 1877, when Rutherford B. Hayes assumed the presidential office. During the railroad riots of that year, it is said that Gov. Young, on being asked to call upon the general government for military aid, replied: "No, not until the last man in Ohio is whipped." In 1878 Gov. Young was elected to congress, where he served four years. At the time of his death he was a member of the board of public affairs of Cincinnati. Gov. Young died in Cincinnati, O., July 20, 1888.

Thos. L. Young

BISHOP, Richard Moore, governor of Ohio (1878–80), was born in Fleming county, Ky., Nov. 4, 1812. During his youth he led the ordinary rough life of the frontier, obtaining a most meagre education. Kentucky had not been admitted into the Union until 1792, when the white population numbered only 75,000 and Indian wars continued to distract and alarm the settlers. Indeed, a scheme was on foot at the time when Bishop lived in Kentucky to make that state an independent sovereignty, so bitter was the feeling against the national government for its alleged failure to afford adequate protection to its western territory. Bishop, like many others, eventually grew tired of the condition of things, and, although he remained in Kentucky until 1848, he then removed to Cincinnati and entered the grocery business. He soon became successful and was for many years at the head of a large wholesale grocery house. He was public-spirited and highly respected, and in 1859 was elected mayor of the city. In 1877 he became governor of the state. From early life Gov. Bishop has been one of the most prominent members of the Disciples or Campbellite Baptist church, the same as that with which President Garfield was identified. He died as Jacksonville, Fla., March 2, 1893.

Richard M. Bishop

FOSTER, Charles, governor of Ohio (1880–84). (See Vol. I., p. 139.)

HOADLY, George, governor of Ohio (1884–86), was born in New Haven, Conn., July 31, 1826. He came of good family, his father having been at one time mayor of his native city. He received his elementary education at Cleveland, O., going afterward to the Western Reserve College at Hudson, O., from which he was graduated in 1844. He then studied for a year at the Cambridge Law School, studied for one year at Zanesville, O., entered the office of Chase & Ball, in Cincinnati in 1846, and in August, 1847, was admitted to the bar. Two years later he was taken into partnership in the firm. In 1851 he was elected by the legislature sole judge of the superior court of Cincinnati, as originally constituted, and in 1855 city solicitor. In 1859 he was elected and in 1864 re-elected by the people one of the judges of the new superior court. At this time his friend and partner, Salmon P. Chase, was governor of the state, and offered him a seat upon the supreme bench, which he declined. In 1862 the offer was again made by Gov. Tod and was again declined. In 1866 Judge Hoadly resigned his post in the superior court for the purpose of establishing a law firm of which he became the head. During the war of the rebellion, Judge Hoadly, originally educated as a democrat, was a republican and continued so until after the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, when he cut loose from his party ties, and in 1872 was a member of the independent republican convention which nominated Horace Greeley for president. He took no active part in the Greeley canvass of that year, however, except to make one speech in

Geo. Hoadly

advocacy of the re-election of Gen. Grant as a "choice of evils." In 1876 he joined the democratic party, supporting Tilden and Hendricks, being then and always a firm believer in the integrity, ability and statesmanlike wisdom of Samuel J. Tilden. Since that time Judge Hoadly has acted with the democrats in all campaigns. In 1880 he was temporary chairman of the democratic national convention, on which occasion he presided with ability and impartiality. In October, 1883, Judge Hoadly was elected governor of Ohio, defeating Joseph B. Foraker by whom he was in turn defeated in 1885. Gov. Hoadly was one of the counsel which successfully opposed the project of compulsory reading of the Bible in the public schools, and he was also leading counsel for the assignee and creditors in the celebrated case of Archbishop Purcell, and also appeared as counsel for Gov. Tilden before the famous electoral commission, where he argued the cases of Florida and Oregon on the democratic side. He was a professor in the Cincinnati Law School for more than twenty years, and for many years a trustee of the university. In March, 1887, Gov. Hoadly removed to New York city and became the head of a law firm which soon established a very large and lucrative practice, in which he is still engaged.

FORAKER, Joseph Benson, governor of Ohio (1886–90), was born near Rainsboro, Highland Co., O., July 5, 1846. At the time of his birth his father lived in a log cabin and ran a small farm with a grist and saw mill. The family came to Ohio from Virginia and Delaware, having emigrated on account of their distaste for slavery. Young Joseph was brought up on the farm and at the age of sixteen enlisted in the 89th Ohio infantry for the war. In the same year he was made sergeant, in 1864 first lieutenant, and in 1865 was brevetted captain. He was at the battles of Missionary Ridge, Kennesaw Mountain, Lookout Mountain and with Sherman in his March to the Sea. At the age of nineteen he was mustered out of the army after brave and brilliant service, during the latter part of which he was on the staff of Gen. Henry W. Slocum. During the two years after the close of the war young Foraker was at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O., and from there he went to Cornell University, from which institution he was graduated July 1, 1869. He began to study law, and having received thorough preparation was admitted to practice at the bar, and was soon busily employed. In 1879 Mr. Foraker was elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati, and remained in that position three years. In 1883 he was nominated for governor, but was defeated by Judge Hoadly, the democratic candidate. In 1885 he had better fortune, being again nominated and elected, and re-elected in 1887. In 1889 he was again renominated but was defeated by the democratic candidate, James Campbell, of Butler county. Gov. Foraker has been noted for his oratory. For fearless and passionate eloquence, he is said to have no superior in the state. Although aggressive in his disposition, and particularly in politics, he is very popular. The Foraker family have always been Methodists, and Gov. Foraker was named Joseph Benson, after the author of a Methodist commentary on the Bible. In regard to his military record, it is said of him that when only sixteen years of age he was able to recruit more men for his company than any other person in the same district. While in the army he kept a daily journal, in which there is plenty of evidence that while he was entirely loyal and courageous, he was not in the least enamored of a military life. At Chattanooga, Dec. 4, 1863, he wrote: "Reached the regiment just in time to go into a fight. Don't like fighting well enough to make a profession of it. War is cruel, and when this conflict is over I shall retire from public life." The final conclusion expressed in this quotation from his diary was a different one from what actually occurred, as Gov. Foraker did not really begin to be in public life until fifteen years thereafter, and has been in it ever since.

J. B. Foraker

CAMPBELL, J. E., governor of Ohio (1890–92). (See Index.)

McKINLEY, W. J., governor of Ohio (1892–—). (See Index.)

THURMAN, Allen Granbery, statesman, senator, was born in Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 13, 1813. His grandfather was a Baptist clergyman and a slaveholder, but he became early in life impressed with views against slavery, and in 1819, with his family, removed to Chillicothe, O. Here the elder Thurman taught school and the boy was one of his pupils. Later young Allen attended the Chillicothe High School, and was a student in the academy in that town. He was proficient in all his studies, but advanced in mathematics to such a degree that he was known among his schoolmates as "right-angled, tri-angled Thurman." Mrs. Thurman was a half-sister of William Allen, governor of Indiana, a woman of remarkable ability and who did much toward the instruction of her son and toward the guidance of his after life. At the age of eighteen the young man entered the law office of his uncle, William Allen, and remained with him three years, when he accepted a position as private secretary to Gov. Lucas of Ohio, at the same time studying at Columbus in the law office of the afterward distinguished Judge Swayne. After being admitted to the bar young Thurman returned to Chillicothe and entered into partnership with his uncle, with the result that he soon had one of the best practices in Ohio, which was indeed abandoned to him on his uncle's entrance into politics. In 1844 Thurman was nominated for congress by the democratic convention in his district and was triumphantly elected, entering the house of representatives Dec. 1, 1845, as its youngest member. He declined a renomination, and continued to practice at the bar until 1851, when he was elected to the supreme court of Ohio, in which position he remained for four years, during the last two years of the time being chief justice. At the end of this term Judge Thurman went back to his practice, in which he continued until 1867, when he received the unanimous nomination of the democratic convention to be governor of Ohio. Rutherford B. Hayes was his opponent, and for sixty-five successive days, in one of the most exciting and most closely contested campaigns the state had ever known they opposed each other upon the stump. Thurman was defeated, but he cut down the republican majority from 42,000, which had been gained the year before, to less than 3,000. Although Mr. Hayes was elected governor, the legislature elected with him was democratic, and Thurman was at once named U. S. senator to take the place of Ben Wade, there being at this time only seven dem-

A. G. Thurman

ocrats in the senate. He took his seat March 4, 1869, and at once assumed the position of leader of the small minority of democrats. His speeches on the Geneva award bill and on the Pacific railway funding bill attracted general public notice and applause. Mr. Thurman served two terms in the senate, closing his twelve years' service March 4, 1881, with a reputation which stood among the highest for judicial fairness, and for dignity and strength in debate, especially upon questions of constitutional law. During his senatorial service he was on the judiciary committee and the committee on private land claims, and did good work in both. He was the author of the act to compel the Pacific railroad corporations to fulfil their obligations to the government, known as the "Thurman act," and which he forced through the senate in spite of the powerful influence of the Pacific railroad companies. At the close of his term in the senate Mr. Thurman returned to his law practice. He was especially prominent in the Bell telephone patent contest, being on principle in opposition to a monopoly. In 1886 he was nominated by the democratic caucus of the legislature for senator, but was defeated. In 1884 his name was brought forward for the presidential nomination, but with unimportant effect. In 1887 Judge Thurman was offered a position on the interstate commerce commission, but he declined it. In the convention of 1888 he was nominated for vice-president by acclamation, but the ticket was defeated by Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton. Judge Thurman married, in 1844, Mrs. Tompkins, born Mary Dun, the daughter of Walter Dun, a wealthy merchant and landowner of Chillicothe, O., who was born in that town in 1811.

VALLANDIGHAM, Clement Laird, congressman and politician, was born at New Lisbon, O., July 29, 1820. His father, a Presbyterian minister, was descended from Michael Van Landeghem, who emigrated to Virginia in 1690; driven from France when Louis XIV. revoked the edict of Nantes. His mother was of Scotch-Irish stock. After a desultory education and a year (1837–38) at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, he taught for two years at Snow Hill, Md., studied law at home, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He practiced for a few years at Columbus, O.; was in the legislature 1845–47, and then removed to Dayton, where he edited the "Western Empire" (1847–49), and was an unsuccessful candidate for the posts of judge and lieutenant-governor, and for congress. In 1852 he was characterized by political opponents as "a lawyer of high standing, an eloquent and ready debater, of gentlemanly deportment, unblemished private character, and untiring industry and energy, but known to all to be an ultra pro-slavery man, who undertook to carry the load of the compromise measures, the fugitive slave law included, and broke down under the burden." His resolute opposition to the anti-slavery movement, he claimed, led to "ten years of exclusion from office and honor at that period of life when honors are sweetest." In 1856 he was declared defeated in a third congressional campaign, but succeeded toward the end of the session in unseating his rival. He was elected in 1858, and again in 1860. At Cooper Institute, Nov. 2, 1860, he declared that he "never would vote a dollar whereby one drop of American blood should be shed in a civil war." A speech of his at Philadelphia Feb. 20, 1861, was distorted into a proposition to divide the United States into four countries. This was directly opposite to his professed principle and effort, which was to maintain the Union; but how, when many of the states had revolted, and no force was allowed for their coercion, he never made precisely clear. Believing the subjugation of the South to be impossible, and all attempts toward that end iniquitous, and possessing the full courage of his convictions, he became a thorn in the government's side. Wade denounced him in the senate as a destroyer of the republic, and he replied with equal bitterness. A resolution of inquiry as to his loyalty was moved in the house, and seven petitions for his expulsion presented; "for months he never heard an administration man address the chair without looking up to see if a resolution for his censure or expulsion was about to be offered." His activity by no means ended with his congressional career. With a fearless devotion worthy of a more popular cause, he continued to declare his sentiments, regardless of the facts that most persons in the free states considered his course "reckless, violent, and wicked;" that the passions of the war were aroused against him as the chief stimulator and organizer of disaffection, and that in any other country his liberty, if not his life, would have paid the penalty. His long impunity, and the mildness of his punishment when at length it came, have been cited to show "how little the working of constitutional government was interrupted by the war." While he was yet in congress, in July, 1862, a body-guard of friends gathered to defend his house at Dayton against threatened attack and watched incoming trains for expected enemies. Ten months later he was arrested by Gen. Burnside, commanding the department of the Ohio, for a speech in which he denounced the war (May 1, 1863) as "cruel and unnecessary," tried by a military court, and sentenced to imprisonment in Fort Warren. But the president, preferring to make such a foe ridiculous rather than to excite sympathy on his behalf, wisely commuted the sentence to deportation beyond the lines. Against his strenuous protests he was turned over to the Confederates, who had no more use for him than he had desire for their society. With little delay he made his way to the coast, thence by a blockade-runner to Bermuda, and reached Niagara July 15th, after two months of unwilling wanderings. His treatment, as the most notable among extra-constitutional measures affecting the liberty of the individual, called forth excited and diverse comments in the North. The anti-war democrats held an indignation meeting in New York, and passed resolutions of protest. These being sent to President Lincoln, he replied that the government's course had been taken "for prevention, not for punishment," because Vallandigham "was laboring with some effect to prevent the raising of troops, to encourage desertions from the army, and to leave the rebellion without an adequate military force to suppress it." The exile's party in Ohio nominated him June 11th for governor of Ohio. He watched the canvass from Windsor, opposite Detroit, and was barely restrained by friends from returning to take part in it. The fate of the administration seemed now in the balance; Lincoln said to Wendell Phillips: "Don't ask me to do anything till after the Ohio election." That election, with its majority of 100,000 against Vallandigham, ended his political importance; his return in June, 1864, attracted far less attention than his banishment, nor was he again disturbed. He accepted the situation, and took part some years later in conciliatory measures. In a murder trial at Lebanon, O., June 17, 1871, he attempted to show how the shooting had been done; the pistol was accidentally discharged, and he fell dead.

C. L. Vallandigham

HOUSTON, Henry Howard, was born near Wrightsville, York county, Pa., October, 1820. His ancestors traced their lineage back into the chivalrous days of Scotland, when the destinies of that country were dominated by the tyrannical Edward I. of England. The clan Houston was prominent in the eventful days of Wallace, famous in Scottish history. The younger sons of the original family early in the seventeenth century emigrated to the north of Ireland, and from thence a portion of the family came to Pennsylvania between 1725 and 1730 and settled in Lancaster county. From them branched the Houstons of Virginia and Tennessee, and the famous Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas. Dr. John Houston, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Lancaster county, Pa., and a student of the university of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he received his medical degree. In 1873 Dr. John Houston married Susanna Wright, daughter of John Wright, of York county, Pa. He entered the revolutionary army as a surgeon, and, with four of his brothers, served throughout the war. His son, Samuel Nelson Houston, noted for his splendid physique and imposing presence, after graduating from Burlington college, began the study of medicine in Philadelphia, but on account of ill health returned to his home in Columbia, Pa. Having regained his health by active outdoor life, on the outbreak of the war of 1812 he became an active member of Capt. Shippen's troop of horse from Lancaster county, Pa. In 1816 he married Susan, a daughter of Col. Jacob Strickler, of Lancaster county, and Henry Howard Houston was the second son of their five children. The early life of Mr. Houston was spent in Wrightsville and Columbia, Pa. Upon leaving school he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and soon after became connected with iron furnaces in Clarion and Venango counties, Pa. In 1847 he entered the office of D. Leech & Co., in Philadelphia, who were prominent in canal and railroad transportation. He attended to the important interests of this company in Philadelphia and New York, and throughout Pennsylvania until 1850. During this time he carefully learned the business of transportation in general and in detail. His ability and good judgment in the conduct of large enterprises attracted the attention of Col. William C. Patterson, then president of the Pennsylvania railroad company, who selected him to organize and manage the freight business of the line which the company had just completed from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, consisting of the railway from the former city to Holidaysburg, the State portage road over the Allegheny mountains, and the canal from Johnstown to Pittsburg. Competition was great, and it required intense and unremitting efforts to secure and hold trade against other lines and modes of transportation. In the responsible position which Mr. Houston now held he displayed rare executive and administrative abilities, and accomplished the most advantageous results for the company. He greatly aided in firmly establishing the prestige of the road, and the good effects of the management of his department are still manifest. The Pennsylvania railroad was completed to Pittsburg in 1853, and he continued in charge of the freight department until 1865. Special transportation interests then began to engage the attention of Mr. Houston and his associates, whose time and energies have since been chiefly devoted to large enterprises of that kind. They own large interests in numerous local and transcontinental lines; are owners of twenty or more ocean steamers, including the City of New York and the City of Paris, and own a fleet of as many more steamers on the great inland lakes of the Northwest. He was a successful investor in the oil regions of Pennsylvania in the early days of the development of that industry, and later has held extensive interests in gold and silver mines in Colorado and in Montana. Clear perception, good judgment and ability in the management of large affairs have been his allies through life, and they enabled him to grasp the general features of an enterprise and at the same time retain a full knowledge of its details. Possessing these qualities and characteristics, Mr. Houston's services have been called into requisition in the management of various corporations. He is a member of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania railroad company, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad company, the Pennsylvania company, the Erie and Western Transportation company, the International steamship company, the Inman and international steamship company, and many smaller organizations. By nature Mr. Houston is enterprising and benevolent, being deeply interested in supporting any cause intended to promote the public good. He has taken much interest in developing and improving the historic suburban part of Philadelphia, including Chestnut Hill and Germantown. He is a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. He is active in church affairs, and has been rector's warden of St. Peter's church, Germantown, for the past twenty years.

COPPIN, Levi J., journalist and author, was born at Fredericktown, Cecil county, Md., Dec. 24, 1848. He spent his boyhood in the vicinity of his birth, and after the civil war obtained his preparatory education at the public schools in his native county. At the age of nineteen he went to Wilmington, Del., and continued his studies there, giving special attention to vocal music. He next became a successful teacher of colored children under the auspices of the Delaware association. Early in life he took an active interest in church and Sunday-school work, and in 1877 entered the ministry of the African Methodist Episcopal church. He was appointed by Bishop Payne to the Philadelphia city missions, and was subsequently pastor of the original churches of his denomination in Philadelphia and Baltimore. In 1884 he entered the Protestant Episcopal divinity school in West Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1887. The next year he was elected by the general conference of his church editor and manager of the A. M. E. "Church Review," a periodical which has attained a prominent place among the literary journals of this country. In May, 1892, he was re-elected to the same position. He is the author of several memoirs, and a valuable work entitled "The Relation of Baptized Children to the Church." Wilberforce university conferred the degree of D.D. upon him in 1889. As a preacher Dr. Coppin maintains a high standing in his denomination. He was married in 1881 to Fanny M. Jackson, principal of the Institute for colored youth in Philadelphia, who was graduated from Oberlin college in 1865. She is an excellent teacher of Latin, Greek, and higher mathematics.

McDOWELL, William Osborne, was born in Bedminster township, Somerset county, N. J., Apr. 10, 1848, on a Somerset farm that was purchased by the first American ancestor of the family, Ephraim McDowell of Londonderry, Ireland, who first settled in Hunterdon county, N. J., in 1730. Many of his ancestors were of revolutionary fame. Matthew, his great-grandfather, served as a "minute-man." A great-grandfather, Shepard Kollock, was a captain, and also, at the request of Gen. Washington, published a newspaper while he was with the army in New Jersey, which has been continued at Elizabeth until the present day; and his great-great-grandmother was Hannah Arnett of Elizabethtown, N. J., to whose influence is ascribed an incident that is credited with being the turning-point in the revolutionary war. Elias and Henry Osborne, the great-grandfather and grandfather of Mr. McDowell's mother, fought side by side in the war for independence, while Deacon Joseph Davis, another great-grandfather, was taken prisoner, and confined in the notorious "sugar house" of New York city. His grandfather, Rev. Wm. A. McDowell, D.D., was for seventeen years secretary of the American board of foreign missions, and the moderator of the last general assembly of the Presbyterian church before they divided into new and old school. Another grandfather, Rev. Enos A. Osborne, was a chaplain in the war of 1812, while his father, Augustus William McDowell, M.D., was a surgeon in the civil war, with the brevet rank of colonel, attached to Gen. Hancock's corps of veteran volunteers. He died from disease contracted in the service. Mr. McDowell after attending the common schools for a few years, was early apprenticed to a trade, when he invented a labor-saving machine, and organized a labor society—one of the first of its kind in the country. His work at his trade was interrupted by an appointment as lieutenant of volunteers in 1864, but before he could be mustered in he was compelled by his father to return home, as he was but sixteen years of age. Still bent upon army service, he reorganized a local band of the Christian commission, which he was appointed to represent at the front, having raised $10,000 for its service. He then spent nearly a year studying, and, coming to New York, became a clerk in the wholesale grocery business, and just as he was coming of age he was taken in as the junior partner in the firm of Merrifield & McDowell, in the twine and cordage business. In the following year, buying out his partner, he established a branch house in Chicago, the whole of which was destroyed by the great fire. Not aware of his own loss, he started a subscription for the sufferers by the fire, and raised over $50,000 as one of the committee of the Importers' and Grocers' board of trade in New York, within two days. Mr. McDowell now completed the study of railroad law, and in reorganizing the Montclair railway, then bankrupt, displayed so much ability in the consequent litigation as to secure the friendship of Samuel J. Tilden, the largest owner and creditor. He continued thereafter his connection with railroad enterprises. In 1879 he was the active officer of the committee in placing on a sound financial basis the New York, Ontario and Western railroad, and in reorganizing the Midland railroad of New Jersey. He also planned the consolidation of the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad, receiving for this last work the voluntary fee of $240,000 for his services. He eventually amassed a fortune through these fees and the increased selling values of the railroad securities. At the time of his becoming president of the New York and Sea Beach railroad, in 1882, it was losing $60,000 annually, but at the close of the first year he showed a clear profit of $30,000. In his management of the road he made the rates of fare accord with the earning capacities of the passengers, that is: excursion tickets for men, 40 cents; women, 25 cents; children, 10 cents, with the astonishing result that on some days the receipts for children's fares were greater than those from the same source for a full year under the higher rates and previous management. He also carried free, in the season of 1884, over 400,000 children, and 150,000 working girls. While these excursions were of incalculable benefit to those enjoying them, they actually increased the rentals and profits of the road. Mr. McDowell at length resigned his position, being unwilling to sign leases that sanctioned the sale of liquor on the boats and the property of the company. It was his mind, fertile in expedients, that conceived the idea of a popular $1 subscription to meet the demands for the completion of the statue of Liberty. Raising the first $365 in the Produce exchange, he induced the president of the United States and the different members of the government at Washington to subscribe, limiting their subscription to this amount. This popular subscription became general, and the New York "World" made it a feature of their paper, Mr. McDowell employing sixteen assistants to attend to the details of the work without expense to the committee. He placed a steamer on the route to the island, carrying 400 passengers at each trip, and donating the gross proceeds to the fund. He also brought about, through the "Sons of the revolution," the celebration of the centennial anniversary of Washington's inauguration as first president of the United States, serving as chairman of the committee during the initial proceedings. He organized societies of the Sons of the revolution in the different states, that they might form on that day a grand national society. The first meeting of the National society of the sons of the American revolution took place Apr. 30, 1889,

centennial day, at Fraunces' tavern, in New York city, the scene of Washington's farewell to his officers. Mr. McDowell was called upon to preside, and was made its first vice-president-general-at-large. The "Order of the American eagle" was formed later, of which he was elected president-general. The society of the Daughters of the American revolution was organized on his invitation; he presiding at the first meeting, at which Mrs. Benjamin Harrison was elected president-general. In 1881 Mr. McDowell, in connection with Rev. Charles F. Deems, D.D., and Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D.D., founded

the American institute of Christian philosophy, to which he gave some $12,000, and erected a hall of philosophy at Warwick Woodlands, Greenwood Lake, New York. The crowning effort of his life was his call for the organization of a pan-republic congress; the first meeting of the organizing committee taking place in the Federal building, New York, Sept. 17, 1890, ex-Judge Wm. H. Arnoux presiding. Mr. McDowell presented his plan of measures that should receive the consideration of the congress, embracing those relating to the substitution of peaceful methods by means of an international court with jurisdiction for the settlement of international differences, thus advancing the prosperity of the world; the establishment of a uniform system of customs regulations; a uniform standard of weights and measures; a law for the protection of patent rights, copyrights, and trademarks; also in the interests of the labor question; measures for universal education; the adoption of a common silver coin to be issued by each government, the same to be legal tender in all commercial transactions between the citizens of the powers; besides other issues that are by their nature necessarily international. At the adjourned meeting held in Independence hall, Philadelphia, on Oct. 12, 1892, discovery day, the Human Freedom league was organized as the supporting body. In 1884 Mr. McDowell was instrumental in securing the passage of a law in New Jersey for the establishment of technical schools supported by public funds, and he raised money to establish the first technical school in Newark, N. J., in 1886. Aided by the labor organization in New Jersey, he secured the passage of the free library law of New Jersey, and helped to establish free libraries in Newark, Jersey City, Bayonne, and Hackensack. In the recent difficulties that have risen between capital and labor, Mr. McDowell has frequently reconciled the parties at issue, both during and preceding the struggle. In the great Missouri Pacific or southwestern strike, he was selected as arbitrator by the railroad employees, and immediately thereafter he was cited before the special congressional committee on labor troubles in the southwest; his recommendations to meet the difficulties receiving the approval of the representatives of labor and capital throughout the country.

HOLLAND, George, comedian, was born in Lambeth, Eng., Dec. 6, 1791, and made his first appearance on the stage at the Olympic theatre, London, in 1820. His advance was rapid, and seven years later he came to the United States, making his American *début* at the Bowery theatre, New York, in "The Day After the Fair," on Sept. 12, 1827. For several years he was a member of various stock companies. In 1835 he became leading comedian at the St. Charles theatre, New Orleans, where he remained for eight years, and where he became a great favorite. In 1843 he became a member of the company playing at Mitchell's Olympic, New York, and for six years took a leading part in the comedies and burlesques that made that play-house famous. Upon leaving the Olympic he became low comedian in the company of the elder Wallack, and, with the exception of two brief intervals, remained a member of this organization until 1869. His last engagement was under the management of Augustin Daly, and his last appearance on the stage was at the Fifth avenue theatre, New York, on May 15, 1870, the occasion being a benefit given in his behalf. As a comedian he was quaint, unctuous and pleasing, great as Bottom and Dogberry, and indescribably droll in the burlesques which he helped to make popular. He died on Dec. 20, 1870, and the refusal of a prominent New York clergyman to officiate at his funeral because he was an actor caused great indignation at the time, and gave rise to testimonial performances in various cities, which produced a fund of $15,000 for his family. Three of his children are now on the stage.

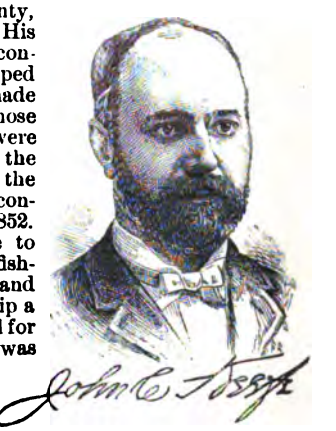
WYLIE, James Robinson, president and general manager of the Piedmont exposition company, was born in Chester county, S. C., Feb. 4, 1831. His grandparents came from Antrim county, Ireland, about 1800, to America. His father, David G. Wylie, was born in this country, and was a farmer. His mother was Marthe Robinson, of Irish descent. His parents moved to Fairfield county, S. C., and in 1844 to Cass (now Gordon) county, Ga., and he aided on his father's farm until 1851, when he clerked in Calhoun, Ga., to 1859, then traveled for a wholesale grocery house in Nashville, Tenn., for a year. He returned in 1860 to clerk in Calhoun, and became in 1862 the local agent for the Western and Atlantic railroad, until Gen. Sherman destroyed it in 1864. He helped rebuild the road between Atlanta and the Chattahoochee river, and in 1865 established in Atlanta, with D. Johnson and W. T. Busbee, the wholesale grocery firm of Wylie, Johnson & Co. He has had as partners Wm. H. Dabney, W. T. Wall, T. J. Dabney and James Bridge, Jr., until in 1881 he did business alone. He was one of the first directors of the Merchants' bank, and its vice-president; a director of the Atlanta street railway company, an executive committeeman of the International cotton exposition of 1881, and a director in the Atlanta and Florida railroad. He was on the executive committee of the Piedmont exposition in 1887, and president and general manager in 1889-90-91, president of the Traders' bank in 1889, chairman of the Fulton county jury commissioners, and vice-president of the Georgia Jersey breeders' association. Mr. Wylie is one of the first wholesale merchants of the South, and in the management of the greatest and most successful expositions of his entire section has shown the greatest order of executive ability. He stands among the conspicuous class of self-made men, to whose business capacity, public spirit, energy and honor is due the marvelous progress of the country. He married, in 1853, Louisa O'Callaghan, at Calhoun, Ga., who died in 1871; and Sarah O'Callaghan in 1873, and has six children. He is a gentleman of the most pleasant personal qualities.

JACKSON, Mortimer Melville, lawyer and diplomat, was born in Rensselaerville, Albany county, N. Y., March 5, 1814. He was the son of Jeremiah and Martha Keyes Jackson, who both came of Puritan stock. His father was a prominent farmer of Albany county, who died while he was still a boy. He received his early education at the district schools of his native town, and was afterward at a boarding-school in Flushing, L. I., and again in a collegiate school in the city of New York. After leaving school he entered a counting-house in the metropolis, and having become an active member of the Mercantile library association of that city was made a direc-

tor, and afterward vice-president, and was enthusiastic in his labors for the benefit of that institution. In 1834 Mr. Jackson entered into politics, being a delegate to the young men's state whig convention at Syracuse which nominated William H. Seward for governor. In June, 1838, he married Catharine Garr, daughter of Andrew S. Garr, a distinguished lawyer, and the same year removed to Wisconsin, where he continued to reside thereafter. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced with great success. He also wrote and published a number of important articles on the advantages of Wisconsin for intending emigrants. In 1842 Mr. Jackson was appointed attorney-general of Wisconsin, and filled the office during his term with general satisfaction. In all ways he interested himself in the affairs of the territory, and on its admission as a state he was elected to be first circuit judge for the fifth judicial circuit, and soon was chosen chief justice of the supreme court, but declined to serve. In 1853 his term of office as judge expired, and he resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued until 1861. President Lincoln appointed him to the important position of consul at Halifax, N. S. This post during the civil war became especially prominent and important, owing to the relations of this country with Great Britain, and the country was fortunate in having so able a representative. After the close of the war Judge Jackson was forced to exercise great skill and judgment in his position in connection with the fishery controversy, and in 1870, at the request of the secretary of state, made a report on the fisheries and fishery laws of Canada covering the entire subject. In 1880 Judge Jackson was appointed consul-general of the British maritime provinces, having previously been offered the position of U. S. consul-general at Melbourne, which he had declined. In April, 1882, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted with the acknowledgments of the government for his long and faithful public services. After leaving Halifax Judge Jackson returned to his home in Madison, Wis.

O'NEILL, Edward, banker, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, March 11, 1820. He received his education in the parochial schools, and in 1837 emigrated to the United States, settling in Vermont, where he remained in business for nine years. In 1850 he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., establishing himself successfully in business. In 1870 he, with other capitalists, organized the Bank of commerce, and was president until, in union with the German exchange bank, it became the Merchants' exchange bank, of which he was also president until his death. Mr. O'Neill was a stanch democrat, and his party elected him to the legislature of Wisconsin in 1853, he serving two terms in the assembly and two in the senate. He was the founder of the State reform school for boys, located at Waukesha, and was president of the board of managers for nine years. He was also president of the board of education of Milwaukee for four years. In 1863 he was elected mayor of Milwaukee, holding the office for four terms. During his administration as mayor, he inaugurated several noted improvements, such as the automatic fire alarm service, water works and sewerage. He was president of the board of water commissioners until the great works were completed. Mr. O'Neill was held in high esteem for his strict integrity and great ability. In 1847 he was married to Clarissa A. McLaughlin of Arlington, Bennington county, Vt., a granddaughter of Capt. Thomas McLaughlin of Bedford, N. H., an officer in the revolutionary war. She died Jan. 23, 1890, and Mr. O'Neill on March 28, 1890. In their wills nearly $50,000 were left to Catholic charities of Milwaukee, the orphans receiving a legacy of $20,000. The balance of their fortune was left to their daughter, Mrs. John C. Keefe.

KEEFE, John C., manufacturer and journalist, was born in Chicopee, Hampden county, Mass., 1846, where the Keefe family, of Irish, English, and Danish descent, resided for many years. In 1847 his father and grandfather purchased 640 acres of land in Jackson, Washington county, Wis., then a primeval forest. His grandfather removed to Wisconsin in 1848, then a territory, helped to survey his land, and made friends with the Indians, whose winter home and wigwams were on the property. Owing to the death of his father in 1849, the family did not remove to Wisconsin until the summer of 1852. That year the Indians came to revisit for the last time their fishing and hunting grounds, and gave as a token of friendship a stone hatchet and a stone bowl for grinding corn. His boyhood was passed on the farm, attending the district school in the winter until seventeen, when he began teaching in the district schools in the winter, managing his farm the balance of the year. His success as a teacher was so marked that his services were eagerly sought, and in three years he was principal of the Union school at Saukville; then he entered Wisconsin university, from which he was graduated in 1872. He gave his attention to his large farm the balance of the year, which had grown under his care and management to be one of the most productive in the country, and at the same time was principal of the Barton high school. In the spring of 1873 he accepted a position on the staff of the "Evening Wisconsin" of Milwaukee, and during the ensuing five years filled all the positions to that of managing editor. In 1878 he was editor of the Milwaukee "News," which position he held for two years, and in 1880 sold out his interest, and became connected with a large manufacturing firm, of which he was president and principal owner seven years later. Disposing of his interest in the company, and retaining the real estate and plant as an investment, he began the development of a new enterprise from a few patents, which in a few years grew to be one of the large manufacturing companies of the city, employing a large number of skilled men, and sending its product to every state of the Union, as well as to South America. Mr. Keefe is the inventor of several useful patents; is a large holder of Milwaukee real estate; has helped to found several societies for the benefit of humanity and religion, and is ever ready to give his aid and help to their further growth and development. He has held many positions of trust as trustee, director, and officer in church, humane and charitable societies. Besides keeping abreast of the times in literature and science, he has given much time to the study of law, which has proved of great aid in his extensive business. In 1878 Mr. Keefe was married to Marie H. O'Neill, daughter of Edward O'Neill, the banker. They are very happily married, have three children, and reside in an elegant home, with spacious grounds, overlooking the bay and lake.



HYDE, Joel Wilbur, physician, was born at Westbrook, Conn., March 20, 1839. He is descended in a direct line from William Hyde, who came from England in 1630, and settled first at Newton, Mass., and was one of the faithful band that followed the fortunes of Rev. Thomas Hooker, the first minister of Hartford, Conn. He afterward removed to Saybrook, and later was one of the thirty-five original proprietors of Norwich, Conn. Dr. Hyde traces his descent through Samuel, son of William, born 1637, John, born 1667, John, second, born 1698, Asa, born 1741, Joel, born 1764, and William Albert, father of Dr. Hyde, a Congregational clergyman, born 1805. The family traces its English ancestry through Lawrence Hyde, Esq., of West Hatch, who was ninth in descent from Sir Robert Hyde, knight of Norbury, temp. Henry III. A. D. 1265. Dr. Hyde's grandfather, Joel, was a soldier in the war of the revolution; he married Mary Belcher of Preston, Conn., a descendant of Andrew Belcher of Hartford, Conn., 1670, son of Andrew of Sudbury, Mass., 1639. The mother of Dr. Hyde was Martha White Sackett, a descendant of John Sackett of the New Haven colony, 1632. Dr. Hyde was prepared for college at Dudley institute, Northampton, Mass.; he entered Yale college in 1857, and was subsequently graduated from Yale medical school. He practiced for a short time in Greenwich, Conn., but the continuance of the civil war led him to abandon his practice, and in 1863 he entered the federal army as second lieutenant of company A, 29th Connecticut infantry. In April, 1864, he was appointed acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of brevet Maj.-Gen. Rufus Saxton in South Carolina. In July, 1864, his regiment was ordered to Petersburg., and he was appointed acting assistant inspector-general of the 1st brigade, 3d division, 10th army corps, which position he held until October, 1864, and was then made a surgeon in his old regiment, the 29th Connecticut volunteers. He received orders from Washington to establish the brigade hospital at Point Lookout, Md., and was personally in charge of this hospital until July, 1865, when he rejoined his regiment, then attached to Sheridan's Army of the Gulf. He participated in numerous engagements, notably John's Island expedition, South Carolina, Bermuda Hundred, Weldon railroad, Darbytown road, surrender of Richmond. Dr. Hyde served for some time after the close of the war, and was honorably mustered out of service in November, 1865. He established himself the following year in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he rapidly attained prominence in the practice of his profession, devoting himself specially to obstetrics and diseases of women. From 1867 to 1874 he was the attending physician to the Brooklyn city orphan asylum. In 1881 he was made consulting obstetrician to the Long Island college hospital, and secretary of the council, both of which positions he still holds (1892). In 1883 he was made chief of the department of obstetrics in St. Mary's hospital. He is a member of the Medical society of county of Kings, Brooklyn pathological society, fellow of Brooklyn Gynecological society, and a member of the State medical society. From 1866 to 1891 he was medical referee and chief medical examiner for the Ætna life insurance company of Hartford, and of the National life insurance company, Vermont, in the metropolitan district. From 1881 to 1887 he was brigade surgeon in the N. G. S. N. Y. in Brooklyn, serving on the staff of Gen. E. L. Molineux, and later on the staff of Gen. W. H. Brownell. He is a member of the Hamilton club of Brooklyn, and of the military order of the Loyal Legion, United States. Dr. Hyde married, in 1861, Mary E. Richardson, only daughter of John Richardson of New Haven, Conn., a descendant of Thomas. He has had three sons and three daughters, two sons and two daughters are living—Frederick Sackett, Clarence Reginald, Alice Edna, and Edith Morton.

Joel W. Hyde,

BAILEY, James Stanton, manufacturer, was born at Lebanon, Conn., Dec. 9, 1817. He was descended from a family which came from Yorkshire, Eng., in 1638, to Newburyport, Mass., and a branch of which settled in Lebanon early in 1700. His antecedents on his mother's side were the Stanton and Sherman families of Rhode Island; who, for liberty of conscience had followed the fortunes of Roger Williams in his banishment from Boston. Besides a district-school education he attended one year at a private academy, and went to New Haven, Conn., in 1836, where he served as clerk, and afterward as partner, in a grocery business for several years. He came to New York in 1847, and the following year entered upon the business with which he has ever since been identified. Beginning with small means, but maintaining the strictest integrity, and with an unusual combination of caution and enterprise, it is largely his honesty, energy, and sagacity which have carried the business forward to marked success, and he has never experienced financial failure. With Chas. F. Tuttle he established the house of Tuttle & Bailey, manufacturers of furnace registers and ventilators, for the greater part of the time, and at present, located in Beekman street, with its extensive factories and foundries in Brooklyn, E. D. Upon the death of Mr. Chas. F. Tuttle in 1859, Mr. Bailey became senior partner of the firm, which had been increased in 1853 by the addition of Edward and William Tuttle, brothers of Charles. The business has developed through successive patents and enlarging facilities, until it leads in the country in its line, sending its goods to many European ports, and has been influential in its bearings upon kindred trades, and in building up other manufacturing interests in the country. Since 1866 the firm has been a stock company, of which Mr. Bailey has always been president, in which position he has earned in a marked degree the confidence and regard of the entire business community. He was married in 1843 to Augusta Caroline Trowbridge, daughter of Capt. Roswell Trowbridge of New Haven, Conn. Six children have been born to them, of whom five are living. He has throughout his life been an active and responsible member and trustee in Christian churches of the Congregational denomination, and active in both church and Sunday-school work. He was first associated with the North church, New Haven, Conn., and afterward with the Centre church in the same city, and since 1857 with the South Congregational church, Brooklyn, N. Y., of whose board of trustees he has for many years been president, trusted and loved by his associates. He is a trustee in the South Brooklyn savings institution, and is a member of the chamber of commerce, New York city. His political affiliation has always been with the whig and republican party ever since 1840, when he cast his first vote for Wm. Henry Harrison.

James S. Bailey

STAUGHTON, William, first president of Columbian college, Washington, D. C. (1821-27), was born at Coventry, Eng., Jan. 4, 1770, and early developed a fondness for literary work, as is evidenced by the publication of a collection of poems on Goldsmith's "Animated Nature," written when only twelve years of age. He was graduated from Bristol theological college in 1792, and shortly afterward came to this country. He preached for a year and a half at Georgetown, S. C., and then removed to New York city, and later to Bordentown, N. J., where he was pastor of the Baptist church and principal of the seminary. He was pastor at Burlington, N. J., from 1797 to 1805, when he accepted a call to the First Baptist church in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1811, when he joined with many members of the First church in forming the Sansom street church, of which he was pastor until 1822, when he resigned to enter upon the duties of president, to which office he had been elected in 1821. The institution, whose affairs he was called upon to administer, owes its origin to the zeal of a Christian denomination for an educated ministry. In 1817 Rev. Luther Rice, a returned missionary from India, conceived the idea of founding a college in Washington for the education of ministers in the special service of the Baptist denomination. Around this school of theology he projected schools of classical culture, of science and of philosophy, which should be entirely unsectarian in their disciplines and national in their aims. In 1819 Rev. Luther Rice, in company with Rev. Obadiah B. Brown, Rev. Spencer H. Cone and Enoch Reynolds, formed an association for the purpose of buying land adjoining the city of Washington and comprising forty-six and a half acres, to be held for the use of an educational institution under the direction of the general convention. They paid $7,000 for the land, and among the contributors were John Quincy Adams, William H. Crawford, and John C. Calhoun (members of President Monroe's cabinet), together with thirty-two members of congress, and many leading citizens of Washington. In February, 1821, a charter was procured from congress erecting "The Columbian College in the District of Columbia," for the "sole and exclusive purpose of educating youth in the English, learned and foreign languages, the liberal arts, sciences and literature," with full power to confer all degrees "usually granted and conferred in colleges." Under the presidency of Dr. Staughton friends of the college were importuned to contribute to its funds, and among the list of early contributors can be found the names of illustrious statesmen and scholars. The first commencement was held Dec. 15, 1824, the president of the United States, the secretaries of state, of war, and of the navy, leading members of both houses of congress, and Gen. Lafayette, being present. At a later hour on the same day a formal address of welcome was made to Gen. Lafayette by the president of the college, after which the general and his suite, the secretary of state (John Quincy Adams), the secretary of war (John C. Calhoun), the speaker of the house of representatives (Henry Clay), and other distinguished citizens dined with the faculty and board of trustees at the house of President Staughton. The attendance during the first year was very gratifying, but troubles soon arose. There were differences of opinion among the trustees and other friends of the institution as to the relative importance of the theological and classical departments. This soon led to the almost total abandonment of the theological department, and the concentration of effort on the classical. Though there had

been many contributions, the expenses had been heavy in the construction and equipment of suitable buildings and in the payment of salaries and of other current expenses. The plans of the projectors were on a more liberal scale than the contributions, and the reaction came in 1827, when the faculty resigned in a body and the exercises were suspended. In 1828 the college reopened, and from that date its progress has been steady. For the first fifteen years there was, indeed, a constant struggle rather for existence than for progress, and only the continued exertions and self-denying labors of trustees and faculty kept the college alive. Dr. Staughton was a man of wonderful eloquence as well as industry. He took great pleasure in delivering lectures before schools of higher grade, and in organizing societies for religious and educational work. In 1827 he severed his connection with Columbian college, and in 1829 was elected to the presidency of Georgetown college, Kentucky, but died Dec. 12, 1829, before entering upon his duties.

CHAPIN, Stephen, second president of Columbian college (1827–41), was born in Milford, Mass., Nov. 4, 1778. He was graduated from Harvard in 1804, and then studied theology under Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, of Franklin, Mass. He entered the Congregational ministry and served as pastor at Hillsborough, N. H., from 1805 to 1808, and at Mount Vernon, N. H., from 1809 to 1818. Having changed his views on the mode and subjects of baptism, he entered the Baptist ministry, and in 1819 was ordained pastor of the church at North Yarmouth, Me. In 1822 he accepted the professorship of theology in Waterville college (now Colby university), and remained there until 1828, when he became president of the Columbian college. When Dr. Chapin entered upon the duties of president as successor to Dr. Wm. Staughton, he found the college burdened by a heavy debt. To remove this debt he sacrificed his ease, and even health, journeying through many states, collecting money from friends of education wherever he found them. His efforts were finally crowned with success, paying the last of the indebtedness by voluntarily relinquishing his salary for three years. He retained his position until ill health compelled him to resign in 1841, when he was succeeded by Joel S. Bacon. He died Oct. 1, 1845, mourned by many scholars and statesmen, who were pleased to call themselves his friends.

BACON, Joel Smith, third president of Columbian college (1841–54), was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1802. He studied at Homer academy and Hamilton college, graduating from the latter in 1826, with the highest honors. He taught in Virginia for a year, was in charge of a classical school at Princeton for a year, and in 1829 entered the theological seminary at Newton, Mass. In 1830 he was elected president of Georgetown college, Ky., but held the office only until 1833, when he became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Hamilton college, N. Y. Shortly after entering upon his duties, at his request he was transferred to the chair of moral and intellectual philosophy, which was established especially for him. The necessity of settling the estate of his father-in-law, who died in 1837, compelled him to resign and remove to Salem, Mass., and while living there he was for two years pastor of the church at Lynn. In 1841 he became president of the Columbian college, and held the office until 1854. At this time the college was free from debt, though it had no endowment. Under President Bacon the collection of a permanent endowment was commenced, and efforts to increase that endowment have been continued during the succeeding administrations. It was during Dr. Bacon's administration that the medical department, organized in 1821, assumed such magnitude as to demand a building of its own. This was brought about in 1844, when congress granted the faculty permission to use a building in Judiciary Square which had been fitted up for an insane asylum, but was found unsuited for that purpose. The building was prepared for the use of the school and for an infirmary, and was known as the Washington infirmary. In 1853 the building was remodeled and enlarged, and the hospital and infirmary facilities were greatly improved. At the outbreak of the war the U. S. government resumed possession of the building, and the medical college occupied temporary quarters in different places until 1866. In that year Mr. W. W. Corcoran generously presented the college with the building on H street, which has since been used by the medical school. In 1887 $10,000 was spent in enlarging the building and adding to the apparatus. In April, 1847, the medical college, by authority of the board of trustees, assumed the title of "The National Medical College, Medical Department of the Columbian college, in the District of Columbia." The medical department has had great influence upon the medical profession in the District of Columbia, upon the medical institutions, upon charitable institutions, upon the community at large, and upon medical societies, thus giving evidence of the wisdom and energy manifested by Presidents Samson and Welling in looking after its interests. From 1855 to 1866 Dr. Bacon was engaged in female education in the South, and in 1866 he accepted an appointment from the American and foreign Bible society, to distribute Bibles among the colored people, and though seemingly a lowly work he enjoyed it with his whole heart, and continued his labor until his death. "He was a true man, of pure and lofty sentiments, with broad and generous sympathies, with kindly affections, and singularly free from all partisan prejudices and bitter jealousies." He died in Richmond, Va., Nov. 9, 1869.

BINNEY, Joseph Getchell, fourth president of Columbian college (1854–58), was born at Boston, Mass., Dec. 1, 1807. He was educated at Yale and Newton theological seminary, and was ordained in 1832. He settled at Savannah, Ga., but in 1843 he went to India to engage in missionary work among the Karens. He established in 1845 the Karen seminary for the training of native ministers, but after some years he returned to America, owing to the precarious health of Mrs. Binney. He was engaged for a time as pastor at Elmira, N. Y., and Augusta, Ga., and in 1855 accepted the presidency of Columbian college. He resigned in 1858 to resume his work among the Karens, where he labored with great success until 1875, when failing health caused him to take a trip to America. While returning from Burma he died at sea Nov. 26, 1877, and was buried in the Indian Ocean.

SAMSON, George Whitefield, fifth president of Columbian college (1859–71), was born at Harvard, Mass., Sept. 29, 1819. He studied under Rev.

Chas. Train and Principal Silas Bailey, of the Worcester Manual Labor school, and was graduated from Brown university in 1839. For a year he was assistant principal of the Worcester Manual Labor school, and in 1840 entered Newton theological seminary, from which he was graduated in 1843. In the same year he became pastor of the E street Baptist church, Washington, D. C., where he had preached during his seminary course. For the two years from 1850 to 1852, he was pastor at Jamaica Plain, Mass., and then returned to the E Street church, where he remained until he became president of the college in 1859. It was his difficult task to have the direction of the college affairs during the trying times of the civil war, but, with the aid of his colleagues, he kept the college open, and was even planning further extension of its work. In 1862, upon his recommendation, a committee from the trustees was appointed to consider the re-establishment of the Law school; and largely through the exertions of President Samson, a building was purchased and the school was opened in 1865. After the war large sums were expended in improvements of the buildings and grounds of the college. He resigned from the college in 1871, and accepted the presidency of Rutgers Female college, New York city. This office he resigned in 1875, but resumed it in 1886. In addition to his college work he has been engaged in preaching and training young men for evangelistic labors. In 1852 appeared "To Daimonion, or the Spiritual Medium," issued in 1860 with a supplement as "Spiritualism Tested," and in 1868, as "Physical Media in Spiritual Manifestations." Other works are: "Outlines of the History of Ethics" (1860); "Elements of Art Criticism" (1867); "The Atonement" (1878); "Divine Law as to Wines" (1880); "English Revisers' Greek Text Shown to be Unauthorized" (1882); "Guide to Self-Education" (1886); "Guide to Bible Interpretation" (1887), and "Idols of Fashion and Culture" (1888).

WELLING, James Clarke, sixth president of the Columbian University. (See Index.)

CORCORAN, William Wilson, philanthropist, was born at Georgetown, D. C., Dec. 27, 1798, son of Thomas Corcoran, a native of Ireland, who settled in Georgetown when a youth, and for many years was one of its leading citizens, and for a time its magistrate, postmaster, and mayor. William received a collegiate education at the Georgetown college, and began his business life as a dry-goods merchant at Georgetown at the age of seventeen. He subsequently engaged in the banking business in Washington, forming, in 1839, a partnership with George W. Riggs, the son of a wealthy Maryland gentleman. In 1844 the firm of Riggs & Corcoran purchased the old United States bank building, opposite the United States treasury. During the Mexican war the firm made extensive loans to the government. These loans were unusual, and pronounced hazardous by the conservative bankers of the times—in fact Mr. Riggs deemed the investment so unwise that he withdrew from the firm, but Mr. Corcoran emerged from the venture with safety, honor, and vast profit. In fact, this is considered the foundation of his great wealth. In 1835 Mr. Corcoran married

Louise Among Morris, daughter of Com. Charles Morris; she died in 1840, leaving a son and daughter. The son died shortly after his mother, but the daughter grew to womanhood, and for many years presided with great success over her father's house. She married George Eustis, a member of congress from Louisiana, and died in 1867 at Cannes, France, leaving three children. The Louise home was erected by her father as a memorial to his wife and daughter. In 1854 Mr. Corcoran retired from the banking business, and gave his time entirely to the management of his private affairs. His attention was now directed to plans for carrying out extensive benevolent projects, and resulted in the organization of a system that embraced in its compass every aspect of human life. Oak Hill cemetery, the Louise home for impoverished gentlewomen, the Corcoran art gallery, rich endowments to colleges and universities, gifts to churches, church homes, and theological seminaries, and public charities consumed over $5,000,000. Mr. Corcoran died in Washington Feb. 24, 1888.

SMITH, Nathan, physician, founder of the medical department of Dartmouth, Yale, and Bowdoin colleges, was born at Rehoboth, Mass., Sept. 30, 1762, and spent his youth on his father's farm, attending the district school in the winter months. He was still young when his father removed to Chester, Vt., where he entered the militia service, and spent nearly two years during the latter part of the revolutionary war on the northern frontier of Vermont, protecting the inhabitants against the incursions of hostile Indians. At the age of twenty-two, while engaged in teaching school, he witnessed with intense interest and great steadiness of nerve, Dr. Josiah Goodhue of Putney, Vt., perform the difficult operation of amputating the thigh of a patient at Chester. He then decided to become a physician, and spent the next three years in diligent study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Goodhue, who became his life-long friend. After practicing his profession two years at Cornish, N. H., he entered Harvard to attend medical lectures under Drs. Warren, Dexter, and Waterhouse. At the close of the first term his dissertation on the "Circulation of

the Blood" was published by authority of the faculty. He received the degree of M.B. from that institution in 1790, being the only graduate that year, and the fourth of the medical department, and then returned to Cornish, where he practiced the next six years. Having special adaptability for his profession, Dr. Smith soon attained eminence in it, and became widely known. The majority of the students of medicine of that period in New England and elsewhere in this country were unable to avail themselves of scientific education under experienced instructors. Dr. Smith, knowing that most physicians in his state were poorly educated and unskillful, determined to found a medical school, and presented his plan to the president and trustees of Dartmouth college. Before entering upon this project he went to Scotland in 1796, and attended lectures in Edinburgh under the celebrated Drs. Monro and Black, and then spent several months in the hospitals of London with eminent physicians, who elected him a member of the medical society of that city. He returned home with a supply of medical books and apparatus for giving instruction in anatomy, surgery, and chemistry, and in the fall of 1797 established the medical department at Dartmouth, which he conducted himself for several years. He delivered lectures also on chemistry to the other departments in the college, and attended to a large practice. At the commencement of 1801, Daniel Webster, who had been his pupil, delivered a discourse on "The Recent Discoveries in Chemistry." At the time this school was founded there were but three other medical schools in America, namely, at Philadelphia, New York, and Cambridge. Dr. Smith was very successful as a lecturer and instructor, imparting much of his own energy and enthusiasm to his students and to the entire medical profession in New England, over which his reputation extended. The medical department prospered, a faculty was obtained, and during the succeeding twenty-five years more students were graduated from it than from any other institution, except one, in this country. In 1813 Dr. Smith accepted a call to the chair of theory and practice of surgery and medicine at Yale college, whose medical department was founded that year, though he continued to deliver lectures at Dartmouth until 1816. Through his exertions the state legislature appropriated $20,000 toward erecting a medical building and founding a medical library and museum at Yale. His private practice now extended over several states, as his professional skill and remarkable success as an operator became widely known. It is claimed that he was the first physician in this country to perform the operation of extirpating an ovarian tumor, and that of staphylorrhaphy. Dr. Smith devised and introduced a mode of amputating the thigh which bears his name. He also developed important scientific principles in relation to the pathology of necrosis, on which he founded a new and successful mode of practice. He invented an apparatus for the treatment of fractures, and a mode of reducing dislocations of the hip. In 1821 he was called upon to organize the medical department of Bowdoin college in Maine, and during the succeeding five years delivered courses of lectures in medicine and surgery at that institution, and in 1822–25 gave lectures on the same branches in the University of Vermont. In the meantime he retained his position at the head of the medical department of Yale until his death. He was more extensively known in New England than any other man in his profession, and his influence over medical literature of his day was equally prominent. He possessed wonderful sagacity in diagnosis and prognosis. The reduction by the manœuvre was practiced by him as early as 1818. He published "Practical Essays on Typhus Fever," and "Medical and Surgical Memoirs" with addenda by his son, Nathan R. Smith. He died in New Haven, Conn., July 26, 1828.

SMITH, Nathan Ryno, physician and surgeon, was born in Concord, N. H., May 21, 1797, son of Nathan Smith, the celebrated physician. The son was educated at the best schools of New England, and was graduated from Yale in 1817. He received his degree in 1820, after three years devoted to the study of medicine under his father's instruction. He decided to make a specialty of surgery, and in 1824 began its practice in Burlington, Vt., the next year receiving from the Vermont university the chair of surgery and anatomy. In 1827 the medical department of the University of Maryland made him professor of surgery, where he continued for one year, when he resigned to take the professorship of the practice of medicine at Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky. After twelve years' service here he accepted the chair of surgery in the University of Maryland. As a result of his experience in surgery, he devised several appliances that have been put in universal use, and bear his name. The anterior splint for treatment of fracture of the thigh, and an instrument for the operation of lithotomy are his inventions. He published "Physiological Essay on Digestion," in 1825, "Diseases of the Internal Ear" (1829), "Surgical Anatomy of the Arteries" (1835), "Treatment of Fractures" (1867). He wrote, under the pen name "Victor," "Legends of the South." He died in Baltimore July 3, 1877.

SMITH, Alan Penneman, physician, was born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 3, 1840, son of Nathan Ryno Smith, surgeon. After a training by private tutors of Baltimore, he was admitted to the medical department of the University of Maryland, and was graduated in 1861. After a few years' private practice he was elected adjunct professor of surgery in that university, and advanced to professor in 1875. Nearly all the hospitals of Baltimore had the advantage of his skill and experience as consulting physician or surgeon. He is a member of many of the medical societies, not only of America but of foreign countries. The Johns Hopkins university, when organized, enrolled him among its original trustees.

LINCOLN, Nathan Smith, physician, was born in Gardner, Mass., Apr. 3, 1828, a grandson of Dr. Nathan Smith of Yale University, and son of the Rev. Increase Turner Lincoln and Gracia Eliza Smith. After receiving a thorough preparatory training, he entered Dartmouth college, and was graduated from that institution in 1850, taking the degrees of A.B. and A.M. He studied medicine under his uncle, Dr. Nathan Ryno Smith, the distinguished surgeon of Baltimore, and received his medical degree from the University of Maryland in 1852. He practiced in Baltimore until Jan. 1, 1854, when he removed to Washington, D. C., where he has since remained, having there by his skill and ability risen to eminence in his profession. In 1857 he was elected professor of chemistry in the medical department of Columbian university, and subsequently filled the chairs of theory and practice, of anatomy and physiology and of surgery in that institution. He held the chair of surgery until 1874, when his large private practice demanded his entire time, and he resigned. In 1861 he was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the hospitals established in Wash-

ington by the quartermaster's department. He held this position during the entire period of the war, and for several months after the close, and his vast experience in that capacity made him very proficient in surgery, in which branch of practice he has won distinction. With remarkable skill and success he has performed a large number of important operations, including amputations at the hip joint, lithotomy, removal of cancers and tumors and ligation of large arteries. Dr. Lincoln was vice-president of the district of Columbia Medical society in 1872, and president of the same in 1875–76. He is a member of the American medical association for the promotion of science, and of the Philosophical society of Washington. He was one of the vice-presidents of the Ninth International congress which met in Philadelphia in 1887, and is president of the alumni of the University of Maryland. Dr. Lincoln has enjoyed a very large practice among the distinguished people of the national capital, and was one of the physicians first called to attend President Garfield on July 2, 1881, and (*vide* the New York "Commercial Advertiser," September, 1881) made the correct diagnosis of the president's wound, as was proved at the autopsy.

MEADOR, Chastain Clark, clergyman, was born in Bedford county, Va., and obtained his early education in the common schools near his home. In 1844, having made a profession of the Christian faith, he was baptized into the fellowship of the New Hope Baptist church, in his native county, by Rev. James Leftwick. At this time he was engaged in farming, and the indications were then that he would follow that occupation through life. Soon after he united with the church, following up his convictions of duty, he entered actively upon the work of the church and Sunday-school. Three years later, having moved his church membership to the Mt. Herman Baptist church, about twenty-five miles distant from the one with which he formerly held his membership, he continued to conduct religious meetings and teach in the Sunday-school, and finally he decided to enter the gospel ministry, and in 1849 was licensed to preach by the Mt. Herman Baptist church, Virginia. He next spent fifteen months in diligent study in an academy at the Botetourt Springs, Roanoke county, Va., preparing to enter college. After teaching school, and preaching the following year, he entered the Columbian university, Washington, D. C., in 1853. In 1856, while a student in the university, he organized a Sunday-school in South Washington, out of which, the following year, grew the Fifth Baptist church, of which he has been for thirty-five years the pastor. Besides having administered to his own church with steadfast devotion for thirty-five years, Dr. Meador has, during that long period, taken an active and influential part in the religious affairs of the national capital outside of his own congregation. He has been the spiritual adviser to a large number of persons outside of the fold of the church, and generously and with Christian benevolence acted as counsel in secular affairs, performed religious rites and deeds of charity for thousands of the poor and needy of Washington city and the regions round about, whose confidence and esteem he has always enjoyed to a degree far beyond what might ordinarily be expected. For the last twelve years he has served as editor and proprietor of the "Baptist Beacon," a useful denominational paper in general circulation among the Baptist churches of Washington city, which has been an important agent for good both within and without the limits of religious institutions.

SHELBY, Isaac, soldier, and first governor of Kentucky, was born near Hagerstown, Md., Dec. 11, 1750. He was the son of Gen. Evan Shelby, a native of Wales, who came to America with his father when a boy, and who distinguished himself in the French and Indian war. Isaac received but little schooling, yet before he was twenty-one years old he was made deputy sheriff for his county. About 1771 he removed with his father into the western part of Virginia, where he herded cattle. In 1774 he engaged with his father in an expedition against the Indians, acting as a lieutenant, and for nine months he had command of a frontier fortification. During the early part of the revolutionary war, Isaac Shelby was engaged chiefly in furnishing supplies for the army, but in 1780 he raised a small force in Virginia, with which he marched to the Carolinas, capturing there a strong and well-defended fort from the enemy. Later his troops had several engagements with Col. Ferguson's riflemen, considered the best marksmen in Cornwallis's army. On the 7th of October they came up with Ferguson, who was strongly encamped on King's mountain. The Americans formed themselves into three divisions, the centre being held by Shelby. Desperate fighting followed, in which Col. Shelby distinguished himself, and which resulted in the defeat of the British, and the death of Ferguson, an important victory for the Americans, atoning in some degree for the bad defeat of Gates just before. After the war Col. Shelby was a member of the North Carolina assembly. He married a daughter of Capt. Samuel Hart, and settled in Kentucky. He assisted at the convention which separated Kentucky from Virginia, and was elected the first governor of the former state. When the war of 1812 broke out, Shelby was a second time elected governor of his state. Organizing an army of 4,000 men he marched into Canada and fought under Gen. Harrison at the Thames. Harrison, in his official despatch, wrote: "In communicating to the President my opinion of the conduct of the officers who served under my command, I am at a loss how to mention that of Gov. Shelby, being convinced that no eulogium of mine can reach his merits. The governor of an independent state, greatly my superior in age, in experience and in military character, he placed himself under my command and was not more remarkable for his zeal and activity than for the promptitude and cheerfulness with which he obeyed my orders." At the close of the war, Gov. Shelby retired to private life. President Monroe offered him the position of secretary of war, but he declined it. He was subsequently engaged with Gen. Jackson in negotiating the Chickasaw treaty. Gov. Shelby died July 18, 1826.

HOYT, Charles Albert, manufacturer, was born at Burlington, Vt., July 27, 1839, son of Rev. William Henry and Anne (Deming) Hoyt. The Hoyts are of New England descent, the first Hoyt in America having emigrated from England, and settled in Salem, Mass., in 1630. Several members of the family took an active part in the cause of American independence, and Mr. Hoyt's great-great-grandfather, John Fay, one of five brothers who fought in the American army at the battle of Bennington, Vt., was killed in that engagement. Mr. Hoyt's maternal great-grandfather, Capt. Pownal Deming, was an officer in the American army during the revolution, and was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Mr. Hoyt's father was in early life an Episcopal clergyman, but subsequently became converted to the Roman Catholic faith. After the death of his wife he was ordained priest, and was attached to St. Ann's church in New York city, where he died in 1883. He was a man of scholarly attainments, an excellent linguist, and of charming social qualities. His grandfather, Gen. Daniel Hoyt, of Sandwich, N. H., was an earnest anti-slavery man, and was several times the candidate of the "Liberal" or "Free Soil" party for governor of New Hampshire. He was elected fifteen times to represent his native town in the New Hampshire legislature, and was also in the state senate, and a member of the governor's council. Charles Albert was educated at the University of Vermont, and at Georgetown college, graduating in 1857, and went immediately to New York city, where he became a clerk in the fancy goods house of Denison & Binsse, and subsequently with Howard, Sanger & Co. In 1860 he engaged for a short time in newspaper work with his father, who was editor of the Burlington "Sentinel." In 1861 he returned to New York, and entered the employ of Poppenhusen & Konig, a firm that owned and controlled the Goodyear Hard Rubber patents. He became a member of this firm in 1872, and for the following twenty-five years was treasurer of the India Rubber Comb Co., and the Goodyear Hard Rubber Co., which was the pioneer in the manufacture and introduction of hard rubber, an article which has proved to be one of the most useful and valuable inventions of the age. The company is the largest as well as the oldest manufacturer of this class of goods (hard rubber) in the world. The variety of its products (which its name would not at all indicate) is well-nigh endless. In the line of electrical goods alone there is probably not a telephone or telegraph office in the country that is not equipped with some article of its manufacture. Mr. Hoyt bore an important part in the development of the business of this large corporation. The magnitude and value of the industry is an honor to American enterprise as well as inventive resource. Mr. Hoyt is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Society of the Sons of the American revolution, of the Hamilton and Brooklyn clubs, a life member of the New England Society, the Long Island Historical Society, and of the New York Press club. He is also a director, and was one of the founders of the German American Insurance company, a trustee of the Brooklyn Homeopathic hospital, vice-president of St. Vincent's Home for Boys, a member and trustee of the church of St. Charles Borromeo, Brooklyn, and a liberal supporter of the charities of the church. In 1862 Mr. Hoyt married Julia Sherman of Hanover, N. H., a descendant of one of the Pilgrim fathers of Massachusetts.

GREEN, Charles Henry, inventor and business man, was born at Dayton, O., Oct. 21, 1837. His father came from Yorkshire, Eng., in 1813, and settled in Wilkesbarre, Pa. His mother was Margaret Meredith, a great-granddaughter of Baron Brees Meredith, and a granddaughter of Samuel Meredith, who was among the first to espouse the cause of the revolution, in which he served and suffered, and acquitted himself with credit at the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and was one of those who enjoyed the confidence of Washington. He served for a time in the legislature of Pennsylvania, was a delegate from that state to the continental congress in 1787–88, and, on the organization of the federal government, he was appointed by President Washington treasurer of the United States, continuing in office until 1801, when he resigned. He owned a large estate in Wayne county, and died at Belmont, his seat, in 1817. He and his brother-in-law, Gen. Clymer, gave £10,000 in silver to carry on the war. On being appointed treasurer of the United States he loaned the government $25,000. His father also loaned large sums to the government to carry on the war. The family of Meredith trace their descent from Eunydd Gwerngwy, a chieftain of North Wales, living in the twelfth century, and thence through him to many of the noble families of England. The subject of this sketch was graduated from Miami university, Ohio, in 1856. He engaged for a time in the mercantile business, and in the winter of 1863 removed to New York city, and started in the produce commission business under the firm name of Jones, Smith & Co. The firm did a large and successful business until 1870, when it went into liquidation, each partner retiring with a competency. Mr. Green remained out of business for some time, and in 1876 went abroad, and spent some four years in traveling. While there he took out the foreign patents for the "Hektograph," said to be the best and most practical invention ever used for reproducing writings, drawings, etc. He organized the Hektograph manufacturing company in 1876, and as its president has successfully managed a large and intricate business, which extends almost throughout the known world. In 1888 he organized the Columbia navigation and commercial company, and became its president. This company established a line of steamers on the coast and rivers of Columbia, opening up a new tract of country, which had never before been developed, the products of which consist mainly of dye woods, ivory nuts, cocoanuts, etc. A large export and import trade was thus developed, which already amounts to upward of $1,000,000 a year, and constantly increasing. Mr. Green has also commenced operations for opening a railroad extending from the coast into the interior. In 1889 he was elected president of the Washington city and Point Lookout railway company, running from Washington city to that point in southern Maryland. In all his business enterprises he has displayed the same energy, good judgment, and executive ability that characterized his distinguished ancestor, and the same gratifying results have followed. His knowledge of human nature enables him to select able assistants in all his business enterprises, but in addition to this he gives his personal attention to the most minute details, and nothing escapes his observation. In 1872 he married Lilla A. Wightman, a descendant of Holmes Wightman, one of the early settlers of Rhode Island.

ROACH, John, ship-builder and manufacturer, was born at Mitchelstown, county Cork, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1815. His father was a merchant of high repute for honesty and integrity. His mother possessed good intelligence and great industry, enlivened by keen wit and a buoyant spirit. John was the eldest son in a large family, and was given the best of the limited facilities for obtaining an education that his birthplace afforded. He attended school until he was thirteen, when a crisis occurred in the family, caused by his father's endorsing notes of his friends, which he ruined himself financially to make good, and shortly afterward died. John determined to come to America, and by his own industry and ambition achieve a good reputation in some business and win success in life. He landed in New York at the age of sixteen, and after traveling on foot some sixty miles, through the influence of a friend who formerly worked for his father, secured employment at the Howell Iron Works in New Jersey, at twenty-five cents a day. By his intelligent workmanship and his self-reliance, at the end of a year he made a most favorable impression on the proprietor, James P. Allaire, who granted every request he made. By industry and economy, at the end of three years he saved $1,200, and drawing $500 of it from his employer, in 1840 he went to Illinois and purchased 300 acres of land where the city of Peoria now stands. Just at this juncture Mr. Allaire failed in business, and Mr. Roach forfeited the money paid on his land, and lost the balance of his savings. Returning to New York he began to learn how to make castings for marine engines and ship-work, at $1 a day. Having again accumulated $1,000, with three fellow-workmen he purchased a small foundry in New York, and soon became its sole proprietor. Prosperity seemed now to attend every venture he made, and at the close of four years he had saved $30,000, and had enlarged his works. In 1856 his foundry was destroyed by the explosion of a boiler. Not being able to recover the insurance, after paying his debts he found himself again without a dollar of his own. But he had already established a reputation for business integrity, and had good credit in financial circles. He rebuilt his foundry, known as the Etna Iron Works, increased its capacity with facilities for constructing larger marine engines than any previously built in this country. Some of the tools introduced were the largest in America. In carrying on the extensive work at this yard he employed over 1,500 men turning out immense engines for the steam-ram Dunderberg, for the gun-boat Winooski, the steam-frigate Neshaning, and the mammoth steamboats, Bristol and Providence, all of which were the largest built in the United States. In 1868 his business had attained such large proportions that to accommodate the increasing demands upon him he bought the Morgan Iron Works, an immense establishment in New York, and soon afterward the Neptune, the Franklin Forge and the Allaire works, and in 1871 the shipyards at Chester, Pa. He added heavily to the Chester plant, erecting a rolling mill and blast-furnaces, and providing every facility for building a ship out of the ore and the timber. His immense plant covered a large area of ground, and was valued at $2,000,000, under the name of the Delaware River Iron Ship-Building and Engine Works, of which Mr. Roach was the principal owner, and where he built a large percentage of the iron vessels now flying the American flag. The bulk of his business was for private parties and large corporations, and for these he built 114 vessels. The versatility of his genius was shown in his designing and building the steam-yacht Viking, afterward owned by Samuel J. Tilden, and the Utowana, which won the Lunburg cup in 1885. His first government work was the building of one pair of the large engines designed for naval ships of the Wampanoag class, and the engines for two ships of the Guerriere class, the hulls of each being constructed in the government yards, and the Dunderberg, which was the fastest and most powerful ironclad in the world at the time. It was afterward sold to the French government. This was all the work that Mr. Roach did for the government up to the close of the civil war. Mr. Roach favored the protection of American industries, and issued many addresses, remarkable for the amount of valuable statistics they contained of vessels and merchandise of almost every country on the globe. He studied the feasibility of having a native merchant marine. He found that capital inspired confidence among merchants, and proved his good faith by subscribing for a large amount of stock in the lines he had established, and by buying shares in the vessels he had built. He studied modern naval improvements and the requirements of the man-of-war of the future, and became convinced that the completion of the unfinished and old-style engines in various navy-yards was a waste of money, and recommended that the government build only the improved machinery. This resulted in the navy department ordering Mr. Roach to place compound engines in the Tennessee first as a trial experiment. The success of this effort demonstrated the value of compound engines, and he was given the contract to supply the new vessel, Trenton, with them. In 1875 he constructed a sectional dock at the Pensacola navy-yard. The earnestness and practical grasp of Mr. Roach in his advocacy of establishing a native merchant marine attracted the attention of President James A. Garfield, then a member of congress, who discussed with Mr. Roach his plan for a naval navigation and shipping industry. This plan advocated the incorporation of a large company for the transatlantic carrying trade, which should be combined in business effort with all the trunk lines of the American continent, and twenty great ocean steamships were to be built. President Grant favored Mr. Roach's plan, as well as did Thomas A. Scott, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, but it never reached the point of public action. Garfield revived it upon his accession to the presidency, and had he lived its object might have been accomplished. In 1883 Mr. Roach began the construction of the famous despatch-boat Dolphin, and the three cruisers, Atlanta, Boston and Chicago, under the direction of the naval advisory board, authorized by congress and appointed by the President of the United States, composed of two civil engineers and several naval officers, who drew plans, models and specifications for the cruisers. When the Dolphin was completed she was accepted by the board, after a trial, as coming up to the conditions and requirements of the contract. For some reason the new secretary of the navy, William C. Whitney, refused to accept the vessel, and appointed another board to put her to special tests. He also decided that Mr. Roach's contract would not hold good. Much of Mr. Roach's

large capital was involved in these contracts, and his failure to effect settlement led him, for the protection of his bondsmen and creditors, to stop business. Accordingly, on July 18, 1885, he made an assignment. From that day until he lost consciousness he never could refer to the subject without uncontrollable emotion. His career was a marvel of industrial labor, and he impressed his genius and individuality upon the times in which he lived probably more effectually than any other American manufacturer. His life was typical of the possibilities of American institutions. It was dominated by rare fortitude, courage and perseverance, and his abilities commanded international regard, and it closed amid circumstances that excited the warmest of human sympathies. Mr. Roach was married in New Jersey in 1837 to Emeline Johnson. His son, John Baker Roach, succeeded his father in the ship-building works at Chester, Pa.; and another son, Stephen W. Roach, connected himself with the Morgan Iron Works in New York city. Mr. Roach's hitherto powerful constitution broke, and he died in New York Jan. 10, 1887, of cancer in the mouth, similar to that which caused the death of Gen. Grant.

DALY, Charles Patrick, jurist, president of the American geographical society, was born in New York city Oct. 31, 1816, son of a master carpenter, who emigrated from Galway, Ireland, to the United States and settled in New York in 1814. At an early age the boy was placed in a private school, where he had for classmates Cardinal McCloskey and the eminent lawyer, James T. Brady. His father died while he was still a boy, and being offered a clerkship in Savannah, Ga., he went there and accepted it. But there he was overworked and ill-treated, and he made up his mind to run away, which he did by shipping as a sailor before the mast. He continued to follow the sea for three years, and chance made him present at the siege and capture of Algiers by the French in 1830. Returning to New York, he began to learn a trade, in the meantime devoting his nights to study. He became a member of a literary society and soon developed ability as a debater to such an extent that he attracted the attention of William Soulé, who advised him to study law and gave him a seat in his office, where young Daly received a salary of $150. He studied here with such success that, after three years, the ordinary seven-year rule was relaxed and he was admitted to practice in 1839 after a successful examination. He formed a partnership with Thomas L. McElrath, who afterward published the "Tribune" with Horace Greeley. He soon became noted as a clever advocate and an earnest and eloquent speaker. After four years' practice, he was elected to the legislature in 1843, and while serving his term declined the nomination for congress. In 1844 he was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas, being then only twenty-eight years old, and with a law practice of scarcely five years. He held this position continuously for forty-one years by appointment, until it was made elective in 1846, when he was four times elected to succeed himself, this bringing him to 1871, when he was unanimously elected by a union of the republicans with all the factions of the democratic party, every vote cast in the city of New York bearing the name of Judge Charles P. Daly for the long term of fourteen years. On the expiration of this term he was obliged to retire under the law. During the last twenty-seven years of it he was chief justice. So long a judicial career, and so extended a period of service in the same court, are unprecedented in this country. During the war of the rebellion Judge Daly, who was a consistent Union democrat, was in frequent consultation with President Lincoln and members of his cabinet, particularly in the matter of the seizure of Mason and Slidell, the Confederate commissioners to Europe. In 1860 Columbia college conferred upon Judge Daly the degree of LL.D. In 1867 he was a member of the state constitutional convention. He has been president of the American geographical society since 1866, and is an honorary member of the Royal geographical society of London, the Berlin geographical society, and the Imperial geographical society of Russia. In Europe Judge Daly is almost as well known and as highly esteemed as in his native land. Perhaps the best and most concise summing-up of his character that would be possible was that made by Alexander von Humboldt, to whom Judge Daly brought a letter of introduction from Chevalier Bunsen. Humboldt said of him: "Few men have left upon me such an impression of high intelligence of subjects of universal interest and in the judgment of apparently opposite directions of character among the nations that inhabit the ever-narrowing Atlantic basin. Add to this what is very uncommon in an American, but still more uncommon in the life of a greatly occupied magistrate, that this man of high character and intellect is not wanting in an interest for the fine arts and even for poetry." The judge is a member of the New York Historical society and of the Century club, and was for many years president of St. Patrick's society. He has published a "History of Naturalization and of its Laws in Different Countries," and "The Judicial Tribunals of New York from 1623 to 1846;" "The First Settlement of the Jews in North America;" "What we Know of Maps and Map-Making before the Time of Mercator," and numerous other works. On his retirement from the bench, Judge Daly was honored by a meeting of the bench and bar of New York, at which Ex-President Chester A. Arthur presided, and when appropriate resolutions were passed the retiring magistrate was presented with the gavel which he had wielded for so many years with so much honor and dignity. Both heads of the gavel had been encased in gold and appropriately inscribed. On his retirement Judge Daly immediately established himself in chambers in New York for the prosecution of legal business, and continues in active and useful employment. Besides his recognized worth and ability as a lawyer and jurist, Judge Daly has a world-wide recognition as an expert in geographical subjects, his knowledge upon which is, probably, unexcelled.

TREADWELL (or **Tredwell**), **Thomas,** lawyer, was born in Smithtown, L. I., Feb. 6, 1743, son of Timothy and Mary (Platt) Treadwell. He was graduated from Princeton under Chancellor Livingston in 1764. As a member of the provincial congress, which met in 1771 with power to establish a new form of government, he was one of three constituting the "committee of safety" while the constitution was being framed in 1778. He was representative in the Continental congress, which met in Philadelphia from 1772 to 1776; was a member of the first senate of New York state under the constitution. In 1775 he was elected to the provincial congress that assembled in New York city, and in 1776 was elected to represent Suffolk county, L. I., N. Y., in the state legislature. In 1778 he was a delegate to the convention at Poughkeepsie to deliberate on the adoption of the constitution of the

United States, and during the same year was appointed judge of probate in New York city, and held this office until surrogates were appointed for each county. In 1791 he was elected to represent Suffolk, Kings and Queens counties in the Continental congress, then assembled in Philadelphia, and in 1793 he was re-elected. In 1794 he removed to Plattsburgh, N. Y., but before leaving Long Island his family were driven from their Smithtown home by the British. Judge Treadwell was absent in Philadelphia at the time, and the care of the family devolved upon the eldest son, Nathaniel H. Treadwell, who was preparing a new home for them in Clinton county, N. Y., then an almost unbroken wilderness, where they were again subjected to the vicissitudes of the war of 1812 and 1814. About forty slaves accompanied the family into the wilderness, and when the emancipation act, passed by the New York legislature in 1799, gave the slaves their freedom many of them preferred to remain in the Treadwell family. In 1804 Judge Treadwell was elected state senator for the western district of the state of New York, and in 1807 was appointed surrogate for Clinton county, which office he held until his death. His first wife was Anne Hazard, daughter of a New York merchant, by whom he had several children; the eldest son, Nathaniel Hazard Treadwell, married Margaret Platt. Judge Treadwell's second wife was Mary Conkling Hedges, widow of Dr. Hedges, and sister of Judge Alfred Conkling. Judge Treadwell was a highly educated and cultivated man; was distinguished for firmness and prudence during the trying period of the revolution, and is mentioned in history as "one of the most useful men of his time." The Treadwell homestead was located on the shores of Treadwell bay, a few miles out of the village of Plattsburgh, near Cumberland Head. It was familiarly called "The Bay," and its hospitality was famous throughout the surrounding country. He died at his home Jan. 30, 1832.

LEE, Richard Henry, mover in congress of the resolution for the declaration of independence, and one of the signers of that document, was born Jan. 20, 1732, in Westmoreland county, Va. His ancestors were among the first settlers of the state, and from the earliest period, men of influence in its affairs. His great-grandfather, Richard Lee, with Sir William Berkeley, held Virginia to its allegiance to Charles I., and on the death of that monarch, made the treaty with Cromwell's forces, ratified in England, by which the colony was recognized as an independent dominion. Both his father and grandfather were members of the King's council, the former being president of that body for many years, and on his mother's side he was a descendant of Gov. Ludwell, of North Carolina. His education was received at Wakefield academy, Yorkshire, Eng., and on his return to America, in his nineteenth year, he pursued an independent course of study and reading until 1755, when, at the head of volunteers against the hostile Indians, he offered his services to Braddock, which, however, were haughtily declined. In 1757 he was appointed justice of the peace for Westmoreland county, an office of dignity at the period, and the same year was elected to the house of Burgesses, in which he made his first speech of note to denounce the institution of slavery, and advocated a tax upon the importation of slaves so heavy as eventually to destroy the traffic. From the first act of the British parliament declaring it "proper" to impose stamp duties in the colonies, he entered upon a vigorous opposition, preparing the address to the king and memorial to the house of lords which contained the remonstrance of Virginia, and in 1765 he was at the head of an association to prevent the sale of stamped paper, which he led in person to the house of one collector, and forced the surrender of all in his possession, as well as an oath to refrain from the distribution. In 1765–66 with the support of Patrick Henry, he secured the separation of the offices of speaker of the house and treasurer, which had been long held by the same individual, and also drafted the petition which recounted to the king the grievances of the colonies in the matter of the quartering of the military, in addition to unjust taxes. In 1768 he suggested the idea of corresponding societies, later recognized as the most efficient means of securing united opposition, as well as diffusing intelligence, and which was first put in practice between Massachusetts and Virginia, in 1773. In 1769 his resolutions against the assumed right of England to bind the colonies caused the dissolution of the Virginia assembly, whereupon he was active in forming non-importation societies, the restrictions of which were rigidly adhered to. In 1772 he protested against the establishment of admiralty courts, which took away the right of trial by jury, and on the passage of the Boston port bill proposed the sending of delegates to a general congress, one of which he became the following year. In the first continental congress he was a member of all the leading committees, and wrote, as is established with certainty, the memorial to the people of British America, while the address to the king has been attributed to him. He also made a motion "to apprise the public of danger, and of the necessity of putting the colonies in a state of defence," which was overruled as premature. In the assembly of his state he seconded the proposal of Patrick Henry to arm the militia, and the same year (1775) was one of a committee of congress which draughted the commission of Washington as commander-in-chief. He wrote the second address to the people of Great Britain, and June 7, 1776, moved "that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved," but in his absence, caused by illness in his family, the declaration was written by Jefferson. While at home he narrowly escaped capture by the British. Until 1779 he remained in congress, taking a distinguished part in preparing plans of treaties with foreign nations, and then for a time commanded the militia of his native county against the predatory attacks of the enemy along the coast. In 1780, 1781, and 1782 he was constantly opposed to Patrick Henry in the assembly of Virginia, where he believed he could render better service than in congress, but November, 1784, he returned to that body, of which he was chosen president by unanimous consent. Under the constitution he was the first senator from Virginia, and retired from public life Oct. 22, 1792. As an orator he was reckoned inferior only to Patrick Henry, his eloquence having more of persuasion than fire. He married, early in life, Miss Aylett, the first of the union being two sons and two daughters. On her death he married Miss Pinkard, and by this marriage two daughters were born to them. His grandson, Richard Henry Lee, prepared a life of his grandfather, "Memoirs of the Life of Richard Henry Lee and His Correspondence" (1825). He died at Chantilly, Westmoreland county, Va., June 19, 1794.

BANCROFT, George, historian and secretary of the navy, was born in Worcester, Mass., Oct. 8, 1800, the son of Rev. Aaron Bancroft. After a common-school education, which was carefully supervised by his father, he was prepared for college, which he was ready to enter at the unusually early age of ten years. In 1811 he went to the celebrated Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., which for fifty years was presided over by Benjamin Abbott, LL.D., and where Webster, Sparks, and Edward Everett obtained the rudiments of their education. Even at this early age Bancroft showed a remarkable tendency toward study and anxiety to learn, and obtained the praises not only of his teachers but of noted scholars, who took enough interest in him to keep informed as to his standing and scholarship. In 1813 he entered Harvard where he sustained the reputation he had previously gained, graduating in 1817 with honors. In college he devoted himself more particularly to metaphysics and moral philosophy, and to the study of the Greek language and literature. It is believed that he was destined by his parents for the pulpit; but, being so young when he left college, it was decided that he should be sent to Europe to complete his education. He accordingly went to Göttingen, where for two years he studied German, French and Italian literature, and also Arabic and Hebrew; having for his teachers in these departments such eminent scholars as Bunsen and Eichhorn. He studied history with Heeren, and natural history with Blumenbach. It is probable that the one, among all his teachers, who made the deepest impression upon his mind, was Heeren, who directed his ideas toward history as a vocation. Subsequently he translated the works of that venerable historian. Meanwhile, young Bancroft devoted much of his time and thought to the study of the metaphysical questions which, at that period especially, were agitating the entire world. Moreover, he paid great attention to ancient and modern art and literature, and made poetical translations from Goethe, Schiller and other poets. So early as 1819 Dr. Joseph G. Cogswell, afterward the noted superintendent of the Astor Library of New York, wrote, in regard to Bancroft: "He is a most interesting youth, and is to make one of our great men." In 1820 Bancroft received from the University of Göttingen the degree of Ph.D. From Göttingen he went to Berlin, where he went through a course of study of the Oriental languages and of Biblical interpretations. While there, he made the personal acquaintance of Schleiermacher, William von Humboldt and Varnhagen von Ense, and at Jena he became acquainted with Goethe. He enjoyed also the advantage of studying on the spot the political institutions of Prussia and the other German states, at the time when they were emerging from the chaos which resulted from the continental wars and the French revolution. In 1821 Bancroft entered upon a period of travel, in which he passed through the principal cities of Germany, remained for some time in Paris, crossed the Alps on foot, visited Italy and made the acquaintance of Manzoni and Niebuhr and also that of Lord Byron, who, on one occasion, presented him to the Countess Guiccioli. In 1822 Bancroft returned to the United States, and for a year held the position of Greek tutor in Harvard. It was at this time he made his first publication, which was a small volume of poems. He also published, in the "North American Review" and the "American Quarterly Review," the translations which he had made while in Europe, and a number of essays and other articles on topics of interest at that time. In 1823 Bancroft associated himself with Dr. Cogswell in founding the celebrated Round Hill School at Northampton, Mass., an institution which was designed to represent in the scholarship of America somewhat of the character of the Eton and Rugby schools in England. Meanwhile, Mr. Bancroft was not forgetful of the early intentions of his progenitors in a theological direction, and he accordingly obtained a license to preach, and is said to have delivered several sermons. In 1824 he published a translation of Heeren's "Politics of Ancient Greece;" and in 1826 he made his entrance into politics by an oration, in which he advocated universal suffrage, and the establishment of the authority of the state upon the basis of the decision of the whole people. In 1830 Mr. Bancroft was elected to the legislature of Massachusetts without his knowledge, and declined to serve, taking the same action the following year on being nominated for the senate, with a certainty of being elected. In the intervals of leisure left him from his professional duties at Harvard, he found time to translate and publish two others of Heeren's works, the "History of the States of Antiquity," and the "History of the Political System of Europe and its Colonies." The publication of these works, as well as the special studies which had preceded their writing, was always in the direction of the idea which Mr. Bancroft had, even so early as this, formulated in his mind, of his "History of the United States." With his natural tendency in this direction, that is to say in the direction of history, which had been encouraged and developed by the drift of his studies in Europe, there could hardly be any other natural outcome. That he had a strong bias toward a specific interest in American history is shown by the fact that his first political appearance, as the town orator of Northampton, Mass., on the Fourth of July, 1826, was employed by him to set forth the doctrine of "Democracy," in its widest sense, on the basis of the principle of universal suffrage. It was a significant coincidence that the day of the delivery of this oration was that of the death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. It would, indeed, be difficult to tell what influence this extraordinary catastrophe may have exercised over the mind of the future historian of his country. Certain it is that, after preliminary studies, in 1830 he retired from his connection with Dr. Cogswell in the Round Hill School, and from that time forward devoted all his thoughts and time to the production of the work which was to make his name immortal. It was not until 1834 that the first volume of Bancroft's "History of the United States" was published. This work, which may be said to have been the first important effort of an American author in the domain of history, occupied forty years in its completion. Of the first volume, Edward Everett said: "It is one of the ablest of the class that has for years appeared in the English language. It compares advantageously with the standard British historians; as far as it goes it does such justice to its noble subject as to supersede the necessity of any future work of the same kind; and, if completed as commenced, it will unquestionably forever be regarded both as an American and an English classic." Bancroft's old teacher, Heeren, said of it: "We know few modern historic works in which the author has reached so high an elevation, at once as an historical inquirer and an historical judge." After 1835, for three years Mr. Bancroft resided in Springfield, Mass., where he concluded the second volume of his history, which was published in 1837. In the mean time he sustained himself in politics by delivering public addresses,

Geo. Bancroft

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which were published and widely circulated. In fact, at this time he interested himself personally in state politics as a democrat; and in 1838 President Van Buren appointed him collector of the port of Boston. It is gratifying to remember, not only in the interest of literature but in that of kindliness, that he took advantage of his position to give Nathaniel Hawthorne a place in the Boston custom house. The third volume of Bancroft's history, which brought his subject down to 1748, and which completed the colonization period, was published in 1840. The conclusion of this section of his work gave Mr. Bancroft an opportunity to devote himself more assiduously to politics—always a matter of the deepest interest to him. In 1844 he was nominated by the democratic party for governor of Massachusetts, but was defeated. Having, however, devoted himself to the interest of James K. Polk, in his candidacy for the presidency of the United States, on his election Mr. Bancroft naturally stood high with Mr. Polk, and received the position of secretary of the navy in his cabinet. Perhaps the most important act of the office during his incumbency of it was the foundation in 1845 of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., which has since done so much toward the creation of the navy of the United States. Mr. Bancroft, also, acting officially, with a view to the war with Mexico which ensued, ordered the American squadron in the Pacific to California, which subsequently took possession of that region for the United States. It also happened that for a month, in 1846, he acted as secretary of war, in which capacity it fell to his duty and initiative to order Gen. Taylor to make the advance to the Rio Grande, which was, in fact, the step which became the precursor of the Mexican war. This was, practically, the first occupation of Texas by the United States government. In the latter part of the same year (1846), Mr. Bancroft was appointed minister to the Court of St. James, and he continued to reside in London until Gen. Taylor became president, in 1849. As minister to England, with which country the United States at that time had no complications of importance, Mr. Bancroft had chiefly to handle matters referring to the northeastern and northwestern boundaries of the United States. His leisure was passed between London and Paris in historical studies, and at this time he made the acquaintance of such eminent historians as Guizot, Mignet, Lamartine and De Tocqueville. During this period he was elected a corresponding member of the French Institute, and of the Royal Academy of History at Berlin, and in 1849 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L. On his return to America, Mr. Bancroft settled in New York city, and at the same time purchased an estate at Newport, R. I., which thereafter became for a great portion of his time his habitual home. There, in an old roomy house, facing Bellevue avenue, surrounded by grand old trees, and in summer fragrant with the perfume of roses, much of his later work on his history was done. Mr. Bancroft devoted five years to the period between 1748 and 1774, and it was not until 1858 that he published his first volume devoted to the actual history of the revolution, which is volume seven of the entire work, the eighth volume being published in 1860. During the next six years Mr. Bancroft did no work on his History, but rested from his labors, only occasionally appearing in public to deliver an address before one of the historical societies of the country, of which, as well as of the leading scientific and literary societies of the principal capitals of Europe, he was a member. He was also for a time president of the American Geographical Society. The ninth volume of Mr. Bancroft's History was published in 1866, and the tenth volume, which came down to the close of the war of the revolution, appeared in 1874. During the intervening period he filled diplomatic positions in Berlin, at first being minister to Prussia; then, in 1868, to the North German Confederation, and finally, after the Franco-German war, being accredited to the German Empire. While in Berlin, he succeeded in concluding important treaties bearing on naturalization, and was able also to devote considerable time to the study of authorities, both in England and Germany, having reference to his important historical labors. On returning to the United States, in 1874, Mr. Bancroft settled in Washington, D. C., where he continued to reside during the winter throughout the remainder of his life; while spending the summers in Newport. In 1882 he published volumes eleven and twelve of his great work under the title "History of the Formation of the Constitution of the United States." But during the progress of this work Mr. Bancroft frequently brought out revised editions of certain parts of it, and in 1876 published an edition which was both revised and condensed in six duodecimo volumes. The last revised edition of the whole work appeared in 1885. The latter years of Mr. Bancroft's life were singularly felicitous. He was held in high respect by his fellow-countrymen, and by men of

position and prominence among all civilized nations. He enjoyed good health, which was due, doubtless, in no small measure, to the habit of equestrianism, which he kept up until he had long passed the age of three score and ten. Mr. Bancroft was a member of the Unitarian church, and, while never an enthusiast upon religious questions, was always deeply interested in ethics and in moral philosophy. He was married to the widow of Alexander Bliss, of Springfield, Mass., once the law partner of Daniel Webster. They had no children, but the children of his wife by her former marriage formed a part of his household. One of Mr. Bancroft's sisters was the wife of John Davis, who was for several terms governor of Massachusetts. Her son, J. C. Bancroft Davis, was assistant secretary of state under Hamilton Fish in the administration of Gen. Grant, and succeeded Mr. Bancroft as minister at Berlin. In the fall of 1878 Mr. Bancroft met with an accident, by being thrown from his carriage at Newport, and severely injured. To the surprise of his friends, he entirely recovered from this accident, and was not only able to resume his literary work and associations, but to take his daily horseback ride, and the brisk walk of a mile or two, which usually followed it. At the last, the infirmities natural to his extreme age caused throughout the country the expectation that Mr. Bancroft's life term was liable to expire at any moment; and for several weeks the announcement of his death was constantly expected. He died in Washington, quietly and peacefully, on Jan. 17, 1891.

COMFORT, George Fisk, educator, was born at Berkshire, Tompkins county, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1833, the son of Rev. Silas Comfort, D.D., a prominent writer and minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. He was prepared for college at St. Charles college, Mo., Wyoming seminary, Kingston, Pa., and Cazenovia (N. Y.) seminary, and in 1857 was graduated from the classical course of the Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn. He also devoted four years, previous to going to college, to the study of the natural sciences, the modern languages, music and art, his chosen study being art and æsthetics. After graduation he taught the natural sciences, drawing and painting, in the Amenia and Fort Plain (N. Y.) seminaries. In 1860 he went to Europe for study in the history of the fine arts and archæology. He traveled extensively in the orient and the principal countries of Europe, studying carefully the monuments, museums, and schools of art. He spent two years in Berlin, pursuing his studies in the University, the Academy of Fine Arts and Royal library, and was the recipient of many courtesies in the social circles of leading artists, critics, connoisseurs, and professors of art and archæology. His intimate association with such men as Cornelius, Kaulbach, Lepsius, Waagen, Von Ranke, and others, was of priceless value, and gave him an insight into the mode of thought and work of the greatest German scholars and antiquarians, furnishing a stimulus for the peculiar form of educational work to which he subsequently so successfully devoted himself in America. In September, 1865, Prof. Comfort accepted a call to the chair of modern languages and æsthetics in Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., resigning in 1868 to become lecturer on Christian archæology in the Drew theological seminary, Madison, N. J. He resided in New York, and while delivering these lectures also prepared a series of college text-books for the study of the German language and literature. About this time he originated the movement, and was one of the principal organizers of the American Philological association, of which he was secretary from 1869–74; he was also one of the most active organizers of the Metropolitan museum of art, in 1869, of which he was trustee and a member of the executive committee until 1872, when he removed to Syracuse, N. Y., to begin his work as professor of modern languages and æsthetics in the newly founded university of that city. It was by his suggestion and through his efforts that in September, 1873, the College of Fine Arts in this university was opened. In this college there are three courses: one in architecture, painting, and music, which are taught systematically in their theory, history, and practice; a judicious selection is added of such liberal studies in literature and general history, natural science and modern languages as bear most directly upon the fine arts. Being a new departure in education in America, and in some respects different from any school of art in Europe, the history and development of this college is a subject of national interest. During the twenty years of its existence it has been attended by over 2,000 students, of whom 145 have graduated and received diplomas in the several courses of studies. The highest compliment to its successful management is attested from its methods being copied in a number of universities both East and West. Prof. Comfort was made dean of the college at its foundation, and has since devoted his entire time and varied talents to the progress of the institution, which will be a perpetual monument to his sagacity, energy, and learning. He has been a prolific writer, editor of the art department of the "Northern Christian Advocate," and author of several books. In 1889 the regents of the university of the state of New York conferred upon him the degree of L.H.D. He is a member of the institutes of archæology of Rome, Paris, and Berlin, of the American anthropological society, the American philological association, the Modern Languages society, the American Oriental society, the Institute of architects, and various other learned societies. Dr. Comfort was elected president of the Southern college of Fine Arts, at La Porte, Tex., Aug. 27, 1891. He traveled extensively in Europe in 1879, 1887, and 1891. He was married in 1871 to Anna Manning, M. D., a woman of distinction in her profession.

COMFORT, Anna Manning, physician, was born at Trenton, N. J., Jan. 19, 1845, the daughter of Alfred C. Manning and Elizabeth Sterling, who came of a Philadelphia Quaker family. She removed with her parents to Boston, Mass., when she was a child, and there received her academic education. Her aunt, Dr. Clemence Lozier, the founder, and for twenty years the dean, of the New York Medical college for women, took her at the age of seventeen into her office as a student. She was graduated in the first class in this college in the year 1865. While residing with Dr. Lozier Miss Manning became acquainted with many of the leading reformers of the time, and from this intercourse, doubtless, imbibed much of that sympathetic inspiration and breadth of views which have in latter years so strongly marked her personality. After graduation Dr. Manning began the practice of her profession in Norwich, Conn., being the first woman graduate to practice in that state. By her engaging manners and pronounced professional success she soon acquired a large and lucrative practice in Norwich and eastern Connecticut. She also, through the press and otherwise, warmly espoused the cause of woman's suffrage and that of woman's equality with man in all social and civil relations. In 1870 she removed to New York city, where she successfully continued the practice of medicine, was appointed lecturer of the college from which she was graduated, and was made a member of the newly founded society of Sorosis. In New York Dr. Manning met, and subsequently married, George Fisk Comfort, the distinguished scholar, linguist, and art critic, the founder and dean of the College of fine arts of the Syracuse university. In 1872 they removed to Syracuse, N. Y., and for several years thereafter, while her children were young, Dr. Comfort relinquished the practice of medicine. Upon resuming practice she confined her work to gynecology and has achieved a marked succes and high distinction in that field. In 1874 she wrote "Woman's Education and Woman's Health," in reply to Dr. Edward Clarke's "Sex in Education." She has traveled extensively abroad, visiting the various important hospitals and medical institutions. She is a woman of broad culture, a fine musician, a captivating lecturer, a brilliant conversationalist, and has a rare combination of resolute boldness and of kindly delicacy of feeling.

GRAHAM, William, first president of Liberty hall academy, afterward Washington college and Washington and Lee university, was born in the township of Paxton, near Harrisburg, Lancaster county (now Dauphin), Pa., Dec. 19, 1745. He was educated at the college of New Jersey, graduating in 1773 with honors, studied theology under Rev. Mr. Roan, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Hanover Oct. 26, 1775. Almost immediately Mr. Graham began to teach a classical school at Mount Pleasant, Va., which was the beginning of what finally became known as Washington and Lee university, and continued to preach to the two congregations of Timber Ridge and Hall's meeting-house, near Monmouth. The history of Washington and Lee university is closely identified with that of the Scotch-Irish settlement of the upper valley of Virginia. The school from which the present university sprang was founded in 1749 by Robert Alexander, a classical scholar, graduate of the schools of Edinburgh, and a great-uncle of Dr. Archibald Alexander, of Princeton. Robert Alexander's primitive log college, which, from the first, bore the name of Augusta academy, stood on the slight elevation that divides the head-waters of the Shenandoah from those of the James river, about half way between the towns of Staunton and Lexington. In 1755 the Hanover presbytery was founded, an organization embracing at that time all the Presbyterians in Virginia. For nearly a score of years Augusta academy was under the control of Rev. John Brown, a member of Hanover presbytery, and pastor of New Providence church. In May, 1776, the Hanover presbytery formally took the Augusta academy under its patronage, and accepted from the Scotch-Irish people a donation of eighty acres of land, a building of hewed logs, twenty-eight by twenty-four feet, and one story and a half in height, and the sum of £128 in money. This money had been collected from the neighboring church congregations, in accordance with a recommendation of the presbytery at its meeting in October, 1774. The new log building was erected a few yards distant from the northeast corner of the stone church on Timber Ridge. A board of trustees was appointed, twenty-four in number, the presbytery reserving "forever the right of visitation," and Rev. William Graham was elected rector. At their first meeting in May, 1776, the trustees changed the name of the school to Liberty hall academy. It is worthy of note that two months before the declaration of independence was signed these Scotch-Irish patriots gave a national name to a log academy in Virginia. In October, 1782, these trustees gave place to another board incorporated by an act of the Virginia assembly, the charter thus granted being a college charter, but the old name—Liberty hall—was retained. The school prospered, but the salaries were small, and being paid in depreciated currency, Mr. Graham could not support his family, and therefore purchased a farm on North river, near Lexington, to which he removed, still retaining the superintendence of the school. This arrangement did not work very well, therefore a new stone building was erected about a mile from Lexington, to which the school was removed, and this was the first chartered institution of learning after Virginia was changed from a colony to a state. The first class to receive the degree of A.B. was graduated in 1785. In 1796 the academy, at that time possessed of landed property, buildings and apparatus to the value of $10,000, received from Gen. Washington 100 shares of stock in the James river canal company, these shares having been donated to him in 1784 by the general assembly of Virginia, "testifying their sense of the unexampled merits of George Washington, esquire, towards his country." Gen. Washington accepted the donation on condition that he might "appropriate the said shares to public uses," and presented them, their value being $50,000, to Liberty hall, the trustees, in grateful acknowledgment, changing the name to Washington academy. In 1789 Mr. Graham formed a "class for students of theology," this being the first one formed in Virginia. Mr. Graham was a man of fine scholarship, an earnest and instructive

preacher, an ardent patriot, and a republican. One of his students, Dr. A. Alexander, said, "The extent of the influence exerted by this one man over the literature and religion of Virginia cannot be calculated." In 1802 the Virginia branch of the Cincinnati society decided to dissolve their organization, and, in imitation of their "late illustrious leader and hero, Gen. Washington," they gave the residue of their funds to Washington academy. In honor of this endowment, amounting to near $25,000, the Cincinnati professorship was created, and an annual address by the first scholar of the graduating class is delivered in commemoration of the objects of the Cincinnati society. John Robinson, a native of Ireland, a trustee of the college, and a soldier under Washington, filled with love and veneration for his virtues and a laudable zeal to further promote the noble purpose of the father of his country, in 1826 bequeathed to Washington college his whole estate. The college has made it available as an endowment for $46,500. In honor of this bequest, the Robinson professorship of chemistry and geology was founded Recently the chair has been divided, and geology and biology have been placed on this foundation. Mr. Graham died in Richmond, Va., June 8, 1799, and was buried near the Episcopal church.

CAMPBELL, Samuel L., second president of Washington and Lee university, occupied the chair from 1798 to 1799, and was succeeded by Rev. George A. Baxter.

BAXTER, George Addison, third president of Washington and Lee university. (See Vol. II. p. 24.)

MARSHALL, Louis, fourth president of Washington and Lee university, was born in Fauquier county, Va., Oct. 7, 1773, the son of Thomas and Mary Randolph (Keith) Marshall, and youngest brother of Chief Justice Marshall. He removed with his father to Kentucky in 1785, and received his early education with his brothers at home. His father subsequently sent him to Edinburgh and to Paris, where he completed his education, acquiring a thorough knowledge of medicine and surgery. He was in Paris during the early years of the French revolution, is said to have witnessed the massacre of the Swiss guards, to have been present at the attack on the Bastile, and to have participated in some of the acts of violence committed by the mob of Paris, and the students of the Quartier Latin. He is also said to have been arrested and condemned to death during that time, but was saved by the influence of his brothers. In after life he never spoke of this period. He returned to America, and settled at "Buckpond," Woodford county, Ky., a farm given him by his father, where he began the practice of medicine in 1800. He became prominent as a physician, but soon abandoned his profession, and opened a school, an occupation that was more in keeping with his taste for literature and languages. As a teacher he was a strict disciplinarian, severe and dogmatic in his style, encouraged the habit of argumentation in his pupils, and constantly endeavored to train them to be self-reliant. In July, 1830, he was appointed president of Washington and Lee university, and held the position until September, 1834, when he resigned. In 1855 he became president of Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky. Dr. Marshall possessed superior intellectual gifts, was an accomplished linguist, and a man of high literary attainments. He had a deep religious sentiment, was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian church, and although somewhat eccentric, was greatly admired. Gen. Basil W. Duke says: "His opinions were frequently inaccurate for they were much controlled by his prejudices, but were often profound, always striking and original. I am persuaded that he could have equaled either of his brilliant sons, Thomas or Edward, in oratory." Dr. Marshall died at "Buckpond" in 1866.

VETHAKE, Henry, fifth president of Washington and Lee university, was born in Essequibo county (now Demerara), British Guiana, in 1792, and removed to the United States with his parents while a very young child. He received a good education, was graduated from Columbia college, New York city, in 1808, studied law, and in 1813 was appointed instructor in geography and mathematics at Columbia. At about the same time he became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Queens (now Butler) college. In 1817 he became professor of mathematics, natural philosophy and chemistry at Princeton, where he remained four years, resigning in 1821 to accept a similar professorship at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., remaining there until 1829. He subsequently removed to New York city, and lectured on the same sciences at the University of the city of New York, from 1832 to 1835, when he was elected president of Washington and Lee university, which position he retained for one year, at the same time filling the chair of intellectual and moral philosophy. In 1836 he became professor of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania, holding the chair until 1855, when he was transferred to the chair of intellectual and moral philosophy, which he retained until 1859, resigning to accept the chair of higher mathematics in the Philadelphia Polytechnic college. In 1846 he became vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1854 provost. Columbia conferred upon him the degree of LL.D in 1836. Dr. Vethake published "Principles of Political Economy," edited McCulloch's "Dictionary of Commerce," and a supplemental volume of the "Encyclopædia Americana," writing a large part of the latter himself, besides contributing to various periodicals. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 16, 1866.

RUFFNER, Henry, sixth president of Washington and Lee university, was born in Page county, Va., Jan. 19, 1789, the son of Col. David and Ann Ruffner. His father subsequently removed to the valley of the Great Kanawha, where he was one of the first to manufacture salt. Henry was graduated from Washington college in 1817, and during the next two years was a teacher in Mercer academy, at Charlestown, Va. He studied theology under Rev. Dr. G. A. Baxter, at that time president of Washington college, was licensed to preach by the Lexington presbytery in 1819, and in the same year was appointed professor in his alma mater. He retained his connection with the college for thirty years, filling successively every professor's chair. In 1836 he was elected president, and filled this office until 1848, when ill health compelled him to resign. Under President Ruffner's administration the patronage of the college became more widespread, and he began to reap the benefits of the labors of his prede-

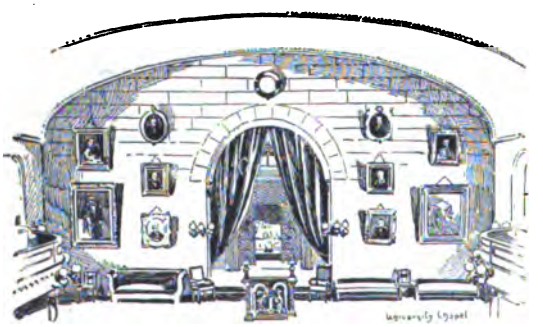
cessors. A more complete organization, based upon the previous endowments, gave the college a firmer hold upon the people of every section, and students began to come from the great southwestern part of the country. During his connection with the college, Dr. Ruffner preached in the churches of Timber Ridge and Fairfield for several years, and after a pastor was provided for them he took charge of the church at New Monmouth. In 1849 he left Lexington, and in the following year he retired to his farm in Kanawha county, to recruit his health. After a few years he became pastor of the church at Malden, but was obliged to give up preaching a year before his death. As a scholar, Dr. Ruffner was remarkable for the accuracy and extent of his learning. He was a man of great firmness of character, yet patient and gentle, and was greatly beloved. Fond of congenial society, he was yet a man of few words, and was keenly appreciative of the beautiful in art and nature. Princeton conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1838, and Washington college that of LL.D. in 1849. Dr. Ruffner contributed numerous articles to the religious press, besides publishing a number of pamphlets and books. His chief work is "The Fathers of the Desert; or, An Account of the Origin and Practice of Monkery," published in 1850. He also published a novel, "Judith Bensaddi," a "Discourse upon the Duration of Future Punishment," and a pamphlet against slavery, which appeared in 1847 and became known as the "Ruffner Pamphlet." Dr. Ruffner died near Malden, Kanawha county, Va., Dec. 17, 1861.

JUNKIN, George, seventh president of Washington and Lee university, was born near Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 1, 1790, the son of an officer in the revolutionary army, and was of Scotch descent. George was graduated from Jefferson college, Washington, Pa., in 1813, removed to New York city, and became a student at the theological seminary of which Rev. Dr. John N. Mason was the head. He was a missionary for some time, but in 1819 accepted a call to the Associate Reformed church at Milton, Northumberland county, Pa. During his residence in New York he assisted in organizing the first Sunday school ever established in that city, and as pastor at Milton he was no less active in good works, and organized the first temperance societies and Sunday schools in central Pennsylvania. He also established the Milton academy, and edited the "Religious Farmer" from 1828 to 1829. In 1822 he entered the Presbyterian church with Dr. Mason, and the great body of the Associate Reformed church. In 1830 he became manager of the Manual labor academy in Germantown, Pa., which brought him into the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and in 1831 he was chosen moderator of the synod of Philadelphia. In 1832 Dr. Junkin founded Lafayette college at Easton, Pa., and became its first president. In establishing this college he used a large portion of his own fortune and of that belonging to his wife, but becoming discouraged by pecuniary difficulties, in 1841 he accepted the presidency of Miami university, Oxford, O. He remained there only three years, the abolition sentiment surrounding him being too strong. John C. Calhoun wrote that the best defence of southern slavery he ever read was Dr. Junkin's speech before the synod of Cincinnati. He was elected moderator of the old school general assembly in 1844, and in the same year was recalled to the presidency of Washington college, twenty-six of his students following him, and held this office until 1861, when he resigned. Dr. Junkin sympathized ardently with the South, but, not believing in state rights, and being the son of an officer in the revolutionary war, who had shed his blood for the American Union, he could not join in the secession movement. He used all his efforts to maintain the Union, sacrificing considerable property, and finally removed to Philadelphia, where he remained until he died. Dr. Junkin was a profound scholar, a man of indomitable energy and courage; he gave himself with his whole soul to whatever he undertook, and was a strict disciplinarian. He was a thorough theologian, and was distinguished for the active part he took in the old and new school controversies of the Presbyterian church. He despised affectation and dissimulation, but was genial, and a favorite socially, as well as a respected and beloved pastor and teacher. Dr. Junkin was a prolific author, and published many volumes, including "The Vindication; a Reply to the Defence of Albert Barnes;" a commentary on the epistle to the Hebrews, "The Prophecies," "Justification," "Sanctification," and "The Tabernacle." One of his daughters married Gen. Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, and another daughter is Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, author and poet. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 20, 1868.

LEE, Robert Edward, eighth president of Washington and Lee university, was born at Stratford, Westmoreland county, Va., Jan. 19, 1807. Shortly after the close of the civil war, in August, 1865, Gen. Lee was appointed president of Washington and Lee university. He accepted the position, and retained it till his death. The university had been without a president since the resignation of President Junkin, and at the time of Gen. Lee's accession it was in an almost ruined condition. The building itself had been sacked and defaced by Federal soldiers, the apparatus and library despoiled, the vested funds, chiefly Virginia state securities, were unproductive through the poverty of the state, and but four professors and forty students remained. President Lee's executive ability soon brought order out of chaos, the building was repaired, the library and apparatus renewed, and the course of instruction organized upon a new basis, an elective course being established for the old curriculum, the system of distinct departments or schools being adopted in place of the former system of classes. Three new chairs of instruction were added to the five already established, and before the close of President Lee's second year, a fourth was added. Also, on his accession, a new department of law and equity was placed under the care of Judge John W. Brockenbrough, LL.D. President Lee also urged the immediate erection of a college chapel, and constantly labored to secure faithful attendance at all religious

services. His personal care was exercised in regard to the religious condition of each student, and he said: "I shall fail in the leading object that brought me here unless these young men all become consistent Christians." During President Lee's administration students came in large numbers from every part of the South. Some of them were his own soldiers, whose education had been interrupted by the war, many of them advanced in years, who felt the desire

to learn. The discipline enforced by President Lee was not military. He expressed the view that "the discipline fitted to make soldiers is not best suited to qualify young men for the duties of the citizen." His aim was always to cultivate in the student "a nice sense of propriety and a strong sense of duty." He treated each one as "a young gentleman of good breeding, veracity, self-respect, and possessing correct principles," until the contrary should be shown. Lee's Christian character was of the highest and purest type; he was an Episcopalian, and an active member of the vestry of Grace church in Lexington. He was a man of high intellectual powers, and his whole course as president was marked by constant effort to carry out a consistent policy of education based upon his thorough comprehension of the problem of developing mind, body, and soul. His great practical wisdom, mental ability, and moral strength of character, made him equal to any occasion, and in the academic chair he displayed the consummate ability which he possessed as a soldier—that of attaining the greatest results with the smallest possible means. President Lee impressed upon every detail of college life his own lofty nobility of character. At a critical period in the history of Washington college, and during the most trying days of his own life, his steadfast adherence to duty was a practical



lesson that did not fail to impress the students. President Lee attended every examination held in the college; in every department of instruction he proved a wise and intelligent examiner, and it was his plan to establish departments of commerce and medicine, as well as other chairs in the academic department. During his administration he had the satisfaction of seeing large additions made to the college endowment fund. The munificent gifts of Warren Newcomb, L. J. and C. H. McCormick, Rothwell Wilson, and George Peabody, placed Washington college in the front rank of southern institutions of learning. President Lee died at Lexington, Va., Oct. 12, 1870, and three days later his remains were buried under the chapel of the university. Over his grave is a recumbent statue by Valentine of the distinguished soldier and college president. (For military career of Gen. Lee, see Index.)

LEE, George Washington Custis, ninth president of Washington and Lee university, was born at Arlington, Va., Sept. 16, 1832, the son of Robert Edward and Mary Randolph (Custis) Lee. He was graduated from West Point in 1854, at the head of his class, was commissioned second lieutenant of engineers, in 1855 was assigned to duty in Florida, where he constructed the fort at the mouth of the St. Mary's river, in 1857 was ordered to San Francisco, Cal., to construct works at Fort Point, was promoted first lieutenant in 1859, and entered the engineer bureau at Washington, D. C. At the beginning of the civil war he resigned his commission and entered the Confederate army; on May 10, 1861, he was appointed major of engineers of the provisional army of Virginia, and on July 1st was appointed captain of engineers. The fortifications around Richmond were the result of his engineering skill, and on Aug. 31, 1861, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Jefferson Davis, with the rank of colonel of cavalry, and during a great part of the war was kept on Mr. Davis's staff, contrary to his own eager desire for active service in the field. On June 25, 1863, he was promoted to be brigadier-general and assigned to a brigade that was organized for the local defence of Richmond. In 1864 he was commissioned major-general and assigned to the command of a division in the army of northern Virginia, and served with great skill and bravery in this position until his capture at Sailor's Creek. Gen. Lee was appointed professor of military and civil engineering and applied mechanics in the Virginia Military institute in October, 1865. In February, 1871, he was appointed president of Washington and Lee university, succeeding his father, and in the same year the general assembly of Virginia changed the name of the institution from Washington college to its present one, that of Washington and Lee university. Large additions have been made to the endowment fund during President Lee's administration through the generosity of William W. Corcoran of Washington, D. C., Robert H. Bayley of New Orleans, La., Col. Thomas A. Scott, John Robinson, and Vincent L. Bradford of Philadelphia, and Lewis Brooks of Rochester, N. Y., and other donations of money have founded fellowships and scholarships that are open to competition by students of the college. The institution is in a very prosperous condition, and the outlook for its future is both brilliant and hopeful. President Lee worthily follows the lofty example set by his father, and resembles him in his integrity of character, courteous bearing, Christian faith, and the same unswerving devotion to duty. In 1887 Tulane university, New Orleans, La., conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

BRYANT, Cushing, ship-builder, was born at Newcastle, Me., July 18, 1797, the only son of Nathaniel Bryant and his wife Elizabeth Wall of Puritan stock; he comes of one of the oldest and wealthiest families of New England. His grandfather, Nathaniel Bryant, Sr., of Marshfield, Plymouth county, Mass., came to Newcastle in 1766, and was one of the earliest to establish ship-building on the Damariscotta river, but he died shortly before the revolutionary war, leaving a son, Nathaniel, seven years of age, to the care of his uncle and guardian, Dr. Jeremiah Barker, of Portland. This Nathaniel afterward extensively developed ship-building in Lincoln county. The first square-rigged three-master built in that part of Maine, the ship Betsey, came from the yards of Nathaniel Bryant. Maj. Bryant was sixth in descent from John Bryant, Sr., of Scituate. This ancestor came from England in 1638. He was one of the prominent men in the early history of Plymouth colony, active in public affairs, appointed a member of the general court at Plymouth in 1657 and 1677-78. Cushing Bryant received an academic education, entering Phillips Exeter academy, N. H., at the age of fourteen. During this time he was a member of first section front rank of Washington's Whites. After completing his studies he traveled abroad, making several voyages on his father's ships. In 1816 he entered the 2d Massachusetts infantry as ensign, promoted lieutenant in 1819, commissioned major by Gov. John Brooks, July 13, 1819. He resigned in 1822. He was a stanch democrat, always prominent in local and state politics, and during the greater part of his life was engaged in commercial affairs. In 1837 he was shipwrecked in the Gulf Stream, the brig Hope, on which he sailed, being lost. The crew was barely rescued by the brig Sarah Williams, of Boston, and taken to that port. This was the maiden voyage of a vessel just from the stocks, and the last one built by the Bryants. During the civil war Maj. Bryant was enrolling officer for the town of Nobleborough. He married, Sept. 25, 1821, Arlitta, daughter of Dr. Josiah and Mary (Clark) Myrick, of Newcastle. They had four sons—the late Com. N. C. Bryant, U. S. N., Joseph M. Bryant of San Francisco, Edward Bryant, late of San Francisco, and Charles C. Bryant, late of Portland, Ore. Maj. Bryant died, after an illness of a few days, Oct. 6, 1863.

BRYANT, Nathaniel C., naval officer, was born at Nobleborough, Me., March 27, 1823, the eldest son of Maj. Cushing Bryant of Newcastle, and seventh in descent from John Bryant, Sr., of Scituate. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather were ship-builders. In his early boyhood he attended the Lincoln academy, and was afterward sent to Augusta, where, under the direction of his uncle, Dr. Lot Myrick, he attended school up to his thirteenth year. He early exhibited an aptitude for mathematics and the languages, gaining him such a reputation for proficiency that he secured, through Jonathan Cilley, member of congress, an appointment as midshipman in the United States navy in December, 1837. Immediately afterward he was sent to Boston, where, under the direction of his uncle, Capt. Joseph Smith, U. S. N., he prepared himself for the examination, and was warranted in October of the following year. His first cruise was with the West India squadron, serving on board the United States sloop-of-war Erie, under the command of Farragut. He was detached from the Erie in September, 1840, and served for a time on the receiving ship at Boston, and in December was ordered to the Preble, of the Mediterranean squadron. In September, 1842, he was ordered to the United States naval school, then at Philadelphia, and soon showing remarkable proficiency, was allowed to enter the first class. At the final examination, in June of the following year, he passed fourth on the list. He was promoted to passed midshipman June 29, 1843. After his examination he served on board the Decatur, cruising on the coast of Brazil, and shortly after, was detached and ordered to the depot of charts. He was assigned to the sloop Plymouth, of the Mediterranean squadron in January, 1844, serving on that vessel as acting master, and on the Cumberland until November, 1845. Soon after the declaration of war with Mexico he was ordered to the Pacific squadron as acting master of the sloop Dale, and participated in several engagements with the enemy; was present at the capture of Muleje, Oct. 1, 1847, the bombardment of Guaymus on the 17th inst., and in company with Lieut. Stanley, assisted in land operations about Cochori and Bacochivampo. After the Mexican war he served as acting master on the receiving ship at Boston. He was detached and ordered to the brig Bainbridge, of the Brazil squadron, as lieutenant, in September, 1850, having been promoted lieutenant, to rank from Aug. 7, 1850. Soon afterward he was assigned to the Congress, serving nearly three years. Lieut. Bryant was one of the officers of the steam frigate San Jacinto, which in 1855 was sent to Siam to negotiate the first treaty between the United States and King Mongkout. Just previous to the breaking out of the civil war he was on duty at the Mare Island navy-yard, Cal. In April, 1861, he was ordered to duty in the home squadron, and afterward to the steam sloop Richmond. In January, 1862, when the Federal forces were preparing to operate against the Confederate forts on the Cumberland, Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, Lieut. Bryant was sent to Cairo, Ill., to assist in directing the construction of a fleet of gunboats, which afterward formed the upper Mississippi flotilla. He commanded the gunboat Cairo in the operations about Forts Henry and Donelson, and on February 19th in the capture of Clarksville. In the operations against Nashville Lieut. Bryant, with several transports, proceeded up the river, co-operating with Gen. Nelson's brigade. At the battle of Memphis, June 6, 1862, Lieut. Bryant took a prominent part. In this engagement the Cairo, which he commanded, captured the Confederate gunboats Sumter and Gen. Bragg. Only one of the enemy's fleet, the Van Dorn, escaped capture or destruction in this battle. He was promoted to commander, to rank from July 16, 1862. In October he was detached from the Cairo, on sick leave. During the early part of 1864 Com. Bryant was on special duty with Adm. Gregory, and in March ordered to the West Gulf squadron and Pensacola navy yard. For nearly four years previous to the breaking out of the civil war Com. Bryant had been in poor health. He was poorly equipped to endure the fatigue and exposure incident to active service; but he resolutely continued at the post of duty, and served throughout the war. In September he was ordered to a medical examination, and on the 26th inst. was placed on the retired list. He continued on duty at the ordnance station, Mound City, Ill., until within a few days of Lee's surrender. In 1866 he was in charge of the naval stores at the Pensacola navy-yard. He married, Sept. 19, 1860, Mary

Eliza, daughter of Mark John and Mary (Yardley) Southall, of Ashton-under-Lyne, Eng. They had two sons, Dr. Percy Bryant, who was graduated from the medical department, Columbia college, New York city, and Walter Bryant, civil engineer, who was graduated from the University of Iowa. Com. Bryant died Sept. 19, 1874. A memorial window is erected to his memory in St. Luke's Episcopal church, Cedar Falls, Ia.

CHESEBROUGH, Robert A., manufacturer and inventor, was born in London, Eng., Jan. 9, 1837, of American parents. His mother was a daughter of Richard M. Woodhull, and a granddaughter of James Homer Maxwell, a prominent New Yorker in colonial times, and an intimate friend of Washington. His father, Henry A. Chesebrough, was a leading dry-goods merchant, living at 7 Bridge street, then a fashionable and aristocratic neighborhood. His paternal grandfather, Robert Chesebrough, was founder and president of the Fulton bank. His maternal great-grandfather, William Maxwell (of Wall street), was founder and president of the bank of New York, and his son, James Homer Maxwell, married Catherine, daughter of Jacobus Van Zandt, the revolutionary patriot. She had the honor of opening the first inauguration ball as the partner of Gen. Washington. The Maxwell family are of Scotch descent from the earldoms of Nithsdale and barons of Herries. James Homer Maxwell's son, William H. Maxwell, was the titular earl of Nithsdale at the time of his death in 1856. The family Bibles of the Maxwells and Van Zandts are still in the possession of the family, and probably the most curious volumes of the kind in New York. Robert's mother was a grandniece of Gen. Woodhull, of the continental army, who met his death at the battle of Long Island. Mr. Chesebrough was educated in the best schools in the city, and upon graduation, took up the study of chemistry with the intention of becoming an adept in that science. He traveled two years in Europe, adding to his knowledge of his chosen profession, and returning to New York city, he established himself as a manufacturer of petroleum and coal oil products in 1858, being among the first to embark in that industry. The business steadily developed, and in 1870 he discovered and patented the product universally known as vaseline. In 1876 he organized the Chesebrough manufacturing company, which has since greatly developed, having branches in London, Paris, Berlin, and Montreal. In 1881 he erected the immense office building facing the Battery, in lower New York, which bears his name and was constructed under his personal supervision, with special appliances for heating and ventilating, his own invention, which have proved to be efficacious, and have attracted the attention of architects and builders. Mr. Chesebrough is a large holder of real estate in and about New York city. He was the originator of the New York Real Estate exchange, and second vice-president and one of the building committee of the Consolidated Stock exchange. He vigorously opposed the use of Castle Garden as an immigrant depot by the state, and to his continued efforts is directly traced the action of the general government in taking charge of the department and removing it to Ellis Island. At the time of the Paris exposition of 1878, the state department took no action looking toward a general exhibit for the U. S. government, but Mr. Chesebrough organized a meeting of intending exhibitors in New York, and through Mr. F. R. Coudert obtained from the Duke Descazes, of the French cabinet, permission to exhibit as Americans without the action of the government. This movement induced the state department to take action, and the American exhibit was made under its guidance. Mr. Chesebrough married Margaret McCredy, sister of the wife of Frederic R. Coudert, on Apr. 28, 1864. She died Apr. 3, 1887, leaving three sons and one daughter. Mr. Chesebrough belongs to a number of charitable organizations and societies which have benefited by his donations. His summer home was at Legget's Point in the annexed district, but has since been sold to an English syndicate for improvement. His city residence is at No. 17 East Forty-fifth street. His tastes are simple, and the charge of his household is in the hands of his daughter, Marion, who superintends its management. Mr. Chesebrough is a member of the New York riding, the Manhattan Athletic, the Exchange, the Union League, and other clubs and societies. He is also the author of "A Reverie and Other Poems," which has been favorably criticised. He was also president of the Down Town republican club in New street in 1890. Among the revolutionary archives of the Senate house at Kingston, N. Y., are two large oil paintings of the father and mother of the wife of William Maxwell, in which are the holes made by the bayonets of the British soldiers in the Maxwell residence in Wall street. Their portraits were presented to the Senate house by Mr. Chesebrough.

THOMPSON, George, editor, was born in South Devonshire, Eng., Sept. 28, 1840. In his early childhood he was placed in Croom's Hill college, Kent, thence went to Oxford, where he was graduated. In July, 1878, he came to America and settled in New York city, and was in due season naturalized a citizen of the United States. In September, 1881, he removed to Chicago; soon afterward settled in Joliet, Ill., and then, in 1885, in St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Thompson drifted into journalism soon after graduating from Oxford, and was first connected with the "Era," an illustrated and sporting paper, of London, Eng., and has naturally devoted himself to journalistic work since his coming to the United States. He began with a part interest in the Joliet "Press," then became interested in the Wellington "Review" and the Braceville "Gazette," being at one time interested in and partly owning three weeklies and one daily. After settling in St. Paul, he became employed on the daily "Dispatch," and after three months owned one-third of the paper, of which he finally became sole proprietor. In 1886 he assumed editorial control of the "Dispatch," which has since been a stanch republican organ. In addition to his work in the editorial and business management of his paper, Mr. Thompson has taken a prominent part in all matters pertaining to the advancement of the city. He was first to originate the idea of holding a winter carnival in that city, and building a magnificent ice palace, which was for several successive seasons carried into successful operation. He was president of the carnival association in 1886–87. Mr. Thompson was married in 1885 to Abbie L. Wheeler, of Joliet, Ill. He is one of the most uncompromising republicans of Minnesota's capital city.

MEEKER, Stephen Jones, iron-founder, president New Jersey commission World's Columbian exposition, was born in Newark, N. J., March 17, 1843. His American ancestor was one of the early settlers of that part of Connecticut formerly known as the New Haven colony. His immediate ancestor was Joseph Meeker, who removed from Connecticut to New Jersey previous to the revolution, and was one of the proprietors of the "Connecticut Farms." On his maternal side Mr. Meeker is descended from the Gardners, who settled first in Virginia and afterward removed to New Jersey. This family sprang from one of the oldest and most distinguished of the British peerage, whose seat was at Chatteris, in the Isle of Ely, and Fordham Abbey county, Cambridge, Eng. The father of Mr. Meeker established in 1843 an iron foundry in Newark, N. J., and was one of the first in this country to make malleable iron, which has since become one of the leading industries. Stephen J. Meeker, the subject of this sketch, received a thorough private-school education, and afterward entered his father's employ, beginning at the lowest round of the ladder and working his way up through the various branches, familiarizing himself with every branch of the business. He became a partner in the firm in 1873, and on the death of his father in 1880 succeeded to the business. Soon after assuming control he saw the necessity of enlarging his field of operations, and increased his facilities in order to meet the growing demand, and to keep pace with his competitors. Since that time he has more than doubled his capacity, and his present buildings (1892) cover one and a half acres of ground, while his foundry is supplied with the latest and most improved machinery. He employs an average of 200 hands, and the capacity for annual production amounts to $250,000. When it was decided in 1890 by the state legislature to appoint a New Jersey commissioner for the World's Columbian exposition to be held at Chicago in 1892, he was elected president of the commission, with Edward Bettle as vice-president and chairman of the executive committee, Walter S. Lenox as secretary and treasurer, and Garret Hobart, John C. Smock, Millard F. Ross, P. E. Swartsweller and Peter Hauck to complete the eight members of the commission. Mr. Meeker was recognized as the ablest man in the state to fill this important position, not only as representing one of the leading industries of the state, but because of his well known executive ability and business qualifications. He at once entered upon his labors with an enthusiasm that promised success to the undertaking. Knowing that his state, though one of the smallest in the Union, was the fourth largest i.. manufactures, he bent all his energies to have it properly represented at the great exposition, and the promptness with which New Jersey "wheeled into line" secured for him important advantages with the general managers. Mr. Meeker, with the members of his commission, made repeated visits to Chicago, and held frequent conferences with the general managers. He placed himself in communication with all the leading manufacturers and the various societies of his state, and succeeded in enthusing them with the importance of the work, and at the same time urged the legislature to appropriate sufficient, in addition to the $20,000 already appropriated, to enable the commission to properly perform its work. All his business and other affairs were made subservient to this one great object, and he has earned the gratitude of his fellow-citizens for his zeal, energy, and enterprise displayed in the undertaking. Mr. Meeker occupies a high social position in his native city, and is a member of the various clubs, including the Essex club, Essex county country club, Jefferson club, North End club and the Lawyers' and Manhattan clubs of New York city. He is also active in religious and benevolent matters, and has been connected with the Park Presbyterian church for upward of twenty-five years. He served on the board of trustees and building committee during the erection of the church in 1873–74, also during the further enlargement in 1884–85, and contributed liberally to the building fund. He is also a member of the board of associated charities, in which work he is deeply interested. Mr. Meeker is a democrat in politics, and, although a large manufacturer, believes in a "tariff for revenue only." He is a man of strict integrity, of a genial, sunny disposition, and one of the most popular men in the city of his birth. He married, in 1868, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John H. Townley, who died in 1875, leaving two sons, both of whom are graduates of Yale college, and one is associated with his father in business. Mr. Meeker married again, in 1887, Mrs. William N. Cox, *née* Potter, a daughter of Thomas Potter, Esq., of Philadelphia.

ROCHE, John A., mayor of Chicago, was born at Utica, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1844, and removed with his parents at the age of four years, to Worcester county, Mass., where he remained until he was sixteen, and received his education at the high school. At that age he went to New York city, and served as an apprentice in the Allaire iron works for four years, during which time he attended an evening school at the Cooper institute. He subsequently removed to Boston, where he was employed in an engineer's office, acted as engineer and draughtsman in erecting machinery throughout New England, and finally returned to New York city and engaged in the same line of business, made some inventions and secured patents. Later, he removed to Providence, R. I., where he was engaged by the Corliss steam engine company, and in 1867 went to Chicago, where he opened an office as a dealer in machinery and engineering supplies, and built up an annual trade of $700,000. He finally became connected with the firm of J. A. Fay & Co.; in 1876 was elected to the Illinois legislature, and served one term; and in 1887 was elected mayor of Chicago on the republican ticket by a majority of 28,000. During his term as mayor he embellished and improved Chicago at a cost of several millions of dollars furnished by corporations without expense to the city, in return for privileges granted by the city. He also constructed various viaducts and bridges, and extended the water tunnel four miles into the lake, and made contracts for a pumping engine with a capacity of delivering more than 100,000,000 gallons of water in addition to the capacity of the old one. Mr. Roche was elected mayor during the anarchist troubles; he was instrumental in quelling many strikes without violence, and was successful in maintaining order throughout the city at the time of the hanging of the anarchists. He also instituted many reforms, suppressed gambling and vice, left the treasury in a better condition than he found it, and became known

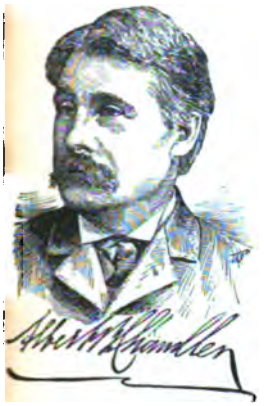
as the "Reform Mayor." Shortly after the expiration of his term, Mr. Roche was made general manager and vice-president of the Crane elevator company, with an assured income of $25,000 per annum, for such services as he has time to render. Mr. Roche is possessed of great executive ability and power of endurance, which render him capable of doing a larger amount of work than most men. In 1871, the year of the great Chicago fire, during which he lost everything, Mr. Roche married Emma H. Howard, of that city. They live in a handsome residence on Warren avenue, and are much sought by the most cultured people of Chicago, who value Mr. Roche for his good domestic habits, philanthropy, and upright character.

CRUIKSHANK, Edwin Allen, real estate operator, was born in New York city Aug. 11, 1843. He came of an old and highly respected Scotch family, his grandfather having emigrated to America from Scotland, This ancestor settled in New York, building his house at the corner of Morris Lane (formerly Beaver Lane) and Greenwich street, which was at that time so near the water line, that the bowsprits of the vessels came far up over the back garden. James Cruikshank, the father of Edwin, was born in this house, and held the office of assessor and school trustee of the first ward. His eldest son, Edwin, at the age of thirteen was admitted to his father's office, and here he remained until the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, when, although not yet nineteen years of age, in 1862 he was enrolled as a member of the 13th regiment, and made the campaign of that season in service with the state militia.

He was also a volunteer fireman, and served his full term. In 1865 when his father retired from active business, a new firm was formed, including Mr. Edwin Cruikshank, his uncle and his cousin, and this continued until 1875, when Mr. E. A. Cruikshank took his brother, A. W. Cruikshank, into a new firm, which was organized as E. A. Cruikshank & Co. In 1886 a younger brother, Mr. Warren Cruikshank, was admitted to the partnership. The books of the house of Cruikshank & Co. run back to the beginning of the century, and their collection of maps of the city, and records of sales is unusually large and extremely valuable. On the books of this firm every ward in the city is represented, and every class of property. Some of the largest property owners in the city and vicinity placed their estates in the hands of the Cruikshanks, while they themselves went abroad to enjoy European life and travel. Mr. E. A. Cruikshank personally has long had the reputation of being the best renting judge in the city. He is also noted as the greatest expert and authority on wharf and bulkhead property, the firm having done an extensive business in building and leasing piers. In the movement to found in New York a Real Estate exchange, inaugurated in 1883, Mr. Cruikshank took an active and leading part, and was one of the original subscribers to the exchange, and one of its incorporators. He has always been a member of its directory, and in 1885 and 1886 was treasurer of the exchange, and later second vice-president, first vice-president and president, being elected to the latter office in 1887. Mr. Cruikshank is a man of wide reading and experience in foreign travel. He has enjoyed pleasant and friendly relations with many of the most cultured, wealthy and refined men of the day. An enthusiastic sportsman, he has for many years spent a portion of every summer and fall in the North Woods bringing back many interesting trophies of his excellence as a shot, while he is recognized as a fisherman of rare patience and skill. Mr. Cruikshank is a director in the Real Estate Loan & Trust company, the New York Plate company, etc., and a member of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the American Numismatic and Archæological society, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and many others. Mr. Cruikshank is a member of Plymouth church.

BRYAN, Thomas Barbour, special commissioner-at-large of the World's Columbian exposition, was born at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 22, 1828. He was graduated from the Harvard law school at the age of twenty, and settled in Cincinnati, where he associated in the practice of law with Judge Samuel M. Hart, constituting the firm of Hart & Bryan; removed to Chicago in 1852, entering the law firm of Mather, Taft & Bryan, subsequently Bryan & Borden, and later Bryan & Hatch. He made Chicago his permanent place of residence, with the exception of some years spent in Europe, and in the city of Washington, D. C., at which latter place he succeeded Gov. Shephard as one of the commissioners governing the District of Columbia, being associated with Gov. Dennison. On his voluntary retirement from the commissionership July 1, 1878, the citizens of the District, representing both parties, were unanimous in expressions and memorials of gratitude for his services. Mr. Bryan was active throughout the war of the rebellion, organizing forces, and providing for them in the field; was president of the great Chicago sanitary fair by which more than $300,000 was netted for the soldiers of the Union, and has held the office of president of the Chicago soldiers' home for nearly a quarter of a century. He is one of the few surviving members of the "Union defense committee" so warmly endorsed by President Lincoln. He was founder and owner of Graceland cemetery, Bryan Hall, and the Fidelity safe depository, in which millions were saved from the general conflagration in 1871, and has been identified with many other public enterprises. He was one of the original promoters of the World's Columbian exposition, introducing the first resolutions in favor of that enterprise, taking active charge, as chairman of the National agitation committee, of the campaign in the various states in Chicago's behalf, addressing conventions and assemblages of citizens, also arguing in her behalf before the U. S. senate committee in answer to orators from New York; and before the general assembly at Springfield, Ill.; was subsequently elected first vice-president of the World's Columbian exposition. While yet a student at Harvard, Mr. Bryan wrote a book in the German language, which passed through several editions, and he has since written and translated much, besides delivering many addresses on public occasions in Chicago and elsewhere. His most recent public service was in the interest of the World's Columbian exposition in the capacity of its special commissioner to southern Europe. There he addressed audiences in the chief cities, and contributed largely to the awakening of general interest in the exposition. Besides private audiences accorded him by several kings, he was specially honored by a letter from Pope Leo XIII., which has been translated into many tongues, and has received a world wide circulation.

CHANDLER, Albert Brown, president of the Postal telegraph cable company, was born at West Randolph, Vt., Aug. 20, 1840, and is the son of William Brown and Electa (Owen) Chandler. The Chandler family is descended from three brothers, who settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1637, and Albert Brown is also directly descended from Mary Winthrop, daughter of John Winthrop, the first governor of Massachusetts.



Albert received an academic education, and, during his vacations, worked as a compositor in printing offices in his native town, and in Montpelier, Vt. A telegraph office, located in a book store at West Randolph, led to his becoming a telegraph messenger and operator. In October, 1858, through the influence of his eldest brother, William Wallace Chandler, then general freight agent of the Cleveland & Pittsburg railway, he was appointed manager of the Western Union telegraph office at Bellaire, O. Early in 1859 he was promoted to a position in the office of the superintendent of the Cleveland & Pittsburg railway company at Pittsburg, and three months later he was appointed agent of that company at Manchester, opposite Pittsburg, which was then an important point in the shipment and delivery of heavy freight, and served as an outer depôt for Pittsburg. On June 1, 1863, he entered the United States military telegraph service as cipher operator in the war department at Washington, and in the following October, in addition to his work as cipher operator, he was made disbursing clerk for Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, superintendent of the department of the Potomac. In the performance of his duties, he frequently visited the armies in the field, and became personally acquainted with many of the chief officers of the government, including President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton. In 1866, before the general consolidation of the several telegraph interests in the United States into one company had been fully organized, Mr. Chandler was made chief clerk in the office of the general superintendent of the eastern division, and was also placed in charge of the transatlantic cable traffic, which had then just begun. On the appointment of George B. Prescott as electrician of the Western Union company, Mr. Chandler was, in addition to these duties, appointed to succeed him as superintendent of the sixth district of the eastern division. He continued in these several positions until January, 1875, when, soon after the election of Gen. Eckert as president and general manager of the Atlantic & Pacific telegraph company, Mr. Chandler was made assistant general manager of that company. A few months later he was appointed secretary, and in the following year he was made a member of the board of trustees, and subsequently treasurer, vice-president, and in 1879 president, occupying the latter position until the complete absorption of the Atlantic & Pacific company by the Western Union in 1882. The property was, however, combined with that of the Western Union as to its operation in 1881, and his duties after that time were only such as were made legally necessary by its separate corporate existence. In October, 1881, he accepted the presidency of the Fuller electrical company, which was one of the first to undertake the development of the arc system of electric lighting. In December, 1884, he was employed as counsel by the Postal telegraph and cable company, at the instance of John W. Mackay, and in 1885 he was appointed receiver of the property of that company by the supreme court of New York. Upon the reorganization of the company, he was elected president and general manager. In connection with his care of the property of that company, the general management of the then newly organized United Lines telegraph company was assigned to him, that company having purchased the lines formerly known as the Bankers & Merchants, which property subsequently became a part of the Postal. In the mean time, he was made a director, member of the executive committee, and a vice-president of the Commercial cable company and of the Pacific postal telegraph company; a director, and subsequently president of the Commercial telegraph company. It was mainly through his efforts that the control of the plant of this latter company was sold to the New York stock exchange, and Mr. Chandler became vice-president and general manager of the New York quotation company. He was president of the Brooklyn district telegraph company during the first three years of its existence, and continues to be a member of its board of directors. He is president of the American district telegraph company of Philadelphia, and of the Quotation company in Boston, which serves the stock exchange and many other customers in that city. Immediately after the Western Union telegraph company acquired possession of the telegraph system built up by the Baltimore & Ohio railway company, in 1887, Mr. Chandler was invited to confer with certain of the principal owners and officers of the Western Union company, which resulted in completing arrangements for the discontinuance of destructive methods of competition. This condition has since continued with great benefit to the telegraph companies and for the public. The magnificent new building of the Postal telegraph company now (1892) in process of erection at the corner of Broadway and Murray streets, New York, is Mr. Chandler's project, and he is chairman of the committee having the work in charge. In addition to his telegraph interests, Mr. Chandler is executor of a large estate in Brooklyn. He married, Oct. 11, 1864, Marilla Eunice Stedman of West Randolph, Vt., and has two sons, Albert Eckert and Willis Derwin.

MOTT, Henry Augustus, Jr., chemist, was born at Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1852. His grandfather was the famous Dr. Valentine Mott. He was graduated from the Columbia College School of Mines in 1873, with the degree of Engineer of Mines, and that of Bachelor of Philosophy. In 1875 he received his doctorate in course, and immediately turned his attention to technical chemistry. His connection with the manufacture of artificial butter dates from its introduction into the United States, and his system of preventing its crystallization made the commercial success of that product practicable. Prof. Mott's investigations in the domain of food products have been numerous and extensive. His services as a scientific expert have often been called for before the courts. He became professor of chemistry in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, in 1881, and held the position until 1886. He was the first scientist to question the validity of the wave theory of sound. His published writings include: "The Air We Breathe and Ventilation," "Was Man Created?"

"The Chemist's Manual," and contributions to the leading scientific journals. His latest investigations and papers have been prosecuted and written to establish the entitative nature of force, the professor claiming that it has as much objective existence as matter, though not material. The Florida university gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1886. He is a member of foreign and American scientific societies, and as an authority in scientific research is already fully acknowledged, and his deliberate judgments are unquestioned. The latest (1890) official position is that of chemist to the New York Medico-Legal society. For three years he has delivered lectures to the workingmen of New York city under the auspices of the board of education.

McBRYDE, John McLaren, educator (president of the University of South Carolina), was born at Abbeville C. H., S. C., Jan. 1, 1846, of Scotch parentage. He was prepared for college in the private schools of his native town, and in December, 1857, entered the sophomore class of South Carolina college. In the fall of 1860 he matriculated at the University of Virginia, and the following year entered the Confederate army, serving first in the infantry, and later in the cavalry. Ill health obliged Mr. McBryde to retire from active service, and in September, 1863, was appointed to a position in the C. S. A. treasury, and soon became head of the division. Subsequent to the war he engaged in farming in Buckingham, Va., devoting his leisure to study. In 1867 he removed to Albemarle county near the University of Virginia, and continued his scientific studies, also taking an active part in organizing farmers' clubs, and was elected president of the famous Belmont farmers' club. Mr. McBryde wrote a series of articles on farmers' organizations, and also prepared an important paper on agricultural education by direction of the board of trustees of the University of Virginia. In 1879 he was elected professor of agriculture and botany in the University of Tennessee, and there conducted a series of agricultural experiments, the results of which were published and made him known throughout the country. In May, 1882, he was called to the chair of agriculture in the College of South Carolina, the University of Tennessee having made every effort to retain him, but Mr. McBryde returned to his native state, and in July of the same year was elected chairman of the faculty, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of President William Porcher Miles. The labor of reorganizing and reopening the college, which had been closed as a literary institution since 1873, at once devolved upon him. The buildings were in a wretched condition, and unfurnished. By laborious and untiring efforts, Mr. McBryde succeeded in having everything ready for the opening in October, and acted as chairman until May, 1883, when he was unanimously elected president. In 1881 he was elected president of the University of Tennessee and offered a very large salary, but declined on account of the arduous duties of the position. In 1888, when the college was reorganized and raised to the dignity of a university, he was appointed to the presidency, and in the spring of the same year was made director of the experiment station of South Carolina, established under the Hatch act. Dr. McBryde has published numerous addresses, chiefly on agricultural subjects, and has published three reports of experimental work in South Carolina. When elected president of the College of South Carolina, he had only seven other professors, and one laboratory. It now has (1892) as a university, twenty-eight teachers, and nine laboratories, besides numerous reading-rooms and other valuable additions, taking a rank as one of the leading institutions of the South. In 1888 Mr. McBryde retired from general educational work, in which he had made such eminent success, and has since attended solely to the administration of the affairs of the university. The institution over which he presides was chartered in 1801 as the South Carolina college, and in 1803 was opened for students. It continued in successful operation until 1863, when its buildings were taken for a hospital by the U. S. government, and in 1876 it was again closed on account of the unsettled political condition of the South. From 1879–82 its buildings were used by the Agricultural and Mechanical College of South Carolina, and in the latter year it was reopened as the South Carolina college, a branch of the University of South Carolina, which at that time also included the Citidal Military academy at Charleston, and Claflin college for colored students at Orangeburg. In 1888 the college at Columbia was made the university, with branches as before at Charleston and Orangeburg. Its history is a brilliant one, having had as its presidents and professors a long line of distinguished men, and has graduated many men who subsequently became distinguished as jurists and statesmen. Through Dr. McBryde's continued efforts it is now admirably organized, has a large corps of teachers, well equipped laboratories in every department of science, and various advanced courses of study. The buildings and grounds are spacious and handsome. Dr. McBryde is a man of scholarly attainments, clear judgment, and is a fine disciplinarian. In 1884 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the Southwestern Presbyterian university at Clarksville, Tenn., and in 1887 that of Ph.D. from the University of Tennessee. He is a life member of the Miller board of trustees of the University of Virginia, corresponding member of the Elisha Mitchell scientific society of North Carolina, Fellow of the American geographical society, and of the American statistical association.

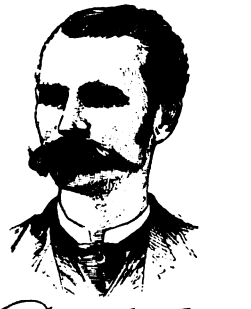
WADLEY, Moses, lumber manufacturer and railroad contractor, was born at Brentwood, N. H., Apr. 29, 1822. Mr. Wadley came of the best and oldest Puritan stock of New England, and exemplified the finest qualities of that strong and brainful blood. His parents were Capt. Dole and Sarah (Colcord) Wadley, of whose six children the four hearty, firm-willed, stately sons came to Georgia from 1833 to 1838, and have left their impress upon that great state. The family dwelling, their birthplace, is a typical New England home. Mr. Wadley settled in Georgia in 1838, a youth of sixteen. He went into the lumber business in middle Georgia, along the Central railroad from Savannah to Macon, and was a pioneer in improving sawmill methods, originating on a large scale the sawing of the bridge timber in the state. He married Mary Clark, a gifted and intellectual lady in Worcester, Mass., in August, 1860, and went to Louisiana, where he was engaged for two years in fulfilling large bridge con-

tracts on the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroad, the latter part of the time acting as his own civil engineer. He returned to Georgia in 1862, and gave his entire attention to the lumber business. He moved his home to the sand hills near Augusta, in the fall of 1881. Mr. Wadley was a large-brained man of broad conceptions, unerring judgment of men and business transactions, and sagacious business methods. Sensitive, domestic, modest, pure hearted, of rigid integrity, alive to responsibility, charitable and sympathetic, eager to help the efforts of others, he exerted a marked influence and left a rare repute to his family. Unwilling to accept offices of trust and honor, his chief achievement was the public benefaction of opening the way to broaden the great lumber industry of Georgia. Mr. Wadley died at Augusta, Ga., Jan. 6, 1887.

STARKEY, George R., physician, was born in Kennebec county, Me., Jan. 2, 1823. His parents died when he was quite young. There was no inheritance for him, hence he was compelled to toil for his subsistence in rural employments, spending but ten weeks of each year at the district schools. A noted woman preacher of the Society of Friends, of which his parents had been members, observing the sterling qualities in the lad, sent him for two years, at her expense, to the New England Friends' institution at Providence, R. I., where he laid the foundation for an English and scientific education. After teaching school one year he entered Colby university and was graduated in 1846, taking the highest honors of his class. For several years he taught mathematics and the classics in the Friends' institution at Providence, R. I. In 1855 he was graduated in medicine from Hahnemann college, Philadelphia. After practicing two years in Reading, Pa., he removed to Philadelphia, and in 1859 was elected to the chair of anatomy in Hahnemann college. From 1860–64 he was professor of surgery in the same institution. The crowning work of his life was begun in 1869 by appropriating and administering compound oxygen as a remedial agent in medical practice. He was not long in demonstrating that it contained all the curative powers he claimed for it; a continuation of his investigations and experiments resulted in 1875 in the application of the "Compound Oxygen home treatment," which proved to be entirely practicable. The success thus attained launched him upon a new professional life, and his recently acquired knowledge in the healing art soon became widely known. His new system of treatment only required competent assistance in the work to put it into practice. In 1877 he found the indispensable assistant in Dr. G. E. Palen, a graduate of Yale and of the Albany medical college, who, upon investigation, became in full sympathy with the new treatment, which they soon spread far and wide, seeing its healing virtues tested and appreciated by many men and women occupying foremost places in statesmanship, literature, and mercantile pursuits.

FIELDER, George Bragg, soldier, was born in Jersey City, N. J., July 24, 1842. He is the only son of James Fairman Fielder, and was educated at public and private schools in his native town. He was graduated from the Dickinson lyceum, Jersey City, and Selleck's school, Norwalk, Conn. Soon after leaving school, Mr. Fielder engaged in the banking business, and subsequently with his father built the New Jersey Southern and New York, New Hampshire, and Willimantic railroad. Mr. Fielder enlisted as private in the 21st regiment of New Jersey state volunteers in 1862. He was soon promoted to sergeant-major, afterward second lieutenant and brevet first lieutenant. He was wounded and taken prisoner in the battle of Chancellorsville (St. Mary's Heights), in May, 1863, and after being a prisoner for eight months, was exchanged by general order of the war department and mustered out of service in 1864. Capt. Fielder was in the engagement with Col. Van Houten when that officer was mortally wounded, and remained with him until his death, exposing himself to the greatest peril, which ensured his subsequent imprisonment. Capt. Fielder is a member of the G. A. R., a past commander of post No. 3 and post department commander of the state of New Jersey. He is also a member of the military order of the loyal legion of the United States, and for seven years served as captain of the New Jersey state militia. He married Eleanor A. Brinkerhoff, only daughter of Judge Brinkerhoff, and has two sons, James F. and George B. He has lived in his present residence, which he owns, for twenty-five years, and is the possessor of a valuable library that contains a choice collection of books of art and literature. He is the present register of deeds of the county, serving a second term.

HILL, Robert H., educator, was born in Alabama Apr. 9, 1856. He resided on a farm, and the only educational advantages he obtained were those afforded by the country schools in the vicinity of his home. In 1876 he went to Texas, where he entered college, and remained for four years, making his expenses by teaching penmanship for one hour each day. He took both a literary and a business course, and afterward went North, where he thoroughly prepared himself in one of the best institutions for the work of his subsequent career. In 1880 he returned to Waco, Texas, and with only $65 to his credit, opened Hill's Business College. He began with one student, but the institution steadily advanced under his efficient direction, and the attendance in 1891 numbered 200 students daily, and as many as 400 during the year. This college ranks with the first of its kind in the United States, having overshadowed all similar institutions in its own state, and now attracting a continually increasing patronage from the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri. Mr. Hill is thoroughly up with the times in all the work of his profession. He is the author of the course of business training used in his school, the beneficent results of which are fully attested by the universal success of its graduates. He has visited all the leading business colleges of America and Europe, closely scrutinizing their methods, with the view of more thoroughly perfecting his own. During his brief business career, he has accumulated $75,000 worth of property. Matters of charity receive from him practical consideration, while all public enterprises for the advancement of his city and state enlist his earnest support.



DODGE, William Earl, merchant, was born at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 4, 1805. William Dodge, his first American ancestor, reached Salem, Mass., from England, July 10, 1629; this William's brother was Richard Dodge, and from the two came families which are found in almost every state in the American Union. David Low Dodge, William E.'s father, was a merchant and manufacturer, and as head of the Bozrah manufacturing company erected the first cotton mill in the state of Connecticut. He was a man of profound religious convictions, wrote articles for the "Connecticut Evangelical Magazine," and was the first president of the New York peace society. William E.'s mother was Sarah, daughter of Rev. Aaron Cleveland, who, as a member of the Connecticut general assembly, introduced a bill in that body (about 1775) for the abolition of slavery in the state. In 1821 he was the subject of deep religious impression, and forthwith took active part in religious labor. He began his mercantile career in 1818, as a boy in a wholesale dry-goods store in Pearl street, New York, to which city his father had removed. In 1819 the family returned to Connecticut, and the son became clerk in the country store at Bozrahville. His father opened a dry-goods store in New York six years after this, and the son was his assistant. In 1827 he began the dry-goods business on his own account, at 213 Pearl street, in that city, and married Melissa, daughter of Anson G. Phelps of New York, June 24, 1828. In 1833, after fifteen years' connection with the dry-goods trade, he formed a partnership with his father-in-law, Mr. Phelps, in the metal business, and the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., still existent and widely known, came into being. The partners were A. G. Phelps, W. E. Dodge, and Daniel James, the last named conducting the business in Liverpool, Eng., for forty-eight years, with local partners, under the title of Phelps, James & Co. Subsequently Anson G. Phelps, Jr., James Stokes, William E. Dodge, Jr., and D. Willis James, became partners; also, later on, other sons of the older members. William E. Dodge continued in this partnership until his death, being eminently successful in the acquisition of fortune. In 1836 he invested largely in timber lands, near Williamsport, Pa., and afterward purchased extensive wood-land tracts in Canada, and in the state of Georgia. In 1870 the state of Georgia, as a compliment to him for the interest he manifested in the progress of the South, created a separate county, and gave it the name of Dodge. He had other investments in the pine lands of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Texas, besides being interested in the copper mines of Lake Superior and other districts in the United States. A rolling mill was established by his firm at Derby, Conn., and the village of Ansonia, on the Naugatuck river, two miles above Derby, was built up for the manufacturing operations of the house of which Mr. Dodge was a partner. He was the founder, and until his death one of the most active directors of the Lackawanna iron and coal company at Scranton, Pa. Iron works at Oxford Furnace, N. J., and iron mills and steel works in Illinois and Virginia were also projected and largely managed by him, for years. In a controversy with the U. S. government concerning payment of certain duties—the governmental claim being that small items in various invoices of goods imported by his firm had been undervalued, the house was forced to pay a stipulated sum by way of settlement, but was amply exonerated from the charge of evil intent in the transactions by the report of the U. S. commissioner of revenue. The publicity given to this matter so stirred the mercantile community that public sentiment, so soon as it became intelligent, rose in active opposition to the continuance of laws which left importers at the mercy of interested officials and offered a premium to clerks to misrepresent the dealings of their employers, and the result was that in 1874 the U. S. house of representatives, without dissenting voice, passed a bill repealing the obnoxious features of those laws, and in the U. S. senate the measure received an almost equally unanimous vote. Soon after this, Mr. Dodge was elected, for the third time, president of the New York chamber of commerce. By this time he was known as a representative merchant of the metropolis, and his influence and activities alike were far-reaching. He was one of the first directors of the New York mutual life insurance company; a trustee of the Atlantic mutual and the Bowery insurance companies; was in the board of directors of the United States trust company; of the United States, and then of the Western union telegraph company; was an original subscriber for the Atlantic cable; sole executor of the large estate of Mr. Anson G. Phelps, etc., etc. He was also a trustee of Clinton Hall, occupied by the Mercantile library, in Astor place, New York city, and at one time treasurer of that beneficent organization; life member of the New York historical society, and concerned in the establishment of the New York museum of art, and the museum of natural history in Central park, New York. In 1853 he was prominent in the establishment of the New York citizens' association, whose object was to secure an economical and pure city administration; president in 1871 of an organization to oppose the income tax; an incorporator of a proposed international society for the protection of immigrants into the United States. His portrait, painted by Daniel Huntington, president of the National academy, hangs upon the walls of the New York chamber of commerce, and a bronze statue, an admirable likeness of Mr. Dodge, stands at Broadway and Sixth avenue in the city where he spent his business and social life. His connection with the promotion of railroads in the United States began at an early date, and was extensive. The construction of the New York and Erie (now New York, Lake Erie & Western), enlisted his energies, and he was one of its directors for twelve years. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, and the Central railroad of New Jersey, also had, for years, the benefit of his ability, energy, and experience in the same capacity. Mr. Dodge was one of the early builders of the Houston and Texas Central railroad, and for several years its president, and also director of the two lines subsequently consolidated into the International and Great Northern railroad. He was one of the first men to take stock in the New York elevated railroad. But in this wide and long connection with the railroad system, he was always the firm and consistent opposer of Sunday traffic and travel. Indeed he closed his connection with both the Erie railroad, and the Central railroad of New Jersey, when Sunday trains were decided on, and sold out his elevated railroad stock for the same reason. In politics he was a moderate whig, while that party had existence, and then an active republican. In January, 1861, he was a member of a committee of twenty-five, from the New York chamber of commerce, which besought congress to adopt measures to settle national difficulties without war, and also sat in the "peace conference," so called, at Washington, D. C., the succeeding month. His support of the Federal government

during the war of 1861–65 was very hearty and very helpful; so much so, that in the New York city riots of 1863, in opposition to the draft for U. S. troops, intimations were heard that the warehouse of his firm in Cliff street, with his residence on Murray hill, New York city, and his country house at Irvington, N. Y., would be attacked by the rioters. He took part in the movement which gave Gen. Grant his first nomination to the U. S. presidency, and was a presidential elector from the state of New York in 1872, casting his vote for Grant and Wilson. He was a member of the U. S. house of representatives in the thirty-fourth congress, from the Eighth district, in the city of New York, and he also served on the U. S. Indian commission, to which he was appointed by President Grant. Mr. Dodge was an ardent advocate of the protective as opposed to the free-trade system. He was, very early in his life, a pronounced advocate of temperance, in the ordinary understanding of the term, and promoted the reform by voice, by pen, and by pecuniary contribution. The state asylum for inebriates at Binghamton, N. Y., the New York Christian home for intemperate men, and other institutions of the kind were founded by him, in connection with others. When a congressman and at Washington, he was vice-president of the Congressional temperance society. He was president of the National temperance society and publication house from the date of its organization to his death. The cause of missions was very near his heart during his active life. When a young man he became a member of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions; in 1857 he was elected one of its corporate members; in 1864 he was chosen its vice-president, and this election was annually repeated until his decease. He always advocated the most aggressive policy in its work, and supplemented his activity by large contributions of money with which to carry that out. He was also for twelve years a member of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions in the United States, holding the position when he died. He was trustee of the Oahu college, Honolulu, H. I., and of the Bible house of Constantinople, Turkey, while he aided various colleges and training schools connected with missionary enterprise in other foreign lands. For twenty years he was the treasurer of the Protestant college at Beirut, Syria. His church relations in New York were always with the Presbyterian denomination, and he was laborious in the discharge of duty in the various church organizations with which he was identified. Personal activity in religious effort was habitual with him, and his connection with the great religious societies, such as the American Bible, City missions, Sunday-school, and Young Men's Christian association, was by no means nominal. He was often a commissioner to the General assembly of the Presbyterian church, and in September, 1880, read a carefully prepared paper on "The Church and Temperance," at the second general council of the Presbyterian alliance, at Philadelphia, Pa. As first president of the American branch of the Evangelical alliance, he presided at its meeting in New York city in 1873. He aided students preparing for the ministry, American and others, for many years, by liberal donations for their support, and he left, by will, a fund of $50,000 to continue that work. His sympathies were catholic enough to include in this and other charities the colored race in his own and other countries. The sustenance of such broad benevolence as has been indicated, called, of course, for the most liberal consecration of Mr. Dodge's wealth to these and other kindred ends. He kept no record of his gifts, but it is thought that for many years they reached the sum of $100,000 *per annum*. At his funeral Rev. Dr. R. D. Hitchcock said: "His supreme and final reputation will be that of the philanthropist. I think I have never known a man of wider charity, who worked along so many lines, and did so much, unaided and unseen. No form of human want or weakness, no possibility of benefit to others, in soul or body, seemed alien to him. He served in the ranks, and was never weary in well-doing. Benefactions so diversified, so lavish, so incessant, and yet so sagaciously bestowed, this city has seldom, if ever, witnessed." The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Dodge was celebrated at Irvington, N. Y., June 24, 1878. He died in New York city Feb. 9, 1883.

HAWES, Granville P., judge and lawyer, was born in Maine in 1839, and was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1860. He afterward accepted the chair of rhetoric and literature in the State college of Maryland. After graduating from the law department of Columbia, he at once began the practice of law in New York city. He spent four years of active military service in the civil war on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Wm. H. Emory; at the close of the war he immediately resumed his law practice in New York city, where he has always stood at the head of his profession. In 1879 he received the nomination for the judgeship of the old marine court and was the only republican elected on the whole city or county ticket: he was renominated by his party for this position and came within four hundred votes of winning when a large vote was polled; he was afterward nominated for the judgeship of the superior court. It is shown by statistics that, comparatively speaking, Judge Hawes has polled more republican votes than any of his party in the city of New York. He has the reputation of having elevated the bench of the marine court; his decisions are seldom appealed from, and he has received the respect of the bar and the public. He has been actively engaged in political affairs since 1871. In that year he was one of the committee of seventy, who were instrumental in electing William C. Havemeyer mayor of the city; he was a member of the county committee, also of the committee which induced congress to adopt the statutes giving the "Federal courts jurisdiction in elections where a United States officer was to be chosen." He was on the committee which prepared the Saxton reform bill; indeed, it is impossible to enumerate his valuable work in affairs of the government. He has written largely for the magazines, periodicals and various law journals; has a terse, clear manner of expression; is interested in the various charitable undertakings of the city government; is a member of the Union league club, the University club, the Bar association; one of the founders of the D. K. E. club, and was president for three years. He is employed as counsel for various railroads and wealthy corporations. Mr. Hawes believes that municipal affairs should be conducted on a purely business basis, and has always remained stanch in his republican principles.

Granville P. Hawes

IZARD, Ralph, U. S. senator, was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1742. He descended from one of the founders of that colony, and fell heir to large property, both in land and slaves. As was the custom among wealthy southerners in those days, he was sent to England to be educated; entered Cambridge university, where he was graduated, and then

returned to America and led the life of a young man of property and leisure. Much of his time was passed in New York, where he was a friend of Lieut.-Gov. De Lancey, whose niece he married. In 1771 he went to England, and during the next three years lived in London, in intimate acquaintance with Edmund Burke and other distinguished men of the time. As soon, however, as difficulties arose between the American colonies and Great Britain, the patriotic sentiments of Izard induced him to side with his native country and he retired to the continent. On December 30, 1776, he was appointed by the Continental congress commissioner at the court of the grand duke of Tuscany. The prosecution of whatever duties were attached to this office, however, did not necessitate a residence in Tuscany, and Izard remained in Paris and was prominent in the troubles which existed among the American agents in that city. He was opposed to Franklin and Deane, and sustained the pretensions of Arthur Lee. In 1780 he returned to the United States, and on reporting at Gen. Washington's headquarters chanced to make his appearance at the very moment when the treachery of Benedict Arnold was discovered. From this time forward Izard interested himself deeply in the patriot cause. When it became desirable on the part of congress to arrange for buying ships of war in Europe, he voluntarily came forward and pledged his estate as security for the necessary funds. He had such appreciation of the capacity of Gen. Greene that he urged his appointment to the command of the southern army after the disasters which befell Gates, and for this certainly deserved the gratitude of the colonies. In 1782 he was a delegate to the Continental congress, and from 1789 to 1795 U. S. senator from South Carolina, and a portion of the time president *pro tem.* of the senate. Mr. Izard stood very high in the regard and confidence of Gen. Washington, and was universally considered to be a man of absolute integrity and possessed of marked ability. At the same time he was violent in his temper and practically useless as a diplomatist. Mr. Izard died at South Bay, near Charleston, May 30, 1804.

Ra. Izard.

IZARD, George, son of the former, major-general U. S. A., was born in South Carolina in 1777. He received an university education, traveled for some time in Europe, and in 1794 was appointed lieutenant of artillery. Four years later he was engineer of fortifications at Charleston, S. C. In 1799 he was appointed captain, but resigned in 1803. At the outbreak of the war of 1812 he re-entered the service as colonel of the 2d artillery. The following year he was made brigadier-general, and in 1814 major-general. Nothing is known of his career beyond these military facts, except that from March, 1825, to 1828, he was governor of Arkansas territory. He wrote and published "Official Correspondence with the War Department in 1814 and 1815" (Philadelphia, 1816). He died in Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 22, 1828.

ROBINSON, Walter Augustin, educator, was born in East Orrington, Me., Dec. 15, 1854. His father, Harrison Robinson, was of Scotch-Irish parentage, and was noted for his ingenuity in the invention and application of machines to the different industries with which he was connected. His mother was of English parentage, with a fair education, great common sense, and with the power of inspiring her children with the purpose to become useful and honorable members of society. Walter Robinson was graduated from the Bangor grammar school in 1868, from the high-school in 1872, and from Bowdoin college in 1876, having taken a complete classical course. He was at once elected principal of Fryeburg academy, resigning before the year was out to accept the principalship of the Orange (Mass.) high-school, where he remained three years, during which time the school was carefully graded, two courses of study were adopted, and the attendance doubled. For six months during the next year Mr. Robinson studied law in Bangor, and then was called to the principalship of Washington academy, East Machias, Me. In July, 1881, Mr. Robinson was made principal of the high school at Franklin, N. H., and superintendent of schools, which position he resigned in 1889 to accept the sub-mastership of the Eliot school in Boston, where he is now teaching. Mr. Robinson's work in Franklin in grading the schools, conducting teachers' meetings, and introducing individual work in chemistry and physics, with the high standing the graduates of the schools took, gave him his reputation as a prominent educator in New Hampshire, and led to his being elected to the presidency of the State teachers' association, and to offices in the National educational association, and American institute of instruction.

SCREVEN, James Proctor, state senator and railroad president, was born near Bluffton, May River, S. C., Oct. 11, 1799. He was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Wm. Screven, who left England, and settled at Kittery, Me., about 1640, but under religious persecution moved to South Carolina, soon after Charleston was settled, and founded the first Baptist church in that state; also lineally descended from Thomas Smith, landgrave, under patent of May 13, 1691, and governor of South Carolina. He was a grandnephew of Gen. James Screven, who was mortally wounded in a skirmish near Midway, Liberty county, Ga., and died Nov. 24, 1778. He was educated at the Savannah Chatham academy, and the Rev. Dr. Moses Waddell's school near Abbeville, S. C., and was graduated with honor in 1817 at Columbia college, S. C. He began medical study in Dr. Wm. Waring's office, Savannah, and was graduated in 1820 from Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia. He continued his medical study in London and Paris, traveled in Italy and Switzerland, and in December, 1822, began practice in Savannah. Dr. Screven soon became health officer and alderman. In 1835 he withdrew from practice, and devoted himself to agriculture, in which he held large interests. Returning to reside in Savannah, he was re-elected alderman in 1849, and was acting mayor at a time when all the aldermen of the city, save himself and one other, were stricken with yellow fever. In 1855 he was elected state senator, and in 1856 mayor of Savannah. Meanwhile he had become president of the Savannah, Albany and Gulf, and the Atlantic and Gulf, railroad companies, the construction of whose railroads was begun and carried almost to completion under his administration. These railroad companies were after his death consolidated under the name of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad company, and are now known as the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad company. His characteristics were an acute and comprehensive intellect

and an energy of will and perseverance of industry, which would have made him a man of mark anywhere and everywhere. Cool, resolute and sagacious, he was deterred by no difficulties, and overcame obstacles by efforts almost superhuman. He was for many years the captain of the Savannah volunteer guards, one of the oldest military organizations in the state. He was one of the benefactors of his city, and left a lasting impress for good upon its life. His residence was erected in the last century, and covered the historic ground used for the colonial assembly. He married, in 1826, Hannah Georgia Bryan, daughter of Joseph Bryan, member of congress, and great-granddaughter of Jonathan Bryan, a distinguished patriot of the revolution. His son, John Screven, succeeded him as president of his railroad, as mayor and legislator. Dr. Screven died July 16, 1859.

LEVERETT, Sir John, colonial governor of Massachusetts, was born in England in 1616. In 1633 he came with his father (Thomas) a gentleman of property, and alderman of Boston, in England, to America, and settled at Boston in Massachusetts. Here he became distinguished, commanding a part of the militia raised for an expedition against the Narragansett Indians. He was also captain of the ancient and honorable artillery of Boston. In 1644 he returned to England, and sided with the parliamentary party; also became intimate with Oliver Cromwell. He was back in America within a few years, and in 1651, '52 and '53, and in 1663, '64 and '65, was a deputy from Boston in the Massachusetts general court. During a part of his legislative service he was speaker of the house. Leverett was also colonial agent in England from 1655 to 1662. From 1665 to 1671 he served as one of the Massachusetts governor's council. From 1663 to 1673 he filled the office of major-general of the colonial militia. In 1671-73 he was deputy governor of Massachusetts, succeeding Richard Bellingham as governor in the latter year. His discharge of state executive duties was continued until 1679. Leverett was among the illustrious fathers of New England, conducting the colony of Massachusetts through the difficulties of King Philip's war—a man "profoundly religious, largely experienced in civil and military action, sagacious, well instructed, cautious, and bold—in short, quite equal to the exigencies of a peculiarly responsible public career." For his services in the contest with King Philip, he was knighted (1676) by Charles II. He died at Boston March 16, 1679.

FISK, Wilbur, clergyman and educator, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 31, 1792. Up to the age of sixteen he had not been at school for more than two or three years. Then he went to an academy at Peacham, in his native state. He was admitted to the sophomore class in the University of Vermont in July, 1812, but in the spring of 1814 he entered the junior class of Brown university, R. I., and was graduated from there in 1815. He began the study of law, but was licensed as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church at Lyndon, Vt., March 14, 1818, and joined the New England conference on probation in the following June. His pastoral life was brief, but remarkably successful. At Craftsbury, Vt., a revival attendant upon his labors drew in many of the best citizens as converts, and a new church was built for the rapidly growing society. In 1819 he was appointed pastor of the church at Charlestown, Mass. On Aug. 10th of that year, at a camp-meeting at Wellfleet, on Cape Cod, he was the subject of a remarkable religious experience. He had just engaged in vocal prayer, and "was in the very act of asking for holy baptism, when nature sank under the power of God. Being unable to stand, he was supported by ministerial brethren." From this period Mr. Fisk dated his experience of what has been styled, "perfect love." In recalling this occurrence he spoke of the event, with its impelling spiritual causes, as a supernatural work of grace, leading him into a higher Christian life than he had known, but it is not easy to discern anything different in kind in his subsequent religious development from that of any genuine Christian. His ministry at Charlestown was fruitful, but under the excessive strain which he put upon himself his health gave way, and he was unable to preach until the spring of 1822. June 7, 1823, he married Ruth Peck of Providence, R. I. In September, 1825, he was chosen principal of the Wesleyan academy at Wilbraham, Mass., to which place the institution had been removed from Newmarket, N. H., and accepting the position, served also as pastor of the local church. His success in its administration was pronounced. Meanwhile, he came to be known as a strong theological controversialist. In 1828 he made a report from its committee on education, to the Methodist Episcopal general conference, in which he urged the establishment of denominational academies throughout the country. This preceded the founding of the Wesleyan university (M. E.) at Middletown, Conn., its doors being thrown open to students on Sept. 21, 1831. Here his work resulted in laying broadly and deeply solid foundations for what is now (1893) by far the best developed and most influential institution of learning in care of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, in the United States. During his presidency, which continued until his death, he was constantly active by voice and pen, and other personal efforts, in the promotion of religious revivals, and in works of moral reform. His influence in advancing the temperance cause was far-reaching, especially in Methodist churches and communities. On the question of slavery he held a position usually regarded as conservative, strongly advocating colonization societies, and refusing to join anti slavery organizations. He induced the Young Men's missionary society of New York to support a missionary to Liberia, and himself offered to go out as such, but the protests of friends availed to hold him at the head of the university. It was by his efforts in the general conference of 1832 that the denomination established a mission to the Flathead Indians of Oregon. "It is doubtful," says his biographer, "whether any other man ever possessed so much influence in the New England conference as Wilbur Fisk." As a preacher he had a very high reputation. In 1835-36 he went abroad for the restoration of his health, and on his return published "Fisk's Travels in Europe," which was widely circulated. He declined a Methodist bishopric, to which he had been chosen in 1836. His life was written by Rev. Joseph Holdich (N. Y., 1842), and by George Prentice in "American Religious Leaders" Series (Boston and New York, 1890). He died at Middletown, Feb. 22, 1839.

RIVES, John Cook, journalist, was born in Franklin county, Va., May 24, 1795. He was taken to Kentucky in 1806, cared for by an uncle, and became cashier of a bank at Edwardsville, Ill. In 1824

he accepted a position under the government, and removed to Washington. Here, in 1830, he joined F. P. Blair, the elder, in founding the "Globe," which gave a steady support to the measures of President Jackson, and gained great influence with him. Mr. Rives was the sole owner of this paper from 1845 to his death. He enjoyed much consideration at the capital, and gave liberally of his gains in many quarters, especially for the equipment of regiments raised in the District for the defence of the Union, and to the families of soldiers. He died near Washington, in Prince George's county, Md., Apr. 10, 1864.

HAYS, William Shakspeare, song composer, was born in Louisville, Ky., Aug. 19, 1837. He was educated at Hanover (Ind.) and Georgetown (Ky.) colleges. Mr. Hays is largely self-taught in musical composition; he has written several hundred ballads, and early began to publish his effusions. Some pieces are akin to the melodies of S. C. Foster, and had large sales; a few were republished in England. All are simple in harmony and easily rendered. Among the best known are: "Nobody's Darling," "Shamus O'Brien," and "Evangeline." Mr. Hays has been connected as a writer with several western newspapers.

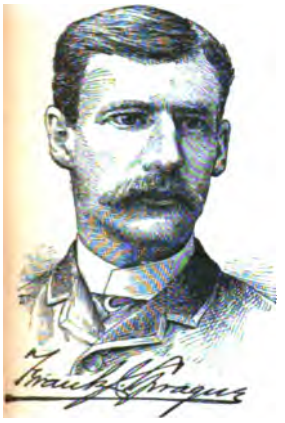
MAPES, James Jay, LL.D., inventor and agricultural chemist, was born in New York May 29, 1806. He is the son of Maj.-Gen. Jonas Mapes, who was in command of the military forces in and around New York city in the war of 1812. He was bred to business, and was for some time a sugar refiner and an officer of the New York militia. His own enterprises resulted in heavy losses, though his researches were the means of gain to many, and of distinct advances in the applications of science. He used and introduced superphosphates in 1849. He was the inventor and pioneer of artificial fertilizers in this country. The government resisted his application for a patent on his invention, but finally granted it on the Mapes nitrogenized superphosphate in 1859. He was a consulting engineer of high repute, made some notable analyses of beer and wines, and held for a time the chair of chemistry and natural philosophy in the National academy of design, and later in the American institute, of which he was long president. He edited the "American Repertory of Arts, Sciences, and Manufactures" (four vols., 1840), was for a time connected with the "Journal of Agriculture," and conducted the "Working Farmer" (1850–64). The two latter titles indicate the direction of his chief activities after his removal to Newark in 1847. He gave more than 150 addresses (many of which were published) before various agricultural societies, founded the Franklin institute of Newark, and was connected with many learned and useful associations at home and abroad. Mr. Greeley considered him one of the leading benefactors of American agriculture. His work has been continued by his son, C. V. Mapes. His daughter, Mary Mapes Dodge, is well known as a writer and editor, and founder of the "St. Nicholas Magazine." He died at New York, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1866.

MAPES, Charles Victor, was born in New York July 4, 1836. He was graduated from Harvard in 1857, and since then has confined his study mainly to agricultural chemistry and to the special plant food requirements of the leading agricultural crops and of worn-out soils. He is the author of a number of papers on these subjects, which have been published in the official reports of the state boards of agriculture and the agricultural journals, and has delivered addresses before the several state boards of agriculture and of agricultural and horticultural societies. In 1874 he prepared for the truckers of the South a complete fertilizer especially adapted for growing Irish potatoes. This was the beginning of special crop manures in this country. Among the more important original features in his teachings may be stated the following: that plants during their changing periods of growth under varied conditions of weather demand for their best development a choice of varied forms of plant food; that the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash should be from varied rather than from single sources; also, that for certain crops like tobacco (for smoking) and for potatoes, sugar beets, etc., where starch and sugar formation is desired, that it is of the highest importance that the potash in a fertilizer should be supplied free from chlorine, that is, as a sulphate or a carbonate; also, that in the growing of fruits there should be two distinct manures, particularly for oranges — one for wood growth and one for the development of fruit; in the growing of the important crop of maize or corn that it should be treated, not as a grain crop, but as a nitrogen-storing or legume crop (same as clover). The effect of this is the possibility of growing corn at very much less cost. For several years Mr. Mapes was a co-worker with Prof. W. O. Atwater, now of the national experiment station at Washington, in the planning and carrying out of experiments known as soil tests, and which were subsequently continued by the agricultural stations of the several states: New Jersey, Connecticut, and others. He is a member of the American association of science (chemical department), and New York chemical society, and has been president of the New York chemical and fertilizer exchange since its organization.

MAPES, Charles Halsted, son of Charles Victor Mapes, was born June 28, 1864; was graduated from Columbia college in 1885, and from the Columbia school of mines (chemical course) in 1889, with degree of Ph.B. Since that time he has devoted his entire study to the continuance of the work of his father in the line of agricultural chemicals and artificial plant-feeding.

SPRAGUE, Frank Julian, electrical engineer and inventor, was born at Milford, Conn., July 25, 1857, of New England stock. The greater part of his boyhood was spent at North Adams, Mass., where he received his early education. In 1874 he passed a competitive examination for admission to the U. S. naval academy at Annapolis, from which he was graduated in 1878, standing seventh in a large class. He was then ordered to the U. S. man-of-war Richmond, flag-ship in Chinese waters, and in her visited a large part of the eastern world. During the long voyage he acted as special correspondent for the Boston "Herald," and prosecuted electrical studies that had been begun some years before. In 1880 he was ordered home, received promotion, and while on other duty carried on electrical work at the Brooklyn navy yard, Newport torpedo station, and elsewhere. In 1881 he was ordered to the Mediterranean in the U. S. S. Lancaster, and in the following year the government availed itself of his presence in

Europe to detail him for duty at the Crystal palace electrical exhibition. He was the only American selected to serve on the jury, and was made secretary of his section. His report to the navy department on the then new applications in electric light and power was a creditable piece of technical literature. It was officially printed, and has already become a valued rarity. Following his predilection for active electrical work, Mr. Sprague entered the employ of Thos. A. Edison as an expert, and resigned from the navy. Under these changed conditions he applied himself assiduously to the development of electric motors, thus trying to fulfill the expectations that had remained unsatisfied for nearly fifty years. Up to the time that Mr. Sprague produced his inventions the electric motor had been a crude, experimental device of limited uses, often inefficient and difficult of regulation. At the Philadelphia electrical exhibition of 1884 the Sprague motors were exhibited for the first time, creating a sensation and marking a departure in the science. The Sprague electric railway and motor company was organized, and from that moment the industry of electric lighting enjoyed a remarkable stimulus, thanks to the fact that central stations were able to utilize their circuits for power supply by day as well as for light by night. These Sprague motors, and others since evolved along the same lines, are operating to-day by the thousand in every city in the Union. Meantime the problems of electric traction were pressing for solution. Much had been attempted and little achieved. All manner of ideas had been in the air, but none had taken definite, successful shape. Mr. Sprague, ever seeking new territory, bent his energies and genius in this direction, assisted and supported by Edward H. Johnson; spent his own money like water on experiments, and then, at the very hour when careful observers were saying that electric locomotion must wait another ten years for fruition, made a brilliant historic success at Richmond, Va., in 1888. The modern electric street railway, with practically all the devices and methods that render it operative and profitable, dates from that time and place. Moreover, Mr. Sprague set to work upon the difficulties of elevated railway traction about the same period and made some striking demonstrations in New York. Later on he followed this work up with broad and comprehensive plans for underground electric roads, and thus outlined and designed plans that must be more or less adopted, either overhead or below the surface, for the heavy urban traffic of the future. Further than this, Mr. Sprague undertook the building of large electric locomotives for experimental work. Another branch of electricity, in which of late Mr. Sprague has made a remarkable success, is that of electric express elevators, and his system, which promises a revolution in the elevator industry, will be found in many of the finest office buildings, hotels, etc., on this continent. Of his railway inventions and apparatus Mr. Sprague made an interesting exhibit at the Paris Universal exposition of 1889, where it was honored with high awards. In 1885 Mr. Sprague married Mary Keatinge, daughter of Dr. Harriette Keatinge, of New Orleans, and has one son. In the intervals of his work Mr. Sprague has found time for several papers read before learned and technical societies, on electric motors, railways and power transmission, and for active participation in professional expert and consultation work. He is vice-president of the Sprague electric elevator company, president of the Greathead tunnel and subway company, senior member of the electrical engineering firm of Sprague, Duncan & Hutchinson (Ltd.), New York, and an officer of several non-electrical corporations. He is a member of various engineering bodies, and in 1892 was elected president of the American institute of electrical engineers, the representative body of the profession and art in America, one of his immediate predecessors in the chair being Bell, the inventor of the telephone.

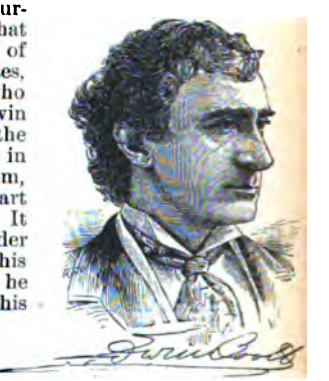


BEARDSLEY, Morris Beach, judge, was born in Trumbull, Conn., Aug. 13, 1849, belongs to an old and representative family and is a descendant of William Beardsley, who settled in Stratford in 1638. He is the son of Samuel G. Beardsley and Mary Beach, his wife. He received his preparatory education at Stratford academy, matriculated at Yale in 1866, and was graduated with the class of 1870. He subsequently entered Columbia law school, where for one year he attended the lectures of Prof. Dwight, and afterward studied in the law office of William K. Luly of Bridgeport, one of the foremost lawyers of his period in Fairfield county, who took him into partnership at the end of two years. He was elected city clerk, and held the office three terms, and in the fall of 1876 was elected judge of the probate court, entering upon his duties Jan. 1, 1877, and has been steadily re-elected, with the best feeling of both parties. On June 5, 1873, he married Lucy J. Fayerweather, niece and adopted daughter of the late Samuel J. Fayerweather, the munificent benefactor of Yale. He is one of the original members of the Fairfield county alumni association, one of its trustees, and its treasurer, a Mason of the thirty-second degree, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Sea Side club in Bridgeport, and of the Aldine club, New York city. He has served on the board of education and a number of other positions of trust in Bridgeport, is prominent in church affairs, is a scholarly man of high culture, and is popular in all his relations to society.

RICE, Edmund, railroad manager, was born in Waitsfield, Vt., Feb. 14, 1819. He was educated in the common schools, and in 1838 removed to Michigan, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He served at different times as register of the court of chancery, master in chancery, and clerk of the supreme court. During the Mexican war he was a lieutenant in the 1st Michigan volunteers. In 1849 he settled in St. Paul, Minn., and for seven years practiced his profession. Between 1857 and 1877 he was president of different railroads operating in the northwest, among them the St. Paul and Chicago. He was five times elected to the state house of representatives, and twice to the state senate. In 1881, and again in 1885, he was elected mayor of St. Paul. He was elected to congress as a democrat in 1886, and was a candidate for re-election in 1888, but was defeated. He is a man of great executive talent, and has been instrumental in the development of the resources of Minnesota. He has frequently been spoken of as a candidate for governor of that state, and in connection with other high offices. He is a resident of St. Paul.

BOOTH, Junius Brutus, the elder, actor, was born in St. Pancras, a suburb of London, Eng., May 1, 1796. His father was Richard Booth, an attorney, who designed his son to follow the same profession, and sent him to Eton, where the boy became proficient in the classics. He showed remarkable aptitude for learning anything to which he applied his mind, and became an accomplished linguist, speaking French, Spanish, Italian, German and Flemish fluently. He also wrote poetry, painted in oils, was something of a sculptor, but finally determined to enter the navy. He had actually obtained a commission as a midshipman, but his father, learning that he was about to be ordered to fight against the Americans—as the war of 1812 was just beginning—induced young Junius to give up his plan. The fact was that Richard Booth strongly favored the Americans, even at the time of the outbreak of the revolution. The young man next became interested in the theatre. He joined an amateur "Thespian" society, and made his first appearance at a carhouse in Pancras street, Tottenham Court Road, in the part of Frank Rochdale in "John Bull." He was now convinced that he had found his vocation, and, despite the entreaties of his father and friends, joined a strolling company, and made his first appearance as a professional actor, at Peckham, Sept. 13, 1813, as Campillo, in "The Honeymoon." During the next three years Mr. Booth played in the small towns around London, and with remarkable success. In the autumn of 1817 Mr. Booth made a great hit in the part of Sir Giles Overreach, in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," having taken the part as a substitute for the great Edmund Kean. The news of this success speedily prepared the way for him in London, and he secured an engagement at Covent Garden theatre, and opened with "Richard III.," Feb. 17, 1817. Booth was so successful that the town soon became divided into two parties, the one for Booth, the other for Kean, and after Booth's engagement had closed at Covent garden he made a triumphant tour through the provinces, playing Richard, and Sir Giles Overreach. Early in 1820 Mr. Booth played Lear at Covent garden, for the first time, and produced a marked effect. In January, 1821, Mr. Booth married Mary Anne Holmes, and sailed for the United States, stopping at Madeira, and arriving in Norfolk, Va., June 30, 1821. On July 13th he made his first appearance in the United States, in Richmond, in the part of Richard, and became at once popular. After playing in other southern cities, he went to New York, where he appeared Oct. 5th, at the Park theatre, as Richard. In 1822 Mr. Booth bought a place in Maryland, to which he soon after brought his father, and there the Englishman, who loved America, passed the rest of his days. Booth visited London in 1825, and there met with the loss of his entire wardrobe by the burning of the Royalty theatre. He returned to the United States, and in March, 1827, appeared again at the Park theatre, New York, playing Selim in "The Bride of Abydos," Pescara, in "The Apostate," and other characters. In 1828 Mr. Booth was in New Orleans, where he learned the French language with such success that he appeared in that city in French parts. In 1831 Mr. Booth took a theatre in Baltimore and played a round of leading characters. In 1832 he appeared in Philadelphia, in a play written for him by David Paul Brown of that city. Mr. Booth now met with a sad misfortune in the loss of two of his children, an event which for a time deprived him of his reason. In fact, from this time forward, Mr. Booth was subject to fits of insanity, and also began to give himself up to intemperance. In 1836 Mr. Booth made another trip to Europe, and while there had the misfortune to lose another son, by small-pox, a blow which completely prostrated him. Returning to America he played at the Olympic theatre, New York, and then made a southern tour, during which he attempted to commit suicide, and also met with a serious injury to his face, which for a time threatened to put an end to his acting. He recovered however, and thereafter played only whenever he felt like it, as he was always welcome in any city where he chose to appear. It was said of this period of Mr. Booth's life, that when most deeply under the influence of liquor, he played with the most power and appreciation. It was said that his acting, at such times, reached a point of positive grandeur, never before approached in this country. Mr. Booth made his last appearance in New York on Sept. 19, 1851. He also played in Philadelphia in that year, and in 1852 went to San Francisco, where he played in company with his son Edwin. On his trip East, Mr. Booth played an engagement in New Orleans, and started up the Mississippi. He was suffering from a severe cold, and this developed into a fever, of which he died Nov. 3, 1852.

BOOTH, Edwin tragedian, was born at Bel Air, Harford county, near Baltimore, Md., Nov. 13, 1833, the son of Junius Brutus Booth the elder. He was named Edwin Thomas as a compliment to his father's friends, Edwin Forrest and Thomas Flynn. Young Edwin's opportunities for education were few, but being naturally a studious boy, he took advantage of every chance he had for acquiring knowledge, with the result that he grew to be well informed while but a lad. There was always a deep sympathy between the elder Booth and his son, perhaps mainly on account of the peculiar disposition of the latter; young Edwin being reticent, sensitive and profound, to a degree remarkable for one so young. While Edwin was a mere boy, his father was in the habit of taking him with him during his professional journeys, with the advantage that when his father was in one of his moody, passionate states, Edwin was the only one who could control him. Edwin Booth's first appearance on the stage in any part occurred in 1849, at the Boston museum, when he played the minor part of Tressil, in "Richard III." It has been said that the elder Booth at first objected to his son's going on the stage, but he certainly afterward withdrew his opposition. Edwin was now devoted to his profession, and worked hard to succeed in it. He appeared at Providence, at Philadelphia, and in other places, as Cassio in "Othello," and Wilford in "The Iron Chest," his performance of the latter character being even at that time highly commended. For two years Edwin continued with his father, making his first appearance in New York on Sept. 27, 1850, at the National theatre, Chatham street, in the character of Wilford. In 1851 at the same theatre, the elder Booth being cast for Richard, and falling ill, Edwin took his place and played the part of the crook-backed tyrant for the first time in his life. The performance is said to have been a most creditable

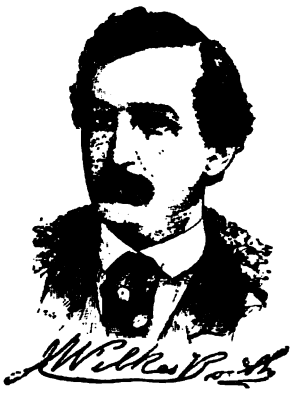


one. At this time the elder brother of Edwin, Junius Brutus Booth, Jr., was established in San Francisco, as a manager, and thither went the elder Booth, and the three played there together. It was in 1852 that Edwin parted from his father for the last time. The latter was on his way from New Orleans to Cincinnati, and was taken ill; he died on Nov. 30th, as was said, for want of proper medical treatment. Edwin continued to travel through the state of California, playing whenever opportunity offered, but suffering from poverty and many hardships. He had now added to his repertoire the characters of Shylock, Macbeth, Hamlet, and his great part of Sir Edwin Mortimer, in "The Iron Chest." During the year 1854, he was in Australia, playing in a company with Laura Keene. The following year he returned to California, and played in Sacramento, where he presented the original representation in America of Raphael in "The Marble Heart"; also in San Francisco. It was at this time that Mr. Booth made his first appearance in "Richelieu." By this time his name and fame had reached the East, and the great Atlantic cities were desirous of seeing the new star that was rising in such glory in the wrong quarter of the heavens. Accordingly, in 1857, Mr. Booth went to Baltimore, where he played at the Front street theatre, and then visited the principal Southern cities, playing in each with the greatest success. In April, 1857, Mr. Booth played, in Boston, Sir Giles Overreach in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," and created a furor. In the following month he appeared at Burton's Metropolitan theatre, New York, and aroused the greatest enthusiasm by his splendid impersonations. In the spring of 1858, Mr. Booth played at Wallack's theatre, New York, at a benefit, taking the part of Iago, to E. L. Davenport's Othello, and Mrs. Hoey's Desdemona. July 7, 1860, Mr. Booth married Mary Devlin, of Troy, N. Y., an actress, whose acquaintance he had made in Richmond, Va., three years before. They took a trip to England, where their only child, who was named Edwina, was born, Dec. 9, 1861. While in London Mr. Booth played at the Haymarket theatre in his principal characters, but without making a profound impression, as was stated, because of inadequate support and poor properties and scenery. In Liverpool and Manchester, however, he was very successful. Soon after Mr. Booth's return to America, his wife fell sick, and died Feb. 21, 1863. Mr. Booth now assumed the control of the Winter Garden theatre, New York, which he continued to manage during the next five years. During this period, on Nov. 25, 1864, a most extraordinary performance was given, the three brothers appearing together in "Julius Cæsar," Edwin playing Brutus, Junius Brutus playing Cassius, and John Wilkes, Mark Antony. During his management of the Winter Garden theatre Mr. Booth surprised New York by the completeness and the magnificence with which he produced "Hamlet," "Othello," "The Merchant of Venice," "Richelieu," and other great plays. It was the wonder of the period that he was able to run "Hamlet" 100 consecutive nights. In honor of this event Mr. Booth was presented with a gold medal. From the summer of 1863 till the spring of 1870, Mr. Booth was associated with his brother-in-law, John S. Clarke, in the management of both the Winter garden theatre, in New York, and the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia. On March 23, 1867, the Winter garden theatre was burned to the ground. The appalling tragedy of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln occurred on April 14, 1865, and, together with his brother's death, crushed Booth to the earth. At first Mr. Booth designed to give up the stage altogether, and he did retire from it for a year. He made his reappearance Jan. 3, 1866, and his reception showed that his personal popularity had not been impaired by the awful crime of his brother. Mr. Booth now played Hamlet, and Richelieu, and Shylock, and the next year Brutus in John Howard Payne's "Fall of Tarquin." Some time in 1867 Mr. Booth sent a friend to Washington, to request permission to remove the remains of J. Wilkes Booth to the family burial-ground in Baltimore, Md. The permission was granted by President Johnson, and the body of the assassin was secretly transferred to its final resting-place. Mr. Booth had now determined to attempt management on a truly magnificent scale, and accordingly the corner-stone of the splendid structure which was to become famous as Booth's theatre, was laid on Apr. 8, 1868, at the south-east corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, N. Y., and the new building was opened on Feb. 3, 1869, with "Romeo and Juliet." On June 7, 1869, Mr. Booth was married, for the second time, to Mary McVicker, the step-daughter and adopted daughter of Manager James H. McVicker. She died in 1881, leaving no children. For thirteen years Booth's theatre ran a splendid career, presenting in the most superb manner ever known in America all the great plays in his repertoire. These revivals were the most popular theatrical representations of tragic plays ever witnessed in New York. They included: "Romeo and Juliet," "Othello," "Hamlet," "Richelieu," "The Winter's Tale," "Julius Cæsar," "Macbeth," "Much Ado About

Nothing," "The Merchant of Venice," and "Brutus." Among those who played with Mr. Booth were Edwin Adams, Junius Brutus Booth, Jr., Lawrence Barrett, F. C. Bangs, William Creswick, E. L. Davenport, J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mark Smith, Miss Emma Waller, Miss Bella Pateman, and others. Besides Mr. Booth's own performances, his theatre was notable for the number and prominence of the stars who appeared in it. These included Joseph Jefferson, James H. Hackett, Charlotte Cushman, John S. Clarke, John E. Owens, and Adelaide Neilson, who made her first appearance in America under Mr. Booth's management. His management was so successful that out of the profits he was enabled to pay off a mortgage of $100,000, to reduce a large floating debt, and was warranted in buying out his partner's interests. At the end of five years Mr. Booth rented the theatre proper to his brother, reserving the equally profitable business part of the property, and closed his last season on June 14, 1873. The panic of September, with its complications, made the situation possible for Mr. Booth to be forced into bankruptcy. The final performance in the building was that of Juliet, by Mme. Modjeska, in May, 1882. After the panic subsided, Mr. Booth set himself to retrieve his shattered fortunes, and with such success that, beginning in 1876, in fifty-six weeks he earned by his performances nearly $200 000, receiving in San Francisco, alone, in eight weeks, more than $96,000.

Mr. Booth made his second visit to Europe in 1880, and went again in 1882. His reputation, long since secured, had preceded him, and he was received in England and on the Continent with the greatest favor. He appeared in London with such success, playing with Henry Irving, that he was personally congratulated by the Prince of Wales; while in Germany he was highly praised by Emperor William I. Returning home in 1883, Mr. Booth resumed his starring tours, which continued to be as popular and as lucrative as ever. He finally joined Lawrence Barrett, and these two great actors traveled and appeared together, until the death of Mr. Barrett, early in 1891, dissolved this remarkable intellectual partnership. With Mr. Barrett, Mr. Booth played, often alternating, besides the round of characters already enumerated, King Lear, Richard II., Benedick, Ruy Blas, Petruchio, and Don Cæsar de Bazan. In 1889 Mme. Modjeska played with Mr. Booth in the "Merchant of Venice," "The Fool's Revenge," "Much Ado About Nothing," and other plays. While thus leading a career full of exhausting demands for earnest study and reflection, Mr. Booth nevertheless found time to perform not a few graceful acts which discovered the kindly side of a nature that was often described as moody and unsympathetic. One of these was the restoration in 1889, of the monument to the great actor, George Frederick Cooke, in St. Paul's churchyard, London, which had become defaced and time-worn, although previously twice restored since its first erection in 1821. But a more important act, illustrative of the real generosity and kindliness of Mr. Booth's nature, was his provision, for the use of actors, of a fine club-house, in Gramercy park, New York city. This thoughtful and beautiful gift was presented to the actors and friends of the drama, and formally opened under the name of "The Players," on New Year's eve, 1888. The building was supplied with every convenience requisite in a gentleman's club. The generosity of this gift will be appreciated when it is understood that Mr. Booth purchased the land and building, and paid for both its remodeling and furnishing. In 1891, after the death of Mr. Barrett, Mr. Booth gave up acting for a time, and during the following summer remained in retirement. Mr. Booth may justly be ranked among the best actors of modern times. While possessing a method that was, more than anything else, scholarly, this fact has not in the least prevented him from presenting impersonations filled with passion, and rising in some instances to the sublimest heights of imaginative effort. His greatest characters were those in which his father also shone; as in Richard III., Iago, Lear, Othello, and Sir Giles Overreach. It is doubtful if any other actor ever played Iago as well as Edwin Booth played it. His Hamlet, while essentially a most artistic performance, has at times suffered at the hands of the critics, by comparison with its performance by other actors; but this cannot be said of his other characters.

BOOTH, John Wilkes, actor, and assassinator of President Lincoln, was born at Bel Air, Md., in 1838, a son of Junius Brutus Booth, the noted actor. He made his *début* as an actor as Richmond in "Richard III." at the St. Charles theatre, Baltimore, and the following season was a member of the company playing at the Arch street theatre in Philadelphia. Later, he played in various cities, and then appeared as a star at Wallack's theatre, New York, March 31, 1862. During the year 1863 he withdrew from the stage to speculate in oil. On Nov. 23, 1864, he appeared with his brothers, Junius Brutus and Edwin, in a revival of "Julius Cæsar" at the Winter Garden theatre, New York, playing the part of Mark Antony, and proving himself to be an actor of earnestness and great promise. His last appearance as an actor was as Pescara in "The Apostate," at Ford's theatre in Washington, the occasion being a benefit for John McCullough. A performance of "Our American Cousin" was given at the same theatre, on the night of Apr. 14, 1865, and was attended by President Lincoln, his wife, and two friends. During the play, Booth made his way into the president's box, and drawing a pistol, shot Mr. Lincoln from behind, then leaped onto the stage, brandishing a dagger and crying, "*Sic semper tyrannis!* The South is avenged!" His foot caught in the folds of a flag and he fell, breaking his leg, but regained his footing and escaped to mount a horse that had been kept saddled in a side alley, and fled from the city. His leg was set on the following day and he succeeded in getting to a farm about thirty-five miles from Washington, where he lay for six days in the woods. He succeeded in crossing the Potomac on Apr. 22d, and the Rappahannock on Apr. 24th, and reached a farm near Bowling Green, where he took refuge in a barn. This was set on fire by the troops that had tracked him, and Booth, while resisting arrest, was shot dead by a soldier named Boston Corbett. He was secretly buried under the flagstones of the arsenal warehouse at Washington, but two years later Edwin Booth received permission to remove the remains, and they were reinterred in the family plot in the cemetery at Baltimore. He was a gifted and handsome man, but was wayward and erratic. He died Apr. 26, 1865.



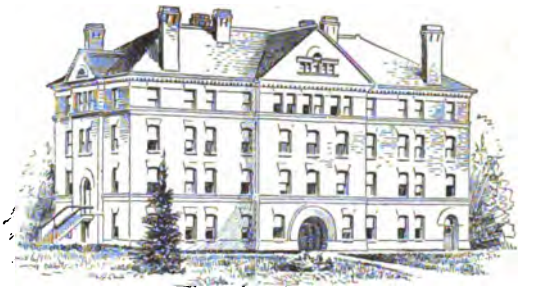
GILLIG, George, brewer, was born at Zeuln, on the river Main, Oberfranken, Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 9, 1809. In 1829 Mr. Gillig started on his travels as a brewery journeyman, and worked as such in different cities until the year 1836, when he entered the Bavarian army. On being honorably discharged in 1839 he sailed for America, and began the brewery business in New York city on a small scale in the following year. At that time his brewery was located on Fifth avenue and Fiftieth street, but he soon built a brewery at Thirtieth street and Lexington avenue, and later, one in Third street, between avenues A and B. At one time Mr. Gillig owned three breweries—one at Third street, one on Staten Island, and one in Williamsburgh. The Staten Island brewery was sold to the Bischoffs, the Williamsburgh brewery to Mr. Aamm, and the Third street brewery to Mr. Joseph Doelger in 1852, when Mr. Gillig moved into his newly erected brewery in Forty-sixth street, between First and Second avenues, and remained in charge until his death in 1862. The beer brewed by the brewers of New York city was the so-called small beer, and Mr. Gillig was the first to brew lager beer, in the year 1846 at his brewery in Third street. Mr. Gillig married in 1841, and has four children, his son, John G. Gillig, being widely known through his business connections with his brother-in-law, Jacob Ruppert, the well-known brewer of New York city.

TOWNSEND, Edward Y., merchant and manufacturer, was born at West Chester, Pa., Oct. 4, 1824, the son of John and Sybilla (Price) Townsend. He was the fifth in line of descent from Joseph Townsend, who came to America soon after the arrival of William Penn, and purchased a large tract of land in Pennsylvania, on part of which the town of West Chester is built. He left school at eighteen to enter the wholesale dry-goods house of Wood, Abbott & Co., of Philadelphia. As this firm had a large and profitable trade in the South and West, Mr. Townsend made many business journeys for them on horseback and alone through the frontier, going as far West as Santa Fé, N. M. Being a young man of much energy, and possessing admirable traits of character, he was soon taken into partnership with his firm, which was then Wood, Bacon & Co. He continued with them until the acquisition of a large interest in the Cambria Iron company at Johnstown, Pa., by the senior member, Richard D. Wood, and his brother, Charles S. Wood, when in 1855 the firm of Wood, Morrell & Co. was organized, and Mr. Townsend became a partner of it. This firm was composed of creditors of the Cambria Iron company, which had twice failed, and organized to lease the works and continue the business of making iron rails. Of the six members composing this firm Charles S. Wood, Edward Y. Townsend and Daniel J. Morrell were the active managers of the business. In 1857 the rolling-mill was destroyed by fire, but the lessees rebuilt it. In 1861 the company was reorganized, with Charles S. Wood as president, Mr. Townsend vice-president, and Mr. Morrell superintendent. The mill was again burned down in 1872, and immediately rebuilt. Upon the death of Mr. Wood, in 1873, Mr. Townsend became president. The company's capital stock was then $2,000,000, and it had a large floating debt. Mr. Townsend at once directed his efforts to extinguishing the debt and placing the company on a sound financial basis. By careful conservative management, and with the assistance of his board of directors, he was remarkably successful in his efforts. The Cambria works were soon placed in the front rank of manufacturing industries in this country, being gradually changed to a steel producing plant. Under Mr. Townsend's administration as president the manufactured finished steel product reached finally 1,000 tons per day, and the capital represented about $15,000,000 of property. This success was largely due to his financial skill, wise foresight and executive ability. So firmly established was the business that at the time of the destructive Johnstown flood in 1889, when the company suffered great loss of property, it was able to withstand and recover from the disaster without embarrassment; but the great loss of life and the total ruin of so many homes caused by the flood was a shock to the kindly and sympathetic natue of Mr. Townsend, and resulted in the impairment of his health. His large contribution in behalf of the Cambria Iron company indicated the deep interest he took in the welfare of the flood sufferers, and he gave his time and energy to arranging for their comfort until the work of the state relief commission for administering the country's charity had been completed. Mr. Townsend was one of the original members of the American Iron and Steel association, and his fidelity to its interests and to the success of the entire trade in America, was universally recognized. He was married in 1850 to a daughter of Henry Troth, of Philadelphia, and left two sons, Henry T. Townsend, the president of the Logan Iron and Steel company, and John W. Townsend, vice-president of the Cambria Iron company. After thirty-six years of prominence in the iron and steel business, he died at his summer residence at Bryn Mawr, near Philadelphia, Nov. 5, 1891.

BARBER, Amzi Lorenzo, contractor, was born at Saxton's River, Vt., June 22, 1843, the son of Rev. Amzi Doolittle and Nancy Irene (Bailey) Barber. Rev. Mr. Barber was a man of great force of character; he was a Congregational clergyman, and one of the theological students who left Lane seminary, Cincinnati, many years ago, on account of the prohibition by the faculty of any discussion of slavery. In 1852 Amzi Lorenzo removed with his family to Bellevue, Huron county, O., in 1856 to East Cleveland, and subsequently to Austinburg, Ashtabula county, O. He was educated in the public schools of these places, and at the high school in Cleveland, and in 1862 entered Oberlin college, graduating in 1867 with the degree of A.B., having been compelled to leave college for one year, in order to recuperate his health. Soon after graduating Mr. Barber married Celia M. Bradley of Geneva, O., studied for a few months at Oberlin theological seminary, and in 1868 removed to Washington, D. C., to take charge of the preparatory department of Howard university, which at that time consisted of the normal school. He was principal for some time, and afterward professor of natural philosophy in the university until 1872, when he resigned his position to engage in the real estate business. Mrs. Barber having died in 1870, he married, in 1871, Julia Louise Langdon, daughter of J. LeDroit Langdon, deceased, formerly of Belmont. N. Y. In 1878 he became actively interested in asphalt pavements, and the business grew rapidly under his management. The Barber Asphalt Pavement company, incorporated in 1883, and the Trinidad Asphalt company, incorporated in 1888, of both of which Mr. Barber is president, represent an aggregate capital of $4,000,000. In 1887 he negotiated a concession from the British government for forty-two years, of the celebrated Pitch Lake of Trinidad Island, which was discovered by Columbus in his third voyage to America. This lake is a remarkable phenomenon, and consists of upward of 100 acres of pitch or asphalt, which is hard at the outer edge, and grows softer as one approaches the center. Prior to 1892 Mr. Barber, either individually or as president of the Barber Asphalt Paving company, had laid upward of 6,000,000 square yards of Trinidad asphalt pavement in thirty cities of the United States, aggregating over $20,000,000. In 1870 he received the degree of A.M. from Oberlin, and in 1876 the Columbian university conferred upon him the degree of LL.B. He is a trustee of Oberlin college, a director of the Washington Loan and Trust company, and other corporations. He is a fellow of the American society of civil engineers, a member of the Ohio society, of the Engineers', Manhattan Athletic, New York Yacht, and Corinthian Yacht clubs, and of the New York geographical society. He owns a handsome residence in Washington, D. C., and in 1888 purchased for a summer home the old homestead on Staten Island that formerly belonged to Sir Edward Cunard. Besides being a successful business man, Mr. Barber has literary tastes, a kindly disposition and indomitable energy.

CHAPIN, Aaron Lucius, first president of Beloit college, was born in Hartford, Conn., Feb. 4, 1817, his paternal and maternal ancestors having early settled in Connecticut. Mr. Chapin received his early education at the Hartford grammar school, and was graduated from Yale college in 1837, in the class with Rev. A. L. Stone, D.D., Hon. Jeremiah Evarts, Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, and Prof. Benjamin Silliman. After graduation, he taught in a private school in Baltimore, Md., for one year, and from 1838–43 was a professor in the New York institution for the deaf and dumb. During his residence in New York city he studied theology at the Union theological seminary, and was graduated in 1842. On Aug. 23, 1843, he married Martha Colton of Lenox, Mass. In 1844 Mr. Chapin was appointed by the American home missionary society pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Milwaukee, Wis., and entered upon his duties in the same year. He remained there six years, doing his work with great thoroughness and efficiency, making a large circle of warm friends, and leaving behind him many regrets at his departure. He left Milwaukee in February, 1850, to go to Beloit, Wis., to become the first president of Beloit college, and was inaugurated into the duties of that office on July 24th of the same year. In the years 1844–45, four consecutive conventions, representing Congregational and Presbyterian churches, and the friends of Christian education, between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river, studying the wants of their region, came repeatedly and unanimously to the conclusion that the exigencies of the northwest required a college of the New England type, near the border line of Wisconsin and Illinois. Measures were accordingly taken for establishing Beloit college. The board of trustees of Beloit college held their first meeting Oct. 23, 1845, and took preliminary measures to secure a charter, select a location, and devise a plan for building. The charter enacted by the legislature was accepted Oct. 13, 1846; the corner-stone of the first building, Middle college, was laid June 24, 1847, and on the same day the first appointment of a professor was made, but the appointment was declined. On Oct. 16, 1847, the college was opened, when five young men presented themselves, were examined, and admitted as freshmen. On May 23, 1848, Rev. Jackson J. Bushnell, D.D., was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy; Rev. Joseph Emerson, D.D., professor of languages, and in the same year Middle college was finished, at a cost of about $15,000, a large part of this sum having been donated by the citizens of Beloit, with the original site. The first class was graduated July 9, 1851. The union of the different denominations in the plan marked the religious character of the college as at once positive, evangelical, and unsectarian. It was established with the conviction that a complete, liberal education must combine in its culture learning, religion, and morality; that Christian truth, received and obeyed in love, is essential to the full development of the faculties of perception and reason, and is the spring of righteousness in the individual life, and of pure and healthful morals in the state. Therefore the college adopted for its motto, "*Scientia vera cum fide pura.*" The work comprehends a

training in language, as the great instrument and condition of all culture, civilization, and thought; in mathematics and exact science, as a most valuable discipline and furnishing of the mind; in the histories of nature and of man, as the sources of practical knowledge, and in those philosophic and religious principles necessary to complete the general preparation for a broad and useful life. In 1858 was erected what is now called the old chapel, a brick building, sixty feet by forty, two stories in height, the lower story being used for the academy, while the upper story was used for the daily religious exercises, the cost being about $6,000, one-half of which was contributed by the citizens of Beloit. South college was erected in 1868, at a cost of $5,000, and has been used as a chemical laboratory. Memorial hall was erected in honor of more than 400 sons of the college, who served in the civil war, forty-six of whom were killed. It is modern Gothic in style, of cream-colored limestone, seventy feet by forty, with a vestibule twenty-eight feet by twenty, which is used as a library, in which there is 16,000 volumes. The cost of the building was $26,000, donated by individuals throughout the region. The gymnasium, a frame building, was erected in 1874, at a cost of $3,900, contributed by the students, alumni, and citizens of Beloit. The observatory is the gift of Mrs. J. S. Herrick, in memory of her brother, John F. Smith, whose name it bears. It was erected in 1881, is of light limestone; its equipment is of a high order, and the observatory ranks as one of the best in the country. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon President Chapin by Williams college in 1853, and that of LL.D., in 1882, by the University of the city of New York. Dr. Chapin's wife having died, he was married a second time on Aug. 26, 1861, to Fanny L. Coit of New London, Conn. In 1865 Dr. Chapin passed several months in Europe to benefit his health, and in 1883 he again went abroad as member of a committee sent by the American board of foreign missions to the Turkish missions, for the purpose of adjusting certain differences between the Armenian churches and the missionaries of the board. For many years he was one of the corporate members of the board of missions, and in 1884 was appointed to preach the annual sermon. He has also been a director of the American home missionary society for several years, one of the vice-presidents of the American missionary association, president of the board of trustees of the State institution for deaf mutes, and one of the directors of the Chicago theological seminary. Dr. Chapin served on the board of examiners at the naval school at Annapolis, Md., in 1872, and in 1873 served on a similar board at West Point. Dr. Chapin has found little leisure for literary work, and has published only a few sermons, addresses and reviews, and for several years was one of the editors of the "Congregational Review." But in 1878 he supervised the publication of an edition of



Wayland's "Political Economy," recasting and rewriting part of the original work. This revision has been highly praised by the press, and has been adopted as a text-book by several colleges and schools. In 1886, feeling the pressure of advancing years, Dr. Chapin resigned his position as president of Beloit college, but continues to take charge of the department of civil polity and that of history, which, from the beginning, have been part of the president's office. Dr. Chapin is a man of fine mind, he has done much toward making Beloit college what it is, and he is highly respected and dearly beloved by all those who have come under his influence.

EATON, Edward Dwight, second president of Beloit college, was born at Lancaster, Wis., Jan. 12, 1851, the son of S. W. Eaton, a pioneer home missionary. Edward was graduated from Beloit college in 1872, from the Yale divinity school in 1875, and subsequently studied at Leipsic and Heidelberg, Germany. In 1876 he accepted a call to be pastor of the Congregational church at Newton, Ia., remaining there until 1879, when he removed to Oak Park, Ill., to take charge of the church at that place. In 1886 he resigned his pastorate to accept the presidency of Beloit college. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon President Eaton by the University of Wisconsin in 1887, and that of D.D. by the Northwestern university in the same year. Under President Eaton's administration the college is enjoying a rapid development. The faculty consists of twenty able men, and four new buildings have been erected, making in all eleven college buildings. Scoville hall, the gift of James W. Scoville of Oak Park, Ill., is of red pressed brick, and was erected in 1889 at a cost of $25,000, the citizens of Beloit subsequently raising $10,000 to endow it. Doyon chapel was completed in 1891, costing $30,000, half of which was given by Mrs. Doyon of Madison, Wis., in memory of her mother, Mrs. J. S. Herrick, and half being contributed by friends of the college. Chapin hall was erected at a cost of $25,000, the gift of Dr. D. R. Pearsons of Chicago, Ill., who named it for the first president of the college. It is four stories high, contains accommodations for seventy students, and a dining-room seating 125. Science hall, also the gift of Dr. Pearsons, was completed in 1892 at a cost of $60,000, besides a $20,000 equipment, and has an

endowment of $100,000. An athletic field of sixteen acres was added in 1891, the gift of an alumnus. Since the establishment of Beloit college the growth has been a steady one. A class has been graduated every year, and in 1891 the total number of students was 350, while twenty-two were graduated from the college proper in that year. During the last five years the endowment of the college has doubled, and the number of students has almost doubled. The name of Beloit college carries with it the thought of high scholarship and manly character.

BARLOW, Joel, diplomatist and poet, was born at Redding, Conn., March 24, 1754. He was the youngest of ten children. His father, Samuel Barlow, a respectable farmer, died while he was in attendance at school, leaving him just about enough property to defray the expenses of his education. In 1774 he went to Dartmouth college, but remained there only a short time, when he exchanged it for Yale. Here he displayed talent in poetical composition, which attracted the notice of Dr. Dwight, at the time a tutor in the college, and whose encouragement had much to do with fixing the character of his after life. As the revolutionary war was raging at this period, young Barlow, being patriotic, was awakened to much enthusiasm, and entering as a volunteer the militia of the state, went into the field during vacations, and is said to have seen active service on several occasions, and even to have fought at the battle of White Plains. In 1778 he was graduated from Yale, when he delivered a poem on the occasion of commencement, which was called "Prospect of Peace." After leaving college, Barlow engaged for a short time in the study of the law, but he relinquished this study after a few months, his friends urging him to qualify himself for the Christian ministry, with a view to his entering the army as a chaplain, and after only six weeks' preparation, he was licensed to preach, and at once entered the revolutionary army, being attached to Poor's brigade, of the Massachusetts forces, as chaplain. While in camp, he continued to cultivate his taste for poetry, writing patriotic songs, and composing in part his "Vision of Columbus," which afterward formed the basis of his great epic poem, "The Columbiad." He received the degree of M.A. in 1781 from Yale, and about the same time married Ruth Baldwin of New Haven, a sister of Abraham Baldwin, who afterward represented the state of Georgia in the senate of the United States. Barlow remained in the army until peace was declared, when he abandoned the clerical profession, and returned to his original intention of practising law. He settled in Hartford, where he became known with Col. Humphreys, Dr. Dwight, and the rest, as one of the "Hartford wits." Barlow now started a weekly paper in Hartford, called the "American Mercury," which became the field for the exercise of his satirical powers, and those of others of the "Hartford wits." About the same time he was employed by an association of the clergy of Connecticut to revise Dr. Watts's version of the Psalms, which he accordingly did, besides versifying some of the Psalms which had been omitted by Dr. Watts, and adding some original hymns of his own composition. This volume was published in 1785, and was used for many years as the authorized version of the Congregational churches of New England. Two years later Barlow published, in 1787, his "Vision of Columbus," which was dedicated to Louis XVI., and of which, a few months afterward, editions appeared in London and Paris. He now gave up his newspaper speculation to open a bookstore in Hartford, where he sold his own productions with some success. He abandoned the bar, having become famous as a poet, and not being in the least successful as a lawyer. He had something to do with the "Anarchiad," the principal poem of the "Hartford wits," and he delivered an oration on July 4, 1787, in which he showed a tendency toward Federalism. In 1788 he was appointed agent of the Scioto land company, which had gained possession of several million acres of land in Ohio, and which he was desired to sell in Europe. After passing a short time in England, Barlow crossed over to France, but does not appear to have done much in the way of his land-agency. He took an active part in the French revolution, in connection, however, with the Girondists, or moderate party. He wrote his "Advice to the Privileged Orders," which he took over to London in 1791 and there published. He continued in London for nearly two years, associating with West, Copley, Trumbull, and other Americans, besides Priestley, Horne Tooke and other prominent English philosophers and writers. In February, 1792, he published the "Conspiracy of Kings," and in the autumn of the same year, wrote an open letter to the national convention of France, and these publications brought him some profit as well as considerable influence. He became a member of the London constitutional society, and was afterward sent to France with an address to the National convention, on the occasion of which mission he was complimented with the rights of French citizenship. Meanwhile, his political works had been attacked by Burke, eulogized by Fox, and proscribed by the British government. It thus became convenient for Barlow to remain in France. For a time he was in Savoy, where he ran for deputy, but was defeated. While there, he wrote his "Hasty Pudding," which is considered one of the happiest of his productions. Returning to Paris, he translated Volney's "Ruins," and engaged in certain speculations, which realized for him a handsome fortune. About the year 1795, he was appointed by President Washington consul to Algiers, and was successful in this mission, concluding treaties not only with that country but with Tunis and Tripoli, and redeeming and returning to their homes about 100 American captives. He resigned this position in 1797, and for the next eight years lived in Paris, returning to the United States in 1805. He built a beautiful mansion near Washington, which he called "Kalorama," and here he continued to reside while his principal work, the "Columbiad," was in process of completion. This work was published in 1808, in a handsome volume, embellished with fine engravings, executed in London. It was dedicated to Robert Fulton. In 1811, while occupied in making a collection of historical documents, with the view of writing a history of the revolution, Barlow was nominated by President Madison minister plenipotentiary to the court of France. He accepted the mission, and did all in his power to negotiate with Napoleon I. a treaty of commerce, and to arrange for the settlement of the spoliation claims, but without success, being perpetually baffled by the intrigues of the French diplomatists. Being invited by the Duc de Bassano in October, 1812, to a personal conference with the Emperor at Wilna, in Poland, he started on this journey, and from exposure to the inclemency of the season and the privations of the journey, he was attacked with inflammation of the lungs, from which he never recovered. He died on Dec. 24, 1812, at Zarnavica, in Poland.

VAN RENSSELAER, Howard, physician, was born in Albany, N. Y., June 26, 1858, son of Bayard Van Rensselaer and Laura Reynolds, daughter of the celebrated Marcus Tullius Reynolds, one of the brightest stars of his time in the legal profession of Albany. He received his elementary education at the Albany Normal school, and subsequently entered the Albany academy, where he remained two terms, and was sent to a private boarding-school at Catskill. There he remained three years, and afterward went to St. Paul's school at Concord, N. H. He pursued his studies at this famous school for six years, and gave practical evidence of his ability and diligence by winning yearly testimonials for high standing, besides two literary prizes, and the school medal, the highest honor given at St. Paul's. He was also prominently connected with athletic sports, making the school records in the one-mile walk and three-mile walk, records that have never been broken at St. Paul's. He was on the cricket team, stroked the winning school crew, and was president of the Athletic Association. Having completed the course at St. Paul's, he entered the scientific department of Yale, where he took the biological course, in preparation for a subsequent course in medicine, being graduated from Yale in 1881, with the degree of Ph.B. He also attended the Yale Art school for a period during his regular course. When he had completed his scientific studies he entered the College of physicians and surgeons in New York city, and for three years attended the regular course of lectures. In order to gain a more thorough and practical knowledge of medical science, he occupied a position as assistant practitioner in Chambers street hospital, and moreover, became a student of the post-graduate Medical school. Finding hospital practice so advantageous, he passed the severe competitive examination for the New York hospital, and remained there as interne eighteen months; while there he conceived the plan of going abroad in order to study disease in its various forms, and observe the modes of treatment in the most celebrated hospitals of Europe. He therefore went to Europe in January, 1887, and studied in the hospitals of Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Munich, London, Edinburgh, etc. He traveled to the North Cape, Constantinople and Greece, and while in Norway, made a special study of leprosy. He also visited most of the famous art galleries of Europe, and in 1889 returned to America, and commenced the practice of his profession in his native city. He was immediately appointed visiting physician to St. Peter's hospital and the dispensary of the Child's hospital, and in the autumn of 1889 was appointed instructor in nervous diseases, and diseases of the chest, in the Albany Medical college; he was also tendered the position of attending physician to the Hospital for Incurables, and in January, 1890, was elected visiting physician to the Home of the Friendless. In June of that year, he was called to the position of lecturer on Materia Medica at the Albany Medical college, and in February, 1891, his essay on the Pathology of Caisson Diseases was awarded the Merritt E. Cash prize of $100, given through the New York State Medical society, for the best original essay on a medical subject. In the fall of 1891 he also won the Orton prize of $100 for the best popular essay on some subject connected with practical sanitation; his subject being "Impure Air, and the Ventilation of Private Dwellings." In 1892 he was made associate professor of Materia Medica, and lecturer on Diseases of the Chest in the Albany Medical college, and was elected editor of the Albany "Medical Annals." He has traveled extensively in the United States and in the West Indies, and is a member of a number of literary clubs and societies in this country, among them the Calumet club of New York, the Berzelius club of Yale college (the oldest scientific society in the United States), and the Fort Orange club of Albany. He is a man thoroughly in love with his profession, and possesses artistic and literary tastes.

WHEELER, John Wilson, was born in Orange, Franklin county, Mass., Nov. 20, 1832, the second of nine children of Wilson and Catherine (Holmes) Wheeler. The only education he received was obtained in the public schools. For a year or two after his majority he worked as a carpenter, from 1856–62 was employed in a general store in Orange; then for a few months' time was occupied in the claim agency business, and from 1863 to early in the year 1867 was engaged in mercantile business on his own account. This year, at the age of thirty-five, Mr. Wheeler became associated with others in the manufacture of sewing machines under the firm name of A. F. Johnson & Co. Two years later a corporation was organized, known as the Gold Medal sewing machine company. In 1882 the corporate name was changed to the New home sewing machine company, and the concern has grown from its small beginnings till it now employs nearly 600 men, and turns out nearly 400 machines a day. From the start Mr. Wheeler has been the financial manager, and one of the controlling spirits of this enterprise. In January, 1881, he was elected a trustee of the Orange savings bank, and five years later was made president, which position he now holds. He has been one of the directors of the Orange national bank since June, 1880, and in January, 1888, was made vice-president; in January, 1889, he was elected one of the directors of the Gossard investment company at Kansas City, Mo., a corporation of $500,000 capital, and in August, 1892, was elected director in the United coal company at Denver, Col., a corporation of $1,000,000 capital. In December, 1890, he was elected president of the Worcester northwest agricultural and mechanical society, and in 1891 was elected president of the Boston mutual life association of Boston. In politics Mr. Wheeler is a republican, and has often been called by his fellow-citizens to positions of responsibility and honor. From 1861–67 he served as town clerk; in 1866 he was one of the selectmen of the town, and in 1876 was elected a member of the legislature; in 1888 he was one of the Massachusetts delegates to the national republican convention at Chicago, which nominated President Harrison. He is a prominent member and one of the founders of Orange lodge, organized in 1859, was its first secretary, and afterward its treasurer; he was also a charter member and the first treasurer of Crescent R. A. chapter, organized in 1884. Mr. Wheeler was married in Orange Oct. 9, 1856, by Rev. Hosea Ballou, to Almira E., daughter of Daniel and Almira (Porter) Johnson. Three children have been born to them, but only one survives—Marion L., wife of John B. Welch. Mr. Wheeler resides on Grand View farm, about a mile from Orange, where he finds recreation in breeding fine horses and cattle.

VAN DER VEER, Albert, physician, was born at Root, Montgomery county, N. Y., July 10, 1841, the son of Abraham H. Van der Veer, who in 1828 erected for tannery purposes the first building in what is now known as Rural Grove, N. Y. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were of Dutch lineage, and settled in this country in 1639, nineteen years after the Pilgrim fathers landed on Plymouth rock. The Van der Veer family was noted for its patriotism, and had representatives in the revolution, the war of 1812, and the civil war. Albert was prepared for the Canajoharie academy at the Union School in Palatine. His early inclinations leading him to adopt medicine as a profession, at the age of eighteen he began his medical studies, and in 1861 attended a course of lectures at the Albany medical college. About this time he entered the U. S. army, being one of the original 100 commissioned as U. S. medical cadets, and was assigned to duty at Columbia college hospital, Washington, D. C. While there he attended a course of lectures at the National medical college, and in 1862 received from this institution the degree of M.D. In 1863 he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 66th regiment of New York volunteers, and the following year was advanced to the grade of surgeon with rank of major. In 1865 he was mustered out of service, having served faithfully throughout the war. After attending a full course of lectures at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York city, in 1866, he returned to Albany, and began the practice of his profession. In 1869 he assumed the chair of general and special anatomy in the Albany medical college. He was also attending surgeon at the Albany hospital, and in 1874 was called to the same position in St. Peter's hospital. In 1874 he went abroad for the purposes of study, and in 1876, on the reorganization of the Albany medical college, he accepted the chair of the principles and practice of surgery. In 1882 he was appointed to the position of professor of surgery and clinical surgery in the college. He has been a prolific writer on surgical subjects, and has recently devoted his attention largely to abdominal surgery. He has been president of the New York state and Albany county medical societies, is a corresponding member of the Boston gynæcological society, fellow of the British gynæcological society, and a member of the British medical association, the American surgical association, the New York medico-legal society, the American association of obstetricians and gynæcologists, and other medical associations. He was also a member of the International medical congress held at Copenhagen in 1884. In 1869 he received from the Albany medical college the honorary degree of M.D., in 1882 the degree of A.M. from Williams college, and in 1883 that of Ph.D. from Hamilton and Union colleges. In June, 1867, he married Margaret E., daughter of the late Simeon Snow, M.D., of Currytown, N. Y.

A. Van der Veer

CUTTER, Ephraim, physician, microscopist and inventor, was born at Woburn, Mass., Sept. 1, 1832. From his maternal great-grandfather, Amos Whittemore, one of the greatest inventors of America, he inherited his inventive genius; from his father, Dr. Benjamin Cutter, of Woburn, Mass., he inherited his love of medical science. As a child he accompanied his father on his professional visits, and used often to hear the latter remark, "Oh, how I wish we doctors knew more as to the real causes of disease." Later on, informing his father that he wished to study medicine, not to practice it but to know the causes of disease, his father said, "Go ahead; study all you can, but I want you to study these three things: 1. What is the cause of consumption? 2. What is the cause of diseases of women? 3. What is the cause of diseases of the nervous system?" problems which the son had the satisfaction of solving after many years of patient research and careful experiment. Ephraim Cutter attended Warren academy, Mass., and Yale college, and was graduated from the latter in 1852. He spent one year in teaching in Warren academy, and the next four years in the medical department at Harvard university and the University of Pennsylvania, being graduated from them in 1856 and 1857 respectively. He began the use of the microscope as a means of education in the Sheffield scientific school of Yale college in 1850. The winter of 1853–54 he spent in Prof. J. P. Cooke's private laboratory, working up the morphologies of blood and urine, together with their chemistry. He also studied under Dr. O. W. Holmes, Col. J. J. Woodward, G. B. Harriman, D.D.S., and Prof. Paulus F. Reisch, highest authority in algæ. He practiced in Woburn, Mass., until 1875, and in Cambridge and Boston from 1875 to 1881, and afterward in New York. In 1887 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the faculty of Iowa college for his inventions, improvements and contributions to medical science.

Ephraim Cutter

MEAD, Edwin H., president Pennsylvania coal company, was born in New York city 1822. At the outbreak of the yellow fever in 1823, his parents removed to Berkshire county, Mass., where they resided for some time. The subject of this sketch received a public-school education in Pittsfield, Mass. In 1840 he became connected with the coal business in the employ of Belknap & McKercher, at that time the leading firm in Albany, N. Y. From that time his progress and success were uninterrupted. The position and influence he now enjoys were obtained by his own exertions, as was also the competency he now possesses. February, 1852, he was elected secretary of the Pennsylvania coal company, and has since been constantly in the service of that company, having been successively elected secretary and treasurer, then president and treasurer, which position he still holds. This company was one of the pioneers in developing the anthracite coal fields of the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania, and during the forty years of its existence has had a remarkably successful career, under the successive administrations of John Ewen, George A. Hoyt, and Mr. Mead, supported by a board of directors selected from able capitalists and business men. Mr. Mead resides at South Orange, N. J., has for many years been closely identified with the government of the town, and has served two terms as president of the village, and one as trustee. He is well known both socially and commercially for his cordial geniality of manner.

E. H. Mead

SCHIEREN, Charles A., was born in the province of Rhein Hessen, Germany, Feb. 28, 1842, and came to Brooklyn in 1856, being but fourteen years old when he landed with his parents in the United States. He had, however, received a good common-school education in Germany, and soon mastered English in all its branches. He was first engaged with his father in the cigar business. In 1864 he identified himself with the leather-belting establishment of Phillip F. Passquay, New York city. By close application, study, and energy he soon mastered the details of the business, especially the making of leather belting, so that when his employer died, in 1865, he assumed the entire management of the concern. The business was sold, but he still continued with their successors until 1868, when, with the limited capital at his command, which he had saved, he founded the present house, establishing, in a comparatively short time, one of the leading leather belting houses in America. In 1882 the present house of Chas. A. Schieren & Co. was founded, and has now agencies all over America and in a number of European cities as well, their belting being shipped to every quarter of the globe. As a merchant he is public-spirited, and has identified himself with every important reform movement. Through his personal effort the Hide and leather national bank was organized, of which he holds the position as vice-president. When the marvelous inventions and improvements were lately made in the improved use of electricity and electric light machinery, Mr. Schieren devoted himself to its peculiar adaptability for the improvement of belting. He first invented the "electric belt," consisting of a coating of composition spread over the belt to preserve the leather. Then was made the "American joint leather link belt," composed of small leather links strung on steel pins, and most ingeniously joined together. Mr. Schieren afterward invented his famous "perforated" electric belt to prevent air cushions. These three inventions proved a great benefit to swift running electrical machinery, thus placing him as the leader of the trade, and an authority on belting. He has written and published the following articles in connection with the subject, entitled: "The Use and Abuse of Belting," "Transmission of Power by Belt," "History of Leather Belting," "From the Tannery to the Dynamo," which papers were read and discussed before the National electric light association and the Technical society of New York. Mr. Schieren is a prominent layman of the Lutheran church of America, and has been identified with several public movements, such as the erection of the beautiful bronze statue of Martin Luther in the city of Washington, and the new Lutheran college buildings at Gettysburg, Pa. In Brooklyn he has been trustee of the Young men's Christian association for many years, and of the Sunday-school union; director in the Union for Christian work, and the Society for the prevention of cruelty to children. He served as member of both committees in the erection of the statues of Henry Ward Beecher and J. S. T. Stranahan, as well also on the new building for the Young women's Christian association. He married, in 1865, Louise, daughter of George W. Bramm, and they have had born to them four children—three sons and one daughter. Their home on Clinton avenue is the centre of a brilliant society, comprising the best families of the city.

LEWIS, Daniel F., street railway president, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 28, 1849. His education was acquired at the public schools of his native city, and although his father desired him to continue his scholastic training several years longer, nevertheless he was persuaded by his son to let him try his hand at business for a year or two; the boy being then only thirteen, he accordingly was received at that early age into the office of his father, who under Gov. Horatio Seymour was state treasurer. His father's idea was to have his son get a taste of business life, and then return to his studies, but it became so evident that the boy was cut out for a business career, that he was allowed to continue in it uninterruptedly. After continuing a twelve-month in his father's office, he left Albany to take a place in a wholesale drug-house in New York city. During his leisure evening hours he applied himself most assiduously to study, and thus secured a very practical education, which many young men who give their whole time to study never acquire. His health suffered from the confinement of the drug-house, and he became a ticket agent for the Brooklyn city railway, with which company his connection has since continued unbroken. After being ticket agent a year, he was taken into the office of the secretary of the road, in 1880 became assistant secretary, and two years after was made treasurer. The confidence reposed in him was demonstrated still further in 1883 when he was elected a director, and one year later to his already responsible duties was added that of the position of secretary. In 1886, upon the resignation of Mr. Hazard, the directors immediately elected Mr. Lewis to the presidency, and he thus became the head of the largest unconsolidated street railway in the world. His abilities were immediately put to the test, for the day after his election a strike occurred on his road, but he settled the trouble in twenty-four hours, and this was accomplished with such satisfaction to all concerned, that, though every surface road in New York and Brooklyn has experienced a "tie-up" since that date, the cars of the Brooklyn city railway have been run without interruption. The mutual confidence between the employees and the president has been a source of great personal gratification to President Lewis, and has caused the employees to spurn all the schemes of unprincipled labor agitators. Since Mr. Lewis was placed at the head of affairs the road has increased in mileage from eighty to 175 miles. Besides acting as the head of the Brooklyn city railway, he is also president of the Brooklyn Heights railroad company, and a trustee and member of the executive committee of the People's Trust company. He is director and member of the executive committee of the Long Island bank, and trustee and treasurer of the widely-known Lewis and Fowler manufacturing company; president of the Knickerbocker steamboat company (the well-known Rockaway line), trustee of the Brooklyn savings bank, treasurer of the United States Projectile company, and president of the Bay Ridge Park improvement company. Mr. Lewis is an active member of the Hamilton, Brooklyn, Carleton, Marine and Field clubs of Brooklyn, and of the engineers' club of New York city. He is president of the street railway association of the state of New York, and he is always a busy and interested attendant upon the convention of the American street railway association.

FISKE, William Mead Lindsley, physician and surgeon, was born in New York city May 10, 1841. He is descended from Phineas Fiske, who emigrated from England to Wenham, Mass., about 1637, and who was nearly related to Rev. John Fiske, a physician and surgeon. Phineas Fiske was one of the tutors of Yale college while it was established at Saybrook, Conn., and there he married Lydia, daughter of Lieut. William Pratt. The Fiske family traces its origin to Symond Fiske, Lord of the manor of Stradbaugh, parish of Laxfield, Suffolk county, Eng., during the reigns from Henry IV. to Henry VI., 1399–1422. In the different generations of both the English and American families were several prominent physicians. Dr. Fiske's maternal grandfather was Harvey Raymond, a prominent lumber merchant of Albany, N. Y., who married a Miss Meade. His parents removed to Newtown, L. I., where he received his early education. After his father's death, the family removed to Clinton county, N. Y., and he was fitted for college at the Bakersfield (Vt.) academy, and the Champlain academy, after which he began the study of medicine. For a time circumstances prevented his entering college, but he became a student at the New York medical college in 1859, and later at the new Bellevue hospital college, whither he followed Prof. R. Ogden Doremus. After a competitive examination he was appointed assistant at Blackwell's Island hospital, where he served for eight months. In 1862 he applied for an appointment on the medical staff of the 47th New York volunteers, but as there was no vacancy, he enlisted as a private in company A, and was soon after appointed by Gen. Morris to act as steward at the convalescent hospital at Fort McHenry. Later he became acting assistant surgeon in charge of the post hospital. On his return home he entered the Bellevue hospital medical college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1863. He immediately began the study of homeopathy with Dr. Albert Wright of Brooklyn, and in 1864 was graduated from the New York homeopathic college. After a brief time spent in practice, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon U. S. A., in which capacity he served until the close of the war. He then practiced in Aurora, Ill., for two years, and in Rochester for five years. In the latter place he became interested in the study of meteorology. As the successor of Dr. M. M. Matthews, government meteorologist, he made regular reports to the Smithsonian institute, and in 1868 he established the meteorological station at San Mateo, Fla. In 1872 he returned to Brooklyn to associate himself with his old preceptor, Dr. Wright, and on the latter's death in 1874 he succeeded to the practice. As a surgeon he has a very lucrative practice, ranking among the foremost in Kings county. He held for a time the chair of surgery in the Brooklyn homeopathic dispensary, and upon the institution of the Brooklyn homeopathic hospital, he became one of the surgeons of its staff. On the death of Dr. Sumner in 1882, Dr. Fiske was elected his successor as president of the staff, and medical director of the hospital. He was one of the organizers and lecturers of the training school for nurses of the Brooklyn maternity and of the Homeopathic hospital, continuing his connection until his private practice compelled him to resign. He was also one of the founders and president of the board of trustees of the Brooklyn (E. D.) homeopathic dispensary, said to be one of the largest and best equipped dispensaries in the world, and a member and ex-vice-president of the New York homeopathic society, and of the American institute of homeopathy. He has been a frequent contributor to the medical journals on the subjects of gynecology and orificial surgery. He has invented and made numerous improvements in surgical instruments, the most important of which is known as the "Episiotomotome," a substitute for the old fashioned scalpel. In recognition of his efforts to advance the cause of medical science, he was awarded the honorary degree of M.D. by the State board of regents upon the recommendation of the State medical board. In 1891 he attended the Berlin congress, in the surgical department, as a representative of Kings county and New York state. He was selected to represent Brooklyn, E. D., on the Beecher statue committee. Oct. 11, 1865, he married Julia P. Sage of Rochester. He is a man of commanding presence, a genial and sympathetic nature, and a frank and outspoken manner.

COAN, Titus Munson, physician and author, was born in Hilo, Hawaiian Islands, the son of Titus Coan and Fidelia Church Coan, both of New England ancestry for several generations. His maternal grandfather founded and named the town of Churchville in western New York. Titus Munson Coan was educated at the Royal school and at the Oahu college in Honolulu. In 1856 he came to the United States and entered Yale college; in 1859 he completed his course at Williams college and entered the New York college of physicians and surgeons, from which he was graduated two years later. Two years were then spent in Bellevue Hospital and the army hospitals of New York, and in 1863 he entered the naval service as assistant surgeon in the West Gulf squadron, commanded by Adm. Farragut. He took part in the battle of Mobile Bay, and in other naval combats in the civil war, and in 1865 he was attached to the flag-ship Brooklyn, but resigned his position in the navy at the close of this year, and began the practice of medicine in the city of New York, where he has since resided. His literary work first attracted notice in the "Galaxy," to which he contributed many essays on social and literary topics. He has written prose and verse for all the leading American magazines, edited a series of volumes called "Topics of the Time," and other books of note, and devoted considerable time to visiting Europe and the health-resorts of America, studying and describing their advantages and their mineral waters. He directs a bureau of revision, having as its object the reading of authors' MSS., and the unbiased criticism and skilled revision of such articles. His efforts in this direction have won success and the approval of the eminent literary men of the day.

HERBERT, Henry William ("Frank Forester"), author, was born in London, Eng., Apr. 7, 1807. His father, the Rev. William Herbert, was a cousin of the Earl of Carnarvon, a distinguished poet, historian and linguist. Herbert, who inherited the literary taste of his family, was graduated from Oxford in 1829. Upon the loss of some property soon after he came to the United States, and after spending a short time in the sporting regions of New York and Canada, he taught the classics in Newark, N. J., and in 1831 accepted the position of Latin and Greek professor in a classical institute in New York city, resigning after eight years to give his time wholly to literary labor. As an outlet for his writings that were returned by leading magazines when he requested payment for them, Herbert established "The American Monthly Magazine," filling the first number chiefly with his own articles, and soon became recognized as a versatile writer of rare ability.

Fearing the magazine would become political in character, he finally transferred the editorship to his associate, Charles Fenno Hoffman. In 1834 he began the production of his semi-historical romances by the publication of "The Brothers, a Tale of the Fronde," one of his best written works, the authorship of which was attributed to various popular novelists. Not finding his writings as profitable as he wished, he turned to law as a more lucrative profession, but was deterred from study upon learning that "American citizenship was the requirement for admission to the bar." In 1836 he edited the "Magnolia," making it distinctly American in its contributions and illustrations, and achieving a success in this new line of departure. About this time, taking advantage of the *furore* for French novels, Herbert threw on the market, in cheap form, translations of Eugene Sue's and Dumas' best romances. Although they were more profitable than his original works, so great was his ambition to be known as a writer of purely classical romance that he gave up the translations in 1843, and devoted himself until 1851 to his semi-historical romances. In the meantime, he had constant recourse to journalism, and edited various magazines, which he relinquished with his romance writing in 1851, and withdrawing to the solitude of "The Cedars," began the series of pure historical compositions which he finished in 1855. Herbert excelled in horsemanship, and was an enthusiastic sportsman, and as early as 1839 contributed sporting articles to Porter's "American Turf Register" under the name of "Frank Forester," which were continued in 1841, and thereafter to "Graham's Magazine." Later, these serials were collected in book form, entitled: "The Warwick Woodlands," contributed in 1839; "The Deerstalkers" (1845); "My Shooting Box" (1846); and "American Game in its Season" (1853). They were all descriptive, and netted a good income. "The Field Sports of the United States and British Provinces," illustrated by the author, and published in 1848, was the beginning of "Frank Forester's" fame as a leading sporting authority, which was largely due to the scientific and practical information concerning game and its treatment contained in his works. Herbert's fame as a sportsman led him to change the whole tenor of his life. As Herbert, the scholar and classical writer, he had been refined in manner and dress. As "Frank Forester," he delighted to appear in shooting-jacket, hunting brogans and fur cap, with a dog at his heels. The last twelve years of his life were spent at "The Cedars" near Newark, N. J., almost alone with his dogs. In 1858 he married his second wife, who three months afterward, upon learning of some vagaries of his former life, left him, and applied for a divorce. He was deeply attached to her, and the shock unnerved him. After a grand dinner given to his friends in New York city, at which only Mr. Judd appeared, he suddenly stood before a mirror, and shot himself through the heart, on May 17, 1858. *Infelicissimus* alone is carved upon the stone above his grave at "The Cedars." His translations, besides those mentioned, are: "Prometheus and Agamemnon" from Aeschylus (1849); and Weiss's "Protestant Refugees" (1854). Among his semi-historical romances are: "Cromwell" (1837); "Marmaduke Wyvil," the most popular of the series (1843); "Pierre the Partisan;" "The Roman Traitor," his masterpiece (1846); "The Puritans of New England" (1853); "Sherwood Forest" (1855); and "The Falls of Wyalusing." His historical series is: "The Captains of the Old World" (1851); "The Cavaliers of England" with "The Knights of England" (1852); "The Chevaliers of France" (1853); "Persons and Pictures from French and English History" with "The Captains of the Great Roman Republic" (1854); and "Memoir of Henry VIII. and his Six Wives" (1855). His sporting works include: "Fish and Fishing in the United States and British Provinces" (1849); "Frank Forester and his Friends" (1849); "Complete Manual for Young Sportsmen" (1852); and "Horses and Horsemanship in North America," his most exhaustive work (1857), which was condensed into "Hints to Horsekeepers," as a manual (1859). See "Frank Forester's Life and Writings" published by Col. Thos. Picton (1881); another "Life" edited by David W. Judd (1882); and his poems edited by Morgan Herbert (1887).

ANDERSON, Clifford, attorney-general of Georgia, was born in Nottoway county, Va., March 23, 1833. His father, Maj. H. R. Anderson, was a Virginian of prominence and wealth, who died in 1845, bereft of fortune through endorsements. Clifford removed to Macon, Ga., and in the law office of his brother, W. H. Anderson, mastered a classical education without a teacher, and after the death of his brother in 1850 studied law with Robt. S. Lanier, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, forming a law partnership with Mr. Lanier, which still exists. He was elected judge of Macon city court in 1856, resigning in 1857; was elected city councilman, 1857, and reelected 1858; elected state representative, 1859; and was delegate to the constitutional union party state convention in 1860. He enlisted as a private at the opening of the war, became lieutenant and brigade inspector, resigning in 1863, when he was elected to the Confederate congress, after declining a commission as captain. After the war he resumed practice with Mr. Lanier, and in 1876 he was elected chairman of the state democratic executive committee; president democratic state convention in 1876, and attorney-general of Georgia in 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, and 1888, serving in last office ten years. He became, after Mercer University was removed to Macon, professor of law, and succeeded Judge C. B. Cole as chairman of the law faculty, receiving in 1884 the degree of LL.D. His name in 1880 was offered for governor in the convention of that year. Col. Anderson stands at the head of the bar in his state as a learned, profound, and accurate lawyer. His immovable equilibrium of spirit, judicial turn of mind, and thorough conscientiousness have made him a trusted leader in his profession and in public affairs. In the state and federal supreme courts he has met successfully the best lawyers of the country. As a legislator he took the foremost place, and was a powerful debater. In the memorable gubernatorial convention of 1880 he displayed his splendid leadership, independence, and patriotic magnanimity, battling the majority to the last and yet for party peace, courageously refusing to split the organization with his colleagues, thus antagonizing both factions, yet receiving and reluctantly accepting the unsought nomination for attorney-general. He married, in 1857, Anna Le Conte, niece of Prof. Joseph Le Conte, and of Justice E. A. Nisbet, of Georgia.

PETERS, Richard, railroad manager, was born at Germantown, near Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 10, 1810. He was of English-Irish blood. His great-grandfather, William, a merchant, about 1750 emigrated from England to the site of Fairmount Park, Pa. His grandfather, Richard, was secretary of the Board of War under Washington during the revolution and afterward congressman and United States district judge. His father was Ralph Peters, and his mother Catharine Conyngham, of a distinguished Pennsylvania revolutionary family of Scotch-Irish descent. He had a good English tuition in Judge Peters's family in Philadelphia, including drawing, civil engineering and high mathematics, and at nineteen studied a year under the famous architect, Wm. Strickland. He was civil engineer on the Delaware Breakwater a year, and worked in locating the Camden & Amboy railroad and constructing the Central railroad. In 1885 he was chief assistant under J. Edgar Thompson in locating the Georgia railroad from Augusta to Madison, and was general superintendent of said railroad in 1837, residing in Augusta. In 1845 he bought the line of stages from Atlanta, Ga., to Montgomery, Ala., and carried on this business until the completion of the railroad in 1850. He visited Atlanta first in 1844; the place was then known as Marthasville, and Mr. Peters first suggested the name of Atlanta, and in 1846 located in Atlanta permanently, and from that day to his death was her chief spirit. He devoted himself to railroad building and management, was an active director of the Georgia railroad and the Atlanta and West Point railroad. With President John P. King he was interested in the Georgia railroad bank. In 1847 he bought from the Indians 1,500 acres of land in Gordon county, now owned by the family, and in 1852 built at Atlanta the largest steam flour-mill south of Richmond, and for fuel bought 400 acres of timber, standing on what is now the best part of the city. After the battle of Atlanta in 1864 he removed to Augusta with the assets of the Georgia railroad bank, returning after the war on the first train to Atlanta. An old whig, he opposed secession, and in reconstruction advocated the return of the states to the Union. In 1868 he labored to secure the capital at Atlanta, and has been a leader in every fair and exposition. He became a lessee and director of the Western and Atlantic railroad in 1870, and organized and became president of the Atlanta street railway company in 1872. Naming the city of Atlanta, Mr. Peters has been the foremost factor in her life, a pioneer in her great railroad equipment, author of her magnificent street-railway system, a main helper of every enterprise for her good, and the moulder of her most important land and real estate development. He was the most far-sighted and broad-brained of her able pioneers, and his agency cannot be estimated. His strong sense, clear judgment, wise provision and rare spirit were shown in all things. His intuitive sagacity never failed him. An admirable temper fortified his remarkable capacities. He did everything well. Besides being the best real estate manager the city has ever had, he has been the largest and most successful stock-breeder the South has known, and can be called a national benefactor in this momentous field. He tested every kind of milch cattle, hogs and sheep, and did more than all other men in establishing the Angora goat, the Jersey and merino sheep South. He was a great farmer, stock-raiser, railroad-organizer and land-developer. He was an able financier and left a large fortune. He was an active Christian worker, and helped establish Atlanta's first Episcopal sanctuary, St. Philip's church, and built old St. Luke's church. Modest, liberal, public-spirited, a loyal friend, and with exquisite home qualities, the social side of his marked nature was as beautiful as his capabilities were striking. A keen humor and broad common sense signalized him, while his sagacity was unerring. Mr. Peters looked ahead—the crucial test of wisdom. Atlanta will never know what she owes to this far-seeing citizen in the judicious use of his great landed property, which he left in the best possible shape for the future beauty and usefulness of the city. He married in 1848 Mary J. Thompson, daughter of an eminent physician, with whom he lived in unbroken harmony. Their handsome residence with its spacious grounds typifies his broad ideas, and in its elegant comfort is the most attractive home in Atlanta. His seven living children, all worthy inheritors of his virtues, are among the best and most useful citizens of the country.

GRUBB, Edward Burd, soldier and diplomat, was born in Burlington, N. J., Nov. 13, 1841. He was named after his father, a large land-owner of Pennsylvania, whose land titles descended directly from William Penn. He received his preliminary education in grammar schools, and was graduated with honors from Burlington college in 1860. When President Lincoln issued his first call for troops, Mr. Grubb entered the service as sergeant, and was promoted to second lieutenant of company C, 3d regiment, New Jersey volunteers, and participated in the battle of Bull Run. He was promoted to first lieutenant, and transferred to company D. He was in the engagement at Gaines' Mills, where 1,100 of the 2,000 men in his brigade were killed and wounded. In this battle he performed the perilous duty of carrying orders to and from Gen. Slocum. After Gen. Kearney had been transferred to a division, he was assigned to a position on Gen. Taylor's staff. Later he was promoted to captain, and to major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general successively. At the battle of Fredericksburg, Maj. Grubb personally led the right of his regiment, on account of which he received official commendation for bravery. At Chancellorsville, after his horse had been shot from under him, he led his men on foot. Shortly after Col. Grubb's regiment was mustered out, Gen. Lee entered Pennsylvania, and the remnant of the Jersey regiment, headed by Col. Grubb, promptly answered the call of Gov. Parker for troops, and was the first regiment to reach and report at Harrisburg. Col. Grubb was afterward colonel of 37th New York volunteers, at the siege of Petersburg. Gen. Grubb was for a number of years captain of the First Troop, Philadelphia city cavalry, and at the same time colonel of the 6th regiment, national guards of New Jersey. He is an extensive mine owner in Pennsylvania and Virginia. In 1888 he was a candidate for governor of New Jersey, being defeated by Leon Abbett, democrat. In 1889 President Harrison appointed him U. S. minister to Spain, where he assisted in negotiating the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Spain, and also succeeded in getting the Spanish government to remove the restriction upon the importation of American pork into Spain.

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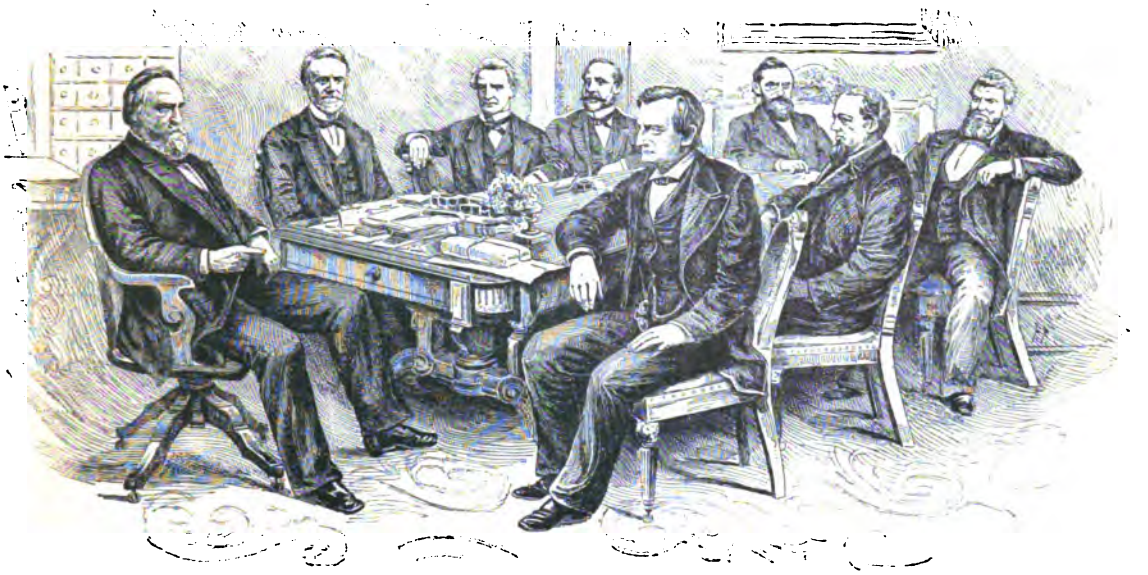
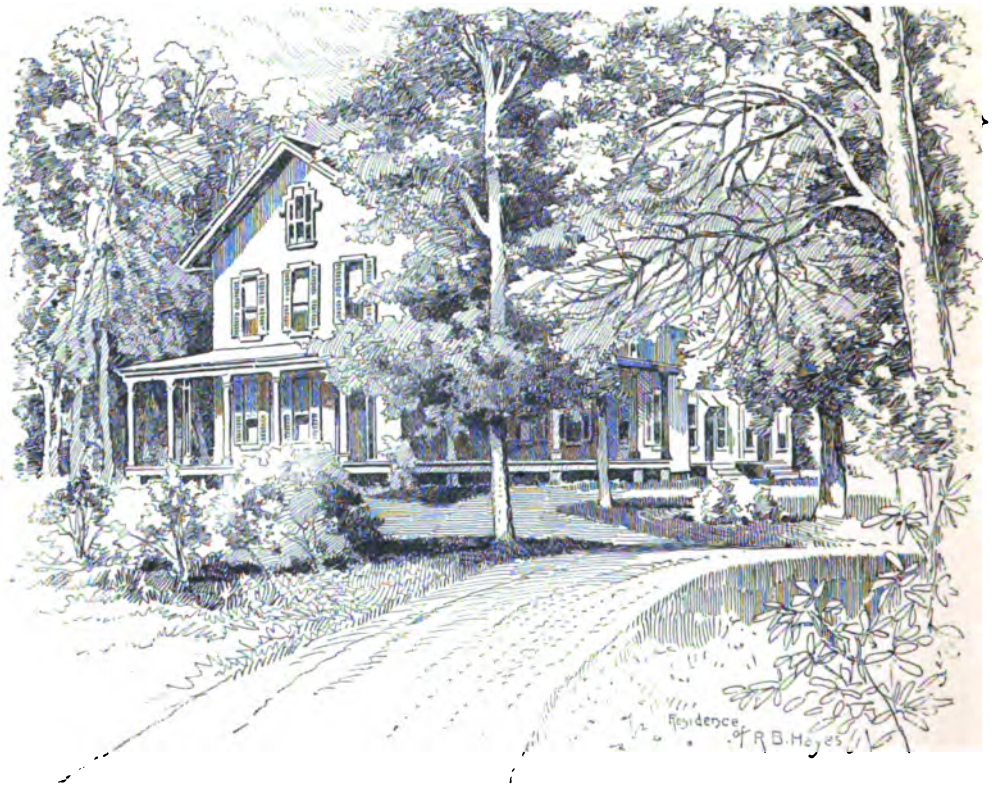


HAYES, Rutherford Birchard, nineteenth president of the United States, was born at Delaware, O., Oct. 4, 1822. His ancestry this side the Atlantic ocean began with George Hayes, Scotchman, who came to the colony of Connecticut in 1680 and settled at Windsor. His son Daniel, when twenty-two years old, was taken prisoner by Indians in Queen Anne's war and spent five years in captivity in Canada. By the year 1690 he had located in Salmon Brook, Conn., where he became a prosperous farmer and a pillar in the church, and was often employed in public affairs. The third son of Daniel was Ezekiel, who became a blacksmith of merit and an extensive maker of scythes, who built for himself a large brick house at Branford, Conn. Ezekiel's second son, Rutherford, settled at Brattleboro Vt., and there was born to him and his wife a son Rutherford, father of the subject of this sketch. He prospered as a merchant at Dummerston, Vt., but in September, 1817, with his household goods stored in two large wagons, he removed himself and family to the native place of the future president of the republic, but died in the July preceding his birth. Rutherford B. Hayes had for a mother Miss Sophia, daughter of Roger and Drusilla Birchard, of Suffield, Conn. The founders of the whole family came from England to America in 1635. When the father died his mother trained him in reading and spelling. It is recorded, too, that he was a pupil at the village district school of a thin, wiry little Yankee, Mr. Daniel Granger, who left upon his pupils a very deep impression of the rod as an agent in education. An uncle, Sardis Birchard, who had removed to Ohio with the Hayes family and was successful in business, supplied the eager demands of the boy and his favorite sister for books. On a visit to eastern relations made in 1834 by Mrs. Hayes with her son and daughter it was decided that the son should have a college education, and should begin to prepare for it immediately. In the summer of 1836 he was sent to an academy at Norwalk, O., but soon afterward became a pupil of Mr. Isaac Cobb, of Middletown, Conn. He was finally graduated from Kenyon College, Gambier, O., in 1842 after the full four years' course of study. Here he had excelled in logic, mental and moral philosophy and as a debater in the college societies, and was the valedictorian of his class. Immediately after graduation he entered an office at Columbus, O., as a law student. In August, 1843, he went to the law school of Harvard University, proposing to pursue other branches of education as well as the studies of the legal course. His life at Cambridge, Mass., ended in January, 1845, and he was admitted to the Ohio bar in May of that year. He had forced himself to severe mental discipline, and four rules which he laid down for himself at Harvard are worth quoting: "First, read no newspapers. Second, rise at seven and retire at ten. Third, study law six hours, German two, and chemistry two. Fourth, in reading Blackstone, record any difficulties." Young Hayes soon opened a law office at Lower Sandusky, O., forming a partnership in 1846 with R. P. Buckland; but rushing into practice with feverish energy his health failed, and he was inclined to join the U. S. army and take service in the Mexican war; but a physician forbade this, and he went for recuperation first to New England and then to Canada and, when winter approached, to a plantation in Texas. When he returned (1849) with health restored he found his future wife, Lucy W. Webb, whom he married Dec. 30, 1852. As a temporary resident of Delaware in December, 1849, he had commenced the practice of his profession at Cincinnati, O., forming a partnership early in 1850 with Mr. J. W. Huron. This was succeeded in 1854 by another with Mr. H. W. Corwin and Mr. W. K. Rogers. In 1856 he was nominated for judge of the court of common pleas, but declined the honor. Up to this time he had acted with the whig party. When the republican party was formed he took an active interest in its first campaign, proving himself a capital political speaker. In 1858 he was chosen city solicitor of Cincinnati by a majority of over 2,500 votes. When his term of office ended in April, 1861, a political reaction had set in; the municipal election occurring prior to the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the entire city republican ticket was defeated, Mr. Hayes, who

ran for re-election among the rest. April 13th, at a mass-meeting called to appeal to the patriotism of the people in response to President Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 troops, he was chairman of the committee appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the intense feeling which had now been aroused. Forthwith the members of the literary club to which he belonged organized a military company of which he was chosen captain, and President Lincoln sent him a commission as colonel of volunteers, which he declined, saying that he was not ready for so much responsibility for the services and lives of other men. At the same time he entered upon a methodical course of drill and study, for June 1, 1861, he accepted a commission from the governor as major of the 23d regiment of state volunteers, a body of 900 men recruited in forty-two counties of the commonwealth. Its colonel was W. S. Rosecrans. In July, 1861, it was ordered to duty in western Virginia under Gen. Geo. B. McClellan. Sept. 19th Maj. Hayes was made judge advocate of the department of Ohio, but on the 24th of October was back with his regiment as its lieutenant-colonel, and took an active and commendable part in all its engagements until his retirement from the army. In the famous Cedar Creek fight (that of "Sheridan's Ride" from Winchester), Oct. 19th, while attempting to rally the soldiers in the contest at the dawn of day, he had a horse killed under him, but escaped capture, and was ready to take his part in the second battle and the brilliant victory with which the day ended. Here he was slightly wounded in the head by a spent ball. That night Gen. Sheridan said to him: "You will be a brigadier-general from this time." His commission arrived a few days afterward, and on March 13, 1865, he received the rank of brevet major-general "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign of 1864 in West Virginia, and particularly at the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, Va." His war record ended with the memorable campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. In the second volume of his "Personal Memoirs" Gen. U. S. Grant wrote: "On more than one occasion in these engagements Gen. R. B. Hayes, who succeeded me as president of the United States, bore a very honorable part. His conduct on the field was marked by conspicuous gallantry as well as by the display of qualities of a higher order than mere personal daring. Having entered the army as a major of volunteers at the beginning of the war, Gen. Hayes attained by his meritorious services the rank of brevet major-general before its close." Aug. 6, 1864, a republican convention at Cincinnati had nominated him for congress. He was then on the field, and to a friend,



who suggested that he leave it and make the political canvass, he replied: "Your suggestion about getting a furlough to take the stump was certainly made without reflection. An officer fit for duty who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in congress ought to be scalped." When the election came on, however, he was chosen to the U. S. house of representatives by more than 2,400 majority. His resignation from the army was formally accepted to take effect June 8, 1865. In congress he was appointed chairman of the library committee, and succeeded in greatly amending the copyright law, as well as in trebling the area, contents, and usefulness of the congressional library, the additions including the invaluable historical and scientific collection of the Force Library and those of the Smithsonian Institution. His votes in matters affecting the reconstruction of the South were given with his party, his first vote being for a resolution

affirming the sacredness of the public debt, and denouncing every form of repudiation. In August, 1866, the republican convention of his congressional district gave him the high honor of a nomination by acclamation, and he was re-elected by a majority of 2,556. The fortieth congress was that of the reconstruction measures, including negro suffrage, and Gen. Hayes gave hearty support to the policy of his party associates, sustaining the movement for the impeachment of President Johnson. His own reputation was already established, not as a talking member, but as a vigorous worker and a man of good judgment. June 8, 1867, the democratic party of the state of Ohio placed in nomination for governor an able and respected leader, A. G. Thurman. On the 19th of the month, at the republican state convention, by a handsome majority and on the first ballot, Gen. Hayes was named as his competitor, a proceeding taken without any expression whatever of ambition upon his part. He resigned his seat in congress to go home and fight the battle upon the issues of the hour, including "manhood suffrage." He was elected, as was the rest of his state ticket, but a proposed manhood suffrage amendment to the constitution of the state was buried under an adverse majority of 50,000, a democratic legislature was chosen, and Mr. Thurman was returned by it to the U. S. senate. Gen. Hayes was inaugurated Jan. 13, 1868. During his term as governor he steadily increased his personal popularity among intelligent men of all parties, and in 1869 was nominated by acclamation and elected, receiving at the polls a majority of 7,506 votes over his democratic competitor, George H. Pendleton. His first message to the Ohio legislature in his second term advocated measures embodying the entire doctrine of civil service reform, as it is now understood. In January, 1872, he was proffered the Ohio U. S. senatorship, but rejected it that it might go to John Sherman. During that year the political current in the state set against the republicans, and he was defeated in his contest for a seat in congress by William Allen, democrat. Shortly after, he declined the position of U. S. treasurer at Cincinnati which was tendered to him by President Grant, and retired to private life at Fremont, O., in accordance with his own plans and the wishes of his uncle, Sardis Birchard, who proposed to make him his heir. Here he designed to create a model home, and over 1,000 trees were set out in his spacious grounds as a partial means to that end. His uncle dying in 1874 he came into possession of the estate. But these purposes of retirement were broken in upon by his political friends, who, in June, 1874, nominated him a third time for governor of Ohio, to which position he was chosen by a majority of 5,500, after a canvass which had drawn to him the attention of the whole country. And now Gov. Hayes began to be talked about as a possible presidential candidate. When the convention came together in Cincinnati (June, 1876), he was so nominated on the seventh ballot. His democratic opponent in the ensuing canvass was Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, and the result of the election became the subject of violent contention, the leaders of each of the great parties charging fraud upon the other. Gov. Hayes's position in this strife is shown by a letter of his, dated Nov. 17, 1876, addressed to John Sherman at New Orleans, La. He said: "You feel, I am sure, as I do, about this whole business. A fair election would have given us about forty electoral votes at the South, at least that many. But we are not to allow our friends to defeat one outrage by another. There must be nothing curved on our part. Let Mr. Tilden have the place by violence, intimidation, and fraud, rather than undertake to prevent it by means that will not bear the severest scrutiny." The facts turned out to be when the forty-fourth congress met, that the canvassing boards of several southern states declared the republican electors chosen, and Gen. Hayes had a majority of one in the electoral college. And these returns were sent to Washington by the state governors. But others were sent as well which certified the choice of the democratic electors, and in this emergency an electoral commission, the only one in American history so far, consisting of five U. S. senators, five U. S. representatives, and five judges of the U. S. supreme court, was appointed by congress, which was to decide upon all contested cases, the decision of this commission to be final unless set aside by concurrent vote of the two houses of congress. This commission refused, by votes of 8 to 7 in each case, to go behind the returns made by the governors of the states. The republican candidate was, March 2, 1877, declared to have been elected president of the United States, and on March 5th was duly inaugurated. As to an important issue before the country, the pacification of the southern states, the inaugural address which President Hayes made at this time, assured both white and colored people in that section that he should put forth his "best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will forever wipe out in any political affairs the color line and the distinction

beween the North and the South, to the end that we may have not merely a united North or united South, but a United Country." He had given evidence of this already by taking into his cabinet as postmaster-general David M. Key, of Tennessee, and withdrawing the U. S. troops from the state house in South Carolina, and from that in Louisiana. In the matter of civil service reform, then a new political topic, Gen. Hayes as president advocated the same views which had been noted as characterizing his gubernatorial administration in Ohio. And he now proceeded to give them practical effect according to the possibilities of the case, refusing to allow senators and representatives to control nominations in their states and districts. They might advise, and their advice estimated at its proper value, but they were not to be allowed to dictate. In the summer of 1877, on the call of the governors of West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, he sent detachments of U. S. troops to the places where they were needed to quell extensive railroad riots; when September of that year came, with Mrs. Hayes and a large party of public personages he made a tour of the southern states, being everywhere received with kindness and in many places with enthusiasm, usually by all political parties. In the second session of the forty-fifth congress, while steadily pressing his measures for civil service reform, and that, too, against the will of the professional politicians of all party connections, his exertions to keep inviolate the good faith of the nation in its financial policy are especially to be noted. Vetoing an act to authorize the coinage of the silver dollar (412 1-2

grains), and to restore its legal-tender character (February, 1878), he said: "I cannot approve a bill which in my judgment authorizes the violation of sacred obligations." But the bill was passed over his veto in both houses by majorities exceeding two-thirds. On Jan. 1, 1879, specie payments were resumed by the government without trouble, to the patent advantage of the country at large. In the thirty-sixth congress the democrats were in a majority in house and senate alike, and pursued their previous policy of withholding supplies, or passed appropriation bills with clauses in them which could constrain the executive to abandon his policy already entered on, of restoring civil order and securing free elections at the South. The whole matter, so far as it involved the adoption of legislation by means of special clauses or "riders" attached to appropriation bills was received by the president in connection with his veto of an army appropriation bill which had been passed with such objectionable attachments Apr. 9, 1879, and although the same policy was attempted by his opponents in the passage of other appropriation bills, he vetoed each as they came before him for his signature, and the house was obliged by the pressure of popular opinion to pass such amended and proper bills as the president required. March 2, 1880, he sent to congress a special message accompanied by copies of correspondence between the government of the United States and foreign powers in regard to the inter-oceanic canal project then under general discussion. It was a plain application of the Monroe doctrine to this question, declaring that "the policy of this country is a canal under American control. The United States cannot consent to surrender this control to any European power or to any combination of European powers." Congress now made one more attempt to attach a modification of election laws to an appropriation act, but the deficiency bill, to which it was affixed, received a veto May 4, 1880, and congress once more receded, removed the objectionable matter and passed the bill in such a form that the president could conscientiously sign it. The national republican convention met at Chicago, Ill., June 5, 1880, and the president had absolutely refused to have his name mentioned in connection with a renomination. This was in strict conformity with the declaration in his letter of acceptance of the republican candidacy in 1876. His last presidential message went to congress Dec. 6, 1880, and in it he set forth his views on civil service reform and its required legislation, the protection of Indian rights, the advanced but imperfect state of social order and civil rights of the South, the treatment of the exit of polygamy in Utah, popular education, silver coinage, etc., etc. He also recommended the creation of the grade of captain-general of the army with proper pay as a suitable acknowledgment for the services rendered to his country by Gen. Grant. President Hayes's last important official acts were a proclamation convening the U. S. senate in special session, March 4, 1881, to receive communications from his successor, and the veto of the act "to facilitate the refunding of the public debt." In closing the history of the work done at Washington during the four years of his official term, mention is to be made of the deep impression made by President Hayes and his wife upon its society, habits, customs. Alcoholic stimulants were for the first time banished from the highest public life, and at the same time a hospitality was exercised at the executive mansion, of which it has been said that it surpassed any known by a veteran American statesman during his forty years' experience. When the ex-president returned to his home at Fremont, O., in 1881, it was largely to resume the management and development of his property, the beautifying of "Spugel Grove" (the residential name), the education and settlement of children. Three fields of public activity to which his energies have been turned since he became a private citizen have been the presentation of the personal associations of the old army while seeking to promote the welfare of its surviving members, the promotion of prison reform, and the advancement of popular education. He is president of the John F. Slater Educational Fund, president of the National Prison Reform Association, and of other charitable and educational institutions. Kenyon College, Harvard, Yale, and Johns Hopkins Universities all gave him LL.D. More than one Life has been written and well written, but that to which the author of this sketch has been especially indebted is the Life by W. O. Stoddard (N. Y., 1889). He died Jan. 17, 1893

HAYES, Lucy Ware Webb, wife of President R. B. Hayes, was born at Chillicothe, O., Aug. 28, 1831, daughter of Dr. James Webb, and granddaughter of Dr. Isaac Cook. The Webbs were a North Carolina family, but Dr. Webb removed to Ohio, and died of cholera in 1833 in Lexington, Ky., where he had gone for the purpose of completing arrangements to send to Liberia slaves who had been set free by himself and his father. Mrs. Webb was of New England Puritan descent. Lucy Webb was educated at the Wesleyan Female College in Cincinnati, and first met her future husband while at Delaware Sulphur Springs, during a vacation. On Dec. 20, 1852, she was married to Mr. Hayes in Cincinnati, and during the civil war was with him as much as possible, caring for him when wounded, and doing all in her power for the sick and wounded soldiers. She entered the White House with joyful anticipations, entertained frequently, and appeared at all public functions. She would not permit wine to be served at the White House table, even on state occasions, which called forth considerable comment, but she was upheld by advocates of temperance and total abstinence, who presented her with numerous testimonials. Mrs. Hayes was amiable, sincere, a devout Christian, a generous friend, and a devoted wife and mother. She died in Fremont, O., June 25, 1889.

WHEELER, William Almon, vice-president of the United States from March 4, 1877, to March 4, 1881, was born in Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y., June 30, 1819. His ancestors both on his father's and his mother's side were revolutionary soldiers. The two families moved respectively from Massachusetts and Connecticut and settled near Highgate and Castleton, Vt., where the father of the late ex-vice-president was born. After a partial course in the University of Vermont, he became a lawyer, married Eliza Woodward and removed to Malone, where he died, leaving his son William A., at the time eight years old, with two sisters and their mother without means of support. Young Wheeler was kept at school until he was able to teach, when he took charge of a country school, gradually earning enough to justify him in passing two years at the University of Vermont. He then studied law for four years at Malone, where he was admitted to the bar and from that time forward he was almost continuously in office. While studying law he was elected town clerk at a salary of twenty dollars a year; then he was made school commissioner and then school inspector. In 1847, although a whig, he

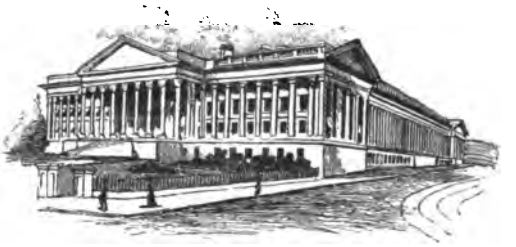
was elected district attorney on a union ticket which carried a democrat for county judge. At the close of his term as district attorney he was elected to the assembly and served there in 1850 and 1851. In 1857 he was elected to the state senate where he served until 1859. Two years later he was in Washington as a member of the thirty-seventh congress. He remained in Washington during the term of that congress and then retired to private life and held no other official position until his election to the forty-first congress, after which he was in the house of representatives continuously until 1877. In the meantime, Mr. Wheeler had other appointments of a business or private character, involving a great many important trusts, being one of the commissioners of the state parks, commissioner of the state survey; and for some time cashier of the Malone bank. He was also member of the board of trustees for the management of the bankrupt Northern Railroad, afterward the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain road. It is said while Mr. Wheeler did not own a dollar's stock in the road he brought the bonds up to par from about a valuation of four cents on the dollar, in eleven years, and they were paid in full with interest. While Mr. Wheeler was a member of congress, the notorious "Salary grab" act was passed. Mr. Wheeler took the addition of salary which fell to him, bought government bonds with it, assigned them to the secretary of the treasury, and turning them over to the latter, had them canceled. In this way he put the money beyond possible reach of himself or his heirs. In 1875 Mr. Wheeler was chairman of the house committee on southern affairs, and did good service to the country by pacifying the political situation in Louisiana, a plan which he had formulated for the adjudication of the seriously complicated state of affairs in that state, being the means of settling the existing troubles. In the republican convention at Cincinnati in 1876, Mr. Wheeler was one of the candidates for the presidency, but on the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes, he was made the candidate for vice-president. The duties of president of the senate, however, had no particular attractions for him, although he discharged them satisfactorily. In 1879 New York politics were convulsed by the faction fight which was going on between the stalwart and half-breed sections of the republican party. It became essential that an end should be put to this condition of things, and when the state convention met in Saratoga, Roscoe Conkling, at the time senator, was made temporary chairman, and Vice-President Wheeler permanent chairman. The result was a temporary reconciliation between the stalwarts and half-breeds, which was marked by Mr. Conkling striding up to the chair, and shaking the vice-president by the hand. Two years before Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt at Rochester had assailed the administration ruthlessly. Two years afterward the party feud culminated in the destructive senatorjal fight in Albany, and the assassination of Garfield at Washington. In 1881 Mr. Wheeler was asked to allow the use of his name as a candidate for the U. S. senate, but he declined the honor, having resolved to pass the remainder of his life in the community where he was born, and where he was known as a warm friend and a wise counselor. His health also was poor, and indeed from this time forward he continued to lose ground, being always able, however, to be about until the winter of 1886. In March, 1887, he received a chill, followed by fever, out of which he rallied, and continued in a better condition until June. He then suddenly failed, sank into an unconscious condition from which he could not be roused, and died on June 4, 1887, so easily and painlessly that those who were at his bedside could scarcely tell the moment when he expired.

EVARTS, William Maxwell, secretary of state, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1818. His father was Jeremiah Evarts, a well-known philanthropist and editor of "The Panoplist" (a Boston religious monthly magazine), and also many years secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. William, after receiving a good rudimentary education, was sent to Yale College, where he became notable for the application with which he devoted himself to his studies, particularly the classics, which had an especial fascination. Among his classmates in college were a number of afterward prominent men including Samuel J. Tilden, Chief Justice Waite, Attorney-General Pierrepont, Prof. Lyman, Benjamin Silliman and others. He was graduated in 1837, and a year after entered the law school of Harvard University where he studied one year, then removed to New York and after studying two years in the office of Daniel Lord was admitted to the bar, receiving very soon after a partnership in the firm of J. Prescott Hall. Mr. Evarts soon began to obtain a reputation for unusual ability combined with great industry and modesty of demeanor. He was earnest and conscientious in getting up his cases, thereby not only satisfying his clients, but securing a high position among the rising men of the New York bar. In 1849, when Mr. Hall was made U. S. district attorney, Mr. Evarts accepted the post of his deputy and held it until the winter of 1852–53. During this time he became prominent in connection with his handling of the case of what was known as the "Cleopatra expedition," which was started to make a raid on the island of Cuba and incite the inhabitants to revolution. The secret of the expedition, however, was discovered and the vessel was stopped. The legal proceedings which ensued were conducted by Mr. Evarts with great energy and ability. He again made his mark in what was known as the Lemmon slave case. A vessel from Virginia brought Lemmon and certain slaves to New York on the way to Texas, it being the intention of the former to take ship there for Texas. While the vessel was in the harbor the Anti-slavery society procured writs of *habeas corpus* to compel Lemmon, as owner of the slaves, to show cause why he should not deliver them up to freedom, since they had come within the jurisdiction of the state of New York. The case went through the lower courts up to the court of appeals, before which Mr. Evarts successfully maintained the freedom of the slaves. In this case Mr. Evarts acted for the state of New York, and had against him Mr. Charles O'Conor as counsel for the state of Virginia. Another case of great celebrity with which Mr. Evarts was connected was the Parrish will case, an attempt to set aside the will of Henry Parrish of New York, on the ground of mental incapacity and undue influence; and still another im-

portant case on which Mr. Evarts was engaged was the contest over the will of Mrs. Gardner, the mother of Mrs. President Tyler, contested on the ground of undue influence. In this case Mr. Evarts finally succeeded in sustaining the will, which led to an amicable adjustment among the heirs. In the republican national convention of 1860, Mr. Evarts first became prominent politically in proposing the name of William H. Seward for the presidency. In 1861 he was a candidate before the New York legislature for the U. S. senatorship, Horace Greeley being also a candidate. After a protracted and even contest between himself and Mr. Greeley, Mr. Evarts withdrew his name and Ira Harris was elected. In 1862 he conducted in the supreme court the case of the government on the question of treating captured vessels as maritime prizes according to the rules of war. He also maintained before the courts the unconstitutionality of state laws taxing United States bonds or national bank stock without the authorization of congress. In 1868 the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson was undertaken, and the latter retained Mr. Evarts among his counsel. The result was acquittal, Mr. Evarts displaying wonderful sagacity and power in his conduct of the case, which was prosecuted on the part of the house of representatives by seven managers. In this trial Mr. Evarts's speech for the defence was a masterpiece of research, learning, satire, and eloquence, rarely equaled in the annals of the bar. His crushing rejoinder to Mr. Boutwell's hyperbolical picture of the "hole in the sky" as a place of punishment for impeached presidents, will long be remembered as one of the finest specimens of forensic satire on record. After the close of the impeachment trial Mr. Evarts was appointed attorney-general of the United States, a position which he filled with entire satisfaction until the close of President Johnson's administration. In 1871 President Grant appointed him as one of the counsel at the Geneva arbitration, and his able efforts in the deliberations of that important body have become part of the history of the nation. It is generally admitted that his case for the United States was a masterpiece of clear argument and apt illustration. In 1874–75 Mr. Evarts was retained as senior counsel for Henry Ward Beecher in the trial of the suit against him in Brooklyn, in which he exhibited endurance extraordinary in a man of his age. His summing up for the defence lasted eight days, and at the close he appeared as fresh and vigorous as when on the first day he rose to open it. In this he offered a marked contrast to the other gentlemen engaged in the case, judges and counsel on both sides looking haggard and careworn after their protracted, assiduous and responsible duties. In 1877 Mr. Evarts was the advocate of the republican party before the electoral commission, whose decision placed Rutherford B. Hayes in the presidential chair. He then became secretary of state, in which position he exhibited the same characteristics and the same general ability which he had displayed in all positions of life. Especially was his administration of the office important in the fact that he raised the standard of consular service, and originated the idea, which has ever since been carried out, of a series of consular reports on all topics of importance and interest coming within the range of their knowledge and jurisdiction. In 1881, on his retirement from the cabinet, Mr. Evarts was sent to Paris as a delegate to the international monetary conference. In 1885 he entered the U. S. senate, having been elected as a republican to succeed Eldridge G. Lapham as senator from New York. Besides his recognized ability as a lawyer and debater, Mr. Evarts has a high reputation for after-dinner oratory, in which his display of humor and pleasant satire is a special feature.

SHERMAN, John, secretary of the treasury, was born at Lancaster, O., May 10, 1823. His paternal ancestors emigrated from the county of Essex, in England, to Massachusetts and Connecticut, in New England. His grandfather, Taylor Sherman, of Norwalk, Conn., was an accomplished scholar and able jurist, who had a seat on the bench, went to Ohio in 1805 to arrange some disputed boundary questions, and located in Sherman township, Huron Co. He married Elizabeth, a lineal descendant of Anthony Stoddard, who emigrated from England to Boston in 1639. Charles R. Sherman, John's father, was a native of Norwalk, Conn., where he was brought up and admitted to the bar. He married Mary Hoyt, also of Norwalk, and soon after settled at Lancaster, O., where he practiced law, and was chosen by the legislature to the bench of the supreme court. He died suddenly at Lebanon, O., June 24, 1829. At this time John was six years of age. Mrs. Sherman having eleven children and but small means, her family was gradually scattered among friends. In the spring of 1831 a cousin of her husband, John Sherman, took his namesake to his home at Mount Vernon, O., where he remained for four years, with only occasional visits to his mother. The schools which he attended at this time were good ones, and young Sherman's progress was rapid and satisfactory. At twelve years of age he returned to Lancaster, and attended Homer's Academy at that place. When he was far enough advanced in his studies to have entered the sophomore class at college, he was tendered a position by Col. Curtis as junior rodman, on the "Muskingum improvement," with a corps of engineers engaged in constructing the Ohio system of canals. He gladly accepted the opportunity to make his own way in the world, and was assigned to work at Lowell, O. In the spring of 1838 he was placed temporarily in charge of the work at Beverly, O., where he remained during the rest of his service on the improvement. His responsibilities here were heavy, and it is said that he always regarded the development which came to him therefrom as a better education than he could possibly have secured elsewhere in the same time. In 1838, the whig party having lost the state election, complications ensued by reason of which he lost his place. He at once returned to Lancaster, and shortly went to Mansfield, O., to study law with his brother Charles. Here he regularly prepared the pleadings, and did a good share of his brother's office work. After the first year he was entirely self-supporting. He gave his whole mind to his professional studies, and on May 11, 1844, was admitted to the bar at Springfield, O., and forthwith entered into partnership with his brother, Charles T. Sherman, at Mansfield. After this, he was constantly, actively and profitably employed in the practice of law until he was elected a member of congress in 1854. Shortly after his admission to the bar, his mother and his two sisters removed from Lancaster to Mansfield, and there kept house for him. In 1846–47 Mr. Sherman visited Washington, D. C., where he remained a month, and became acquainted with most of the men of the day, especially with Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. In the spring of 1848 he was sent as delegate to the national whig convention at Philadelphia, Pa., and was made a

secretary of that body, after the jocular remark publicly made by a friend, that there was a young man present from the state of Ohio, who lived in a district so strongly democratic that he could never hope to get an office unless that convention gave him one. Mr. Sherman heartily supported the nomination of Zachary Taylor for president of the United States, and canvassed a portion of Ohio for him. Aug. 30, 1848, he was married to Cecilia, only child of Judge Stewart, of Mansfield, O. He was now a prosperous man, having added to his income from the practice of his profession the profits incident to the manufacture of flooring, doors, sashes, blinds, etc., by an establishment which he had set in operation. In 1852 he was a delegate to the whig national convention at Baltimore, Md., and supported its nominee for United States president, Gen. Winfield Scott. In 1853-54 he opened a law office at Cleveland, O. When the congressional "anti-Nebraska convention," as it was called, came together, made up of men who had been members of the democratic, the whig and the free-soil parties, great difficulties existed in forming a fusion of the opposing elements. The choice for candidate finally fell upon Sherman, and he was elected, receiving 8,617 votes against 5,794 for his democratic opponent. He was president of the first Ohio republican state convention in 1855, which nominated Salmon P. Chase for governor. He also participated in the organization of the national republican party, after which he took his seat in the house of representatives in the thirty-fourth congress, six years before the civil war. There was a fierce and prolonged struggle attending the election of speaker at this session, and at the ninety-ninth ballot he declared his reason for voting for Gen. N. P. Banks to be his attitude toward slavery, because, he said, "under no circumstances whatever will he (Banks), if he have the power, allow the institution of human slavery to derive any benefit from the repeal" (of the "Missouri Compromise"). The territory of Kansas had now become a battle-ground between the advocates of slavery from the South, and its opponents from the free states, and on March 19, 1856, the appointment of a committee of three members of the house by its speaker was voted by the house. This committee was instructed to proceed to Kansas, inquire into and collect evidence in regard to the troubles there generally, and particularly in regard to any fraud or force attempted or practiced in relation to any of the elections which had there taken place. The appointment of Mr. Sherman as a member of this Kansas investigating committee was a turning-point in his political career. The inquiry beginning at Lawrence, Kan., was most thorough, and a very complete statement was obtained of the free-state side of the question, the Missouri people who had been connected with the "Kansas troubles," so-called, not deeming it wise to appear before the committee. The congressional committee also took testimony at Lecompton, Topeka and Leavenworth. At the last-named place a band of desperadoes threatened to burn the town while the congressional committee was there, and probably the presence of United States troops at Fort Leavenworth alone saved the committee's lives. Notices, headed by drawings of the skull and cross-bones, of the border-ruffians to "wipe out" the committee, were posted on the doors of their rooms. In view of these dangers, copies of the testimony taken had been sent eastward, but the gentleman, Dr. Robinson, by whom they had sent it, was arrested and returned to the Leavenworth jail. The testimony was, however, concealed on the person of Mrs. Robinson, who was allowed to proceed on her journey. She delivered it to Speaker Banks, to await the arrival of the committee. After about two months spent in this way, the committee concluded its labors in Kansas and started for Washington. On the way, at Detroit, Mich., Mr. Sherman, by request of his colleagues, collated the testimony, and prepared the report. Every statement in it was verified by the clearest testimony, and was never controverted. When presented to the house of representatives it naturally caused deep feeling, and subsequently became the basis of the national political campaign of 1856. In that campaign Mr. Sherman supported John C. Frémont for president, simply, as he said, because the republican party resisted the extension, but did not seek the abolition, of slavery. When Mr. James Buchanan was elected, he vigorously combated his public views and measures. At the same time he took an active part in legislation on a variety of practical questions, such as the tariff bill, the debate on the submarine telegraph, etc. In the thirty-fifth congress he took ground, in the debate on affairs in Kansas, that congress ought not to recognize the Lecompton or any other constitution which had not been framed by a convention to which the people had delegated full power, and which had not been subsequently submitted to and approved by a popular vote. He was invariably a firm advocate for economy in public expenditures. The then prevalent system of making contracts in advance of appropriations was denounced by him as illegal. He was a



steadfast friend of old soldiers, and opposed a pension bill which discriminated between the soldier and the officer. Bills appropriating public money were always closely scrutinized by Mr. Sherman, and by his prominence in all the business of the house he came to be recognized at the close of his second congressional term as its foremost man. In the exciting contest for the speakership with which the thirty-sixth congress opened, for eight weeks he lacked but three votes of an election, and finally withdrawing from the canvass, transferred his solid vote to Mr. Pennington of New Jersey, who was elected. He was at once appointed chairman of the committee of ways and means, and immediately took a decided stand against the prevailing system of engrafting new legislation upon appropriation bills. He also introduced a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the subject of a railroad to the Pacific coast be referred to a select committee of fifteen members, with leave to report by bill or otherwise. This was the first move toward the construction of the great highway to our western states and territories. In the winter of 1860-61 Mr. Sherman watched carefully over the public appropriation bills, and took steps to provide for the future support of the government. To make provision, as well, for the paymen of the salaries of congressmen, and to meet other demands, he next secured the passage of the bill authorizing the issue of what have since been known as the U. S. treasury notes of 1860. Shortly after he introduced a bill authorizing the president of the United States to issue coupons, bearing interest not to exceed six per cent., for the payment of $10,000,000 of treasury notes, which the administra-

tion of President Buchanan had issued at twelve per cent. interest. In February, 1861, he first saw Abraham Lincoln, then president-elect, at Washington, D. C., and from that time until Mr. Lincoln's death the friendship between the two men was unbroken. When Salmon P. Chase resigned the U. S. senatorship from Ohio in March, 1861, to enter the cabinet of President Lincoln as secretary of the treasury, Mr. Sherman was elected his successor. When the civil war broke out he joined some of the Ohio troops on his way home from Washington, at Harrisburg, Pa., and tendered to Gen. Robert Patterson his own aid in any way that might be thought consistent with his duties as senator, and forthwith served as the general's aide-de-camp without pay until the meeting of congress in July, 1861. When congress came together, besides the strenuous support which he gave to war measures, he did not lose sight of those reforms in the disbursement of government funds which he had advocated in the house of representatives, but introduced a bill to carry them out. At the close of the session he returned to Ohio, and prior to December, 1861, had recruited upon his own plan and largely at his own expense, for the U. S. government, two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, comprising men of as good material as ever enlisted for the war.

Resuming and retaining his seat in the U. S. senate, by the advice of President Lincoln and Secretary Chase (for it had been his purpose to resign it and offer his services to the government as a soldier), at the close of 1861, he was prominent and laborious in his oversight of the public finances and in his endeavor not only to provide for the support of the armies in the field, but to maintain and strengthen the public credit. He sternly resisted an attempt to increase the pay of members of congress. On the senate committee of finance, much of his time was absorbed in hearing and in proposing amendments to the tax bills, many of which were of the most important character. He voted for some of these, as a temporary expedient to raise money for revenue, although he considered them as indefensible in principle. He took a leading part in pressing that clause of the bill to issue U. S. treasury notes which made them legal tender, and when the bill reached the senate he was the chief, if not the only, advocate of that policy, both in the committee on finance and on the floor of the senate. In the summer of 1862, at the request of Secretary Chase, he took charge of the national banking bill, making the only speech in the senate in its favor, and prior to its passage, although it was before the senate, off and on, for ten days. He advocated, however, imposing upon the banks severe burdens of taxation, holding it as indispensable that they should not only pay the expenses of their administration, but also make a liberal contribution to the government. During the continuance of the war he often visited the soldiers on the field. After the war, and when he had been re-elected as senator, he became chairman of the senate committee on finance when Mr. Fessenden of Maine was appointed secretary of the treasury, but voluntarily surrendered the position to Mr. Fessenden when the latter gentleman returned to the senate. His opposition to the issue of six per cent. bonds to pay off the floating public debt and liabilities was very earnest, and he has never, it is declared, entertained a doubt that if the policy he then recommended had been adopted the whole of the seven-thirty notes and the floating indebtedness might have been funded with a five per cent. bond. His speeches on funding the public debt, delivered in the senate Apr. 9 and May 22, 1866, covered the whole ground, *in re*, and attracted the attention of the country. He was, however, almost alone in his opposition to the act, which was finally passed, authorizing a six per cent. bond. Mr. Fessenden served through this session as chairman of the senate finance committee, and then resigned the position to Mr. Sherman. Henceforth the latter was distinctively and positively identified with the various financial measures of congress. He can fairly claim to have been the author of the refunding act, and to have taken the most prominent part in the different financial bills which became laws. In 1870 the refunding act was adopted substantially as he had proposed it, but without the features relating to the resumption of specie payments which he had advocated. The senator supported the tariff of 1867, was largely instrumental in framing and passing the several acts repealing internal revenue taxes, and reducing them to a low rate on whiskey, tobacco, etc. When the "Credit Mobilier" investigation was set on foot by congress, Mr. Sherman was attacked by certain newspapers in Ohio because, as it was said, he had amassed great wealth from the war, and must have made it improperly. These charges he met on the spot by two letters, the one addressed to the Cincinnati "Enquirer," and the other to Judge Welcker, of Ohio. The letters, sustained as they were by voluntary declarations from political adversaries in his state, squelched these accusations at once, and the allegations have not since been repeated, save as a mere imputation founded upon false estimates of Mr. Sherman's property. In December, 1874, he initiated at Washington the movement for the resumption of specie payments, and was chosen to the U. S. senate for the third time. Through the long financial discussions that followed and paved the way to specie payments, Mr. Sherman never wavered nor lost courage. In the presidential campaign of 1876 he made an able speech at Marietta, O., which supplied speakers and writers the country through with facts and figures upon the subject. After the election he was one of the celebrated "visiting committee" sent to the state of Louisiana to watch the counting of votes. President Hayes was inaugurated March 4, 1877, and at once appointed Senator Sherman his secretary of the U. S. treasury. Mr. Sherman forthwith took measures to hasten the sale of the four and a half per cent. bonds for refunding purposes, and made a contract with certain bankers to sell $3,000,000,000, which he found outstanding at his assumption of office; and although when he became secretary but $90,000,000 had been disposed of, before July 1, 1877, $200,000,000 had been taken, of which $15,000,000 were applied to resumption purposes. He then withdrew the balance of the bonds from the bankers. By these and other operations, in less than six months he so raised the credit of the country, at home and abroad, that he was enabled to sell four per cent. bonds at par, and also to exact from the bankers who took the loan a condition that they should open it to the public, in order that all might share in the benefit likely to accrue from the purchases. He had, in the meanwhile, secured at least $20,000,000 for resumption purposes. Books of subscription to this loan were opened throughout the United States immediately,

and before thirty days had gone by more than $75,000,000 of bonds had been sold, of which $25,000,000 were reserved for purposes of resumption. When congress met (1877–78) the secretary had to contend with an opposition to his policy that caused much depression in the public credit, but he persevered in it, and although before the 18th of January, 1879, the day fixed by law for resumption, the opposition to his policy had assumed the form of personal hostility in the fruitless endeavor to convict him of political malversation during the visit to Louisiana in 1877, he had accumulated in the U. S. treasury $140,000,000 in gold six months before that day. The detailed record of measures by which the legal-tender notes of the government reached a par value, and by which specie resumption became an accomplished fact at the time fixed for it, exhibit the man under whose lead this was done as a financier of the highest order. So marked was the conviction of this fact that the board of trade in New York city recognized his services in the achievement by authorizing his portrait to be hung upon the walls of their building, a compliment which has been bestowed upon no other financier since the days of Alexander Hamilton. At once, upon the resumption of specie payments, the secretary put into execution fresh measures for the refunding of the remainder of government indebtedness, and so successful were his efforts that at the end of two years he was able to say that in that time he had refunded nearly $850,000,000, making a saving in annual interest of $15,000,000. In 1880 Mr. Sherman was a candidate for the presidential nomination before the national republican convention at Chicago, Ill., his name being presented to the convention by James A. Garfield, of Ohio, to whom the nomination ultimately came. In 1887 he was re-elected to the U. S. senate from the state of his birth and residence. He received 229 votes on the first ballot for republican presidential nominee at the national convention of 1888, and 249 on the second ballot. Senator Sherman's home is still at Mansfield, O., in a large park, surrounded by twenty acres of lawn. He has an extensive private library, miscellaneous in its make-up, but ample in some departments, viz., those of finance, American biography, and the civil war. The senator has been a great traveler, both at home and abroad, and has met many of the most prominent and distinguished of Europeans. In 1892, after an exciting contest, Mr. Sherman was again chosen senator for the term ending March, 1899. "The Life and Public Services of John Sherman" is a succinct record, issued in 1886 by B. P. Poore; "John Sherman, What He Has Said and Done; Life and Public Services," by Rev. S. A. Bronson, was published at Columbus, O., the same year. The senator has himself published: "Selected Speeches and Reports on Finance and Taxation, 1859–78" (New York, 1879).

McCRARY, George Washington, secretary of war, was born in Evansville, Ind., Aug. 29, 1835. At this period the state of Iowa had not been formed out of what was to be Wisconsin territory, a part of which it became July 3, 1836, being organized into the "Territory of Iowa" June 3, 1838, and admitted into the Union as a state Dec. 28, 1846. It was just about the time when Iowa assumed its territorial position that the McCrary family removed thither. As the boy grew up he went to the nearest public school, and from there to an academy, and eventually settled down in Keokuk, Ia., where he began to study law, and where he was admitted to practice at the bar when he was twenty-one years of age. As was nearly always the case in the new states, bright, intelligent and educated young men were in demand for public positions, and within a year after he had begun practice, Mr. McCrary was elected a member of the state legislature. In 1861 he was elected to the state senate, where he remained until 1865, being chairman of the committee on military affairs during the whole period of the civil war. In 1868 he was elected a member of congress on the republican ticket, and was re-elected for each successive term until 1877. He opposed going "behind the returns" in the case of the electoral commission and its investigations with regard to the Louisiana and Florida electoral votes for president. He took a great interest in the whole question, having been the introducer of the bill which was laid before congress in December, 1876, and whose passage resulted in the organization of the electoral commission. Mr. McCrary strongly upheld the republican side of the electoral question, and on the decision rendered by the commission in favor of that side, resulting in the declaration that Rutherford B. Hayes had been elected president, Mr. McCrary was appointed by him secretary of war, his commission dating from March 12, 1877. In December, 1879, he was appointed judge of the United States circuit court, and resigned his cabinet office to accept that position. In 1884 he resigned his circuit judgeship. He settled in Kansas City, Mo., where he continued to practice law up to the time of his death, being also general consulting counsel of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company. Mr. McCrary published in Chicago, in 1875, "The American Law of Elections." He died June 23, 1890.

RAMSEY, Alexander, secretary of war and governor of Minnesota (1862–64), was born near Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 8, 1815. He received a common-school education, and at the age of twenty-three became a clerk in the office of the register of Dauphin county, Pa. Early in life he became prominent in politics, and in 1841 was elected clerk of the Pennsylvania house of representatives. From 1843 to 1847 he served in congress as a whig. In 1848 he was chairman of the whig state central committee of Pennsylvania, and aided greatly in securing the election of Gen. Taylor to the presidency. In 1849 he was appointed governor of Minnesota territory, and filled that office for four years. While governor he arranged for the cession of large tracts of lands by the Sioux Indians, and also concluded important treaties with the Chippewas. Upon the expiration of his term as governor he became a citizen of St. Paul, and in 1855 was elected mayor of that city. He was one of the first members of the republican party in the northwest, and in 1860 became governor of the state. He was re-elected governor in 1862, serving until 1864, and was ranked as one of the ablest and most energetic of the war governors. He heartily and promptly co-operated with President Lincoln in all the movements for the suppression of the rebellion. He was elected U. S. senator in 1863, taking his seat in 1864, and was re-elected in 1869. During his twelve years of service he proved a most useful and capable member of the senate. During a portion of the administration of

President Hayes he filled the office of secretary of war. He was appointed to a place on the Utah commission by President Arthur when that body was created by congress, and served as a member of it for several years. He is now a resident of St. Paul. In 1889 he was made president of the Germania Bank of that city, and he is also largely interested in many other important business enterprises. Few men have had a more varied official career, and his has been marked throughout by honesty, ability, and unswerving devotion to public duty.

GOFF, Nathan, Jr., secretary of the navy, was born at Clarksburg, Va., Feb 9, 1843. Added to natural ability, he took advantage of wealth and social position and acquired a thorough education, beginning in the public schools and graduating from the University of the City of New York. He studied law and at the age of twenty-two was admitted to the bar. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the third regiment Virginia volunteer infantry; served as lieutenant, also as adjutant of the regiment, and as major of the 4th Virginia volunteer cavalry. At the close of the war he re-entered his law office and continued to practice successfully. He at once entered upon a political career that brought his name prominently before the public, not only in his own state, but throughout the nation, being a conspicuous figure in the state and national republican conventions. In 1867 he was elected a member of the legislature and took an active part in the legislation of those troublous times. In 1868 he was appointed U. S. attorney for the district of West Virginia, to which position he was reappointed in 1872, 1876 and 1880. In 1870 he was nominated for congress in the first West Virginia district and was elected. He was also elected in 1874. In 1876 he was a candidate for governor of West Virginia, but was defeated by H. M. Matthews. He resigned the position of district attorney in January, 1881, to accept that of secretary of the navy tendered by President Hayes in March, 1881. President Garfield reappointed him district attorney for West Virginia, which position he again resigned in July, 1882. He was elected to the forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth congresses, and served on the naval and other important committees with ability. In 1890 he again became a candidate for governor. The vote was very close; charges of fraud were made, and upon investigation the office was awarded to Mr. Fleming, Mr. Goff's opponent.

THOMPSON, Richard Wigginton, secretary of the navy, was born in Culpeper county, Va., June 9, 1809. After receiving an excellent education he went to Kentucky, when he was about twenty-three years of age, and in Louisville obtained a position as storekeeper's clerk. He remained there a short time, when he went to Lawrence county, Ind., where he taught school. He, however, again went into business, devoting his leisure time to studying law, and with such success that in 1834 he was admitted to the bar. He now settled in Bedford, Ind., where he began to practice his profession, and at the same time, from 1834 to 1838, he served in both houses of the legislature, being also, for a short time, president *pro tem.* of the state senate, and acting lieutenant-governor. In 1840 Mr. Thompson was a presidential elector on the whig ticket, and supported Gen. Harrison by pen and voice with great zeal. He was elected to congress and served in 1841–43, and the following year was a candidate for elector on the Clay ticket, but was defeated. In 1847–49 he was again in congress, but declined a renomination. President Taylor offered him the Austrian mission, and Fillmore the recordership of the land office, but he declined both, as he did also a seat on the bench of the court of claims, urged upon him by President Lincoln. In 1864 Mr. Thompson was presidential elector on the republican ticket, and in 1868 and 1876 he was a delegate to the republican national conventions. On the last occasion he nominated Oliver P. Morton for the presidency. In 1867–69 he was judge of the 18th circuit of the state of Indiana. On March 12, 1877, Judge Thompson became a member of President Hayes's cabinet, holding the portfolio of secretary of the navy. He continued to hold this office during nearly the whole of that administration, but resigned in 1881, to accept the position of chairman of the American committee of the Panama Canal Company, being also a director of the Panama Railroad. Judge Thompson acquired a reputation for his understanding of party principles and his ability to write political platforms, many of which were of his composition. He published "The Papacy and the Civil Power" (New York, 1876); and a "History of the Tariff" (Chicago, 1888).

SCHURZ, Carl, secretary of the interior, was born at Liblar, near Cologne, Prussia, March 2, 1829. He was educated at the Gymnasium of Cologne, and the University of Bonn, entering the latter in 1846. Being concerned in the publication of a revolutionary journal during the troubles of 1848, he was forced to fly from Bonn in consequence of the failure of an insurrection he had been instrumental in fermenting, and entered the revolutionary army in the south of Germany, and took part in the defence of Rastadt, escaping to Switzerland on the surrender of this fortress, returning secretly to Germany. On the night of Nov. 6, 1850, he succeeded in liberating his friend and former editorial partner from the fortress of Spandau, and together they reached Scotland, going thence to Paris, where, during the spring of 1851, Schurz acted as correspondent for several German journals. Later in that year he removed to London, where he was a teacher, married, and came to America, locating first in Philadelphia, but settling finally in 1855, in Madison, Wis. Entering politics and connecting himself with the newly formed republican party, as early as 1856 he was known as an effective orator through the speeches he had made in the German language, being one of the most potent factors in turning the German element in the state against the extension of slavery. He was an unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant-governor of his adopted state in 1857, and took part in the senatorial canvass in Illinois between Douglas and Lincoln, making his first political speech in English, which was widely circulated as a campaign document. He next established himself in the practice of law at Milwaukee, but made many electioneering tours throughout the country. He was a member of the national republican convention of 1860, and had great influence in shaping its platform, particularly that part which related to the citizens of foreign birth. In the subsequent campaign he spoke both in English and German, and when Mr. Lincoln became president, Schurz was sent as minister to Spain, but resigned his post in December, 1861, to enter the

army. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers in April, 1862, and took command of a division in the corps of Gen. Franz Sigel. He distinguished himself at the second battle of Bull Run, and was commissioned major-general of volunteers on March 14, 1863, and had command of a division of O. O. Howard's corps and took part in the battles of Chancellorsville (May 2, 1863), Gettysburg, Fredericksburg and Chattanooga. After the close of the war, President Johnson sent Gen. Schurz through the southern states to inquire into the workings of the Freedmen's Bureau. In 1868 he was temporary chairman of the convention which nominated Gen. Grant for the presidency, and became one of his most active supporters during the subsequent campaign. In January, 1869, he was chosen U. S. senator from Missouri for the term ending in 1875. With Senator Sumner he vigorously opposed some of President Grant's measures, and in 1872 presided over the convention which nominated Mr. Greeley for the presidency. Subsequently, in the senate, he took an active part in favor of resuming specie payments, and against the retention by the government of U. S. troops in the southern states. Many of the members of the "liberal party" affiliated with the democrats after the election of 1872, but in 1876 Mr. Schurz supported Gen. Hayes, who, after his election called Mr. Schurz into his cabinet as secretary of the interior. He introduced competitive examinations for positions in the service and provided for the protection of the forests on the public domain, but his treatment of the Indians provoked criticism. After the close of the Hayes administration, Mr. Schurz became editor of the "Evening Post" in New York, and remained in this position until 1884. In the presidential canvass of 1884, 1888, and 1892 he supported the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland. In 1888 he visited Europe and was cordially received by Prince Bismarck and other German leaders. Mr. Schurz has published a volume of "Speeches" (Philadelphia, 1861); a "Life of Henry Clay" (Boston, 1887), and "Abraham Lincoln: An Essay" (Boston, 1891). His contributions to periodical literature have been frequent.

DEVENS, Charles, attorney-general, was born at Charlestown, Middlesex Co., Mass., Apr. 4, 1820, the son of Charles and Mary Lithgow Devens, and grandson of Richard Devens, a revolutionary patriot. His maternal grandfather was Col. Arthur Lithgow, of Augusta, Me. The subject of this sketch, after completing his academic education, entered Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1838. He subsequently studied law in the Harvard Law School, and afterward with Hubbard & Watts of Boston. In 1841 he was admitted to the bar, and at once began the practice of his profession at Northfield, later removing to Greenfield. In 1848–49 he served as a member of the state senate, and from the latter year until 1853 as U. S. marshal for the district of Massachusetts. Mr. Devens resumed the practice of his profession in 1854, and settled at Worcester, Mass., where he has since resided. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in the cause of the Union, and on Apr. 19, 1861, was unanimously elected major of the 3d battalion rifles—three full companies, with which he at once proceeded to the front. On July 26th of the same year, Maj. Devens was made colonel of the 15th regiment Massachusetts volunteers. He was brevetted brigadier-general during the siege of Yorktown, and took command of a brigade in Couch's division, Keye's 4th army corps. Gen. Devens was severely wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, but would not leave the field until the fall of night terminated the hostilities for the day. At the battle of Antietam his horse was shot from under him, and for gallant conduct while in command of a brigade at Fredericksburg, he was complimented by the general commanding the division. At the request of Gen. Grant, Gen. Devens in April, 1865, was commissioned major-general by brevet for gallantry and good conduct at the capture of Richmond. He was mustered out of service at his own request, at Washington, in June, 1866, after a brilliant military career of five years and three months. "The members of the U. S. senate and house of representatives from Massachusetts united in signing a recommendation that he should be retained in the reorganization of the regular army, and though the compliment was a very high one, it was not presented, as Gen. Devens wished to resume the practice of his profession." He was elected national commander of the G. A. R. to succeed Gen. Burnside, and has also served as commander of the Military Order Loyal Legion of Massachusetts, as well as of the military societies of the army of the Potomac and of the James, and of the 6th army corps. In 1867 Gov. Bullock appointed Gen. Devens one of the judges of the superior court of Massachusetts, and in 1873 Gov. Washburn made him one of the judges of the supreme court. On March 10, 1877, he became a member of President Hayes's cabinet, taking the portfolio of attorney-general of the United States. Upon returning to Massachusetts Gen. Devens was reappointed to the supreme bench by Gov. Long. He is distinguished as one of the ablest of the veteran orators. He is unmarried, and as "soldier, jurist, orator, his name is a pride to the commonwealth of Massachusetts."

Chas Devens

KEY, David McKendree, postmaster-general, was born in Greene county, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1824. He was the son of a clergyman of small means, who was unable to give him an advanced education, but in 1845 he entered an academy of his native state, where he was graduated four years later. While he was receiving his college education Mr. Key had also devoted much time to the study of law, so that he was prepared for examination when he was graduated, and was immediately admitted to practice. Three years later he settled in Chattanooga, which city continued to be his home thereafter. In 1856 Mr. Key served as presidential elector, and again in 1860. When the civil war broke out he was opposed to the plans of the seceding states, but being in the minority in his own neighborhood, accepted the appointment of lieutenant-colonel of a Tennessee regiment in the Confederate army and served through the war. Being favorably known to Andrew Johnson, when the latter became president Col. Key received from him a free pardon. He held several state offices after the war, and in 1875 was appointed to Andrew Johnson's place in the U. S. senate, on the occasion of the death of the latter. He served until 1877, when President Hayes appointed him postmaster-general, a position which he retained until 1880, when he was appointed judge of the eastern and middle districts of Tennessee and resigned from the cabinet.

D. M. Key.

PIERCE, Sylvester P., manufacturer, was born in the town of Paris, village of Sauquoit, Oneida county, N. Y., on Sept. 19, 1814. He was the fifth child of a family of eight children of Dr. Spaulding Pierce and Abigail Bacon; the former a native of Plainfield, Windham county, Conn., and the latter a native of Athol, Mass. His grandfather and his great-grandfather on his father's side were natives of Plainfield, Conn., and his great-grandmother was the first white child born in the town of Plainfield. His father, Dr. Spaulding Pierce, settled in Paris, Oneida county, in the year 1796, and was a practicing physician of the old school through the period of early settlement of the town. He died when the boy, Sylvester, was twelve years old. He had met with financial losses, and when the family was left without its head, Sylvester found it necessary to leave home, and seek his own livelihood. At an early age, therefore, he went into a store in the village of Sauquoit, where he worked faithfully several years. He next engaged in the store of Jay Hathaway, of Rome, N. Y., for about two years, and went from there to Utica, N. Y., into the dry-goods store of Theodore S. Gould. The young man remained there for several years, and then found employment in the crockery store of Ransom Curtis, in the same city, and during his term of service there he was sent to Oswego to close out a general stock of goods purchased by the firm, and remained there for one year. During this considerable period of varied business experience, Mr. Pierce had acquired a fund of practical knowledge of the laws governing honorable trade, which was to be of immense future value to him, and he began to think of a broader field and individual effort in the ranks of business men. Accordingly in the spring of 1839 he located in Syracuse (then a comparatively small village), and opened a crockery store in partnership with Ransom Curtis. His first store was on the site now occupied by Coville & Morris, on East Water street, where they remained one year, when they were forced to remove through the sale of the building, and they located temporarily on the corner of Warren and Water streets, and then removed, in December, 1840, to what was No. 10 South Salina street. The firm were importers from England from the beginning; their business was skillfully handled and energetically conducted, and was successful from the outset. After four years Mr. Curtis went out of the firm, and from that time down to the present, Mr. Pierce has continued in that line of trade alone, with the exception of short periods when several of his clerks have been allowed an interest in the business. Both wholesaling and retailing were carried on with rapidly increasing volume, and reaching over a constantly broadening field, until he finally conducted one of the largest establishments of the kind in the state, with importations direct from Germany, Holland, France and England. The retail branch of the business was discontinued about ten years ago. Mr. Pierce purchased the Salina street store in 1845, and rebuilt the old marble front in 1854. He purchased the Clinton street property in 1863, and built his present stores thereon in 1869 for the accommodation of the wholesale branch of the business. Besides this large establishment, which might satisfy the business ambition of most men, Mr. Pierce has long been connected with prominent manufacturing enterprises. In 1849, soon after the building of the gas works, he began the gas-fitting business in a small way, and has since added steam heating and kindred branches. From this has grown the enormous business now done by the Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing company, who also control the manufacture of the celebrated Florida boiler, for heating purposes. The sales of this company extend to nearly every state in the Union, and into foreign countries, and they have branches in New York, Chicago and Boston. Mr. Pierce is president of this company. The close attention always given by Mr. Pierce to his business, the high and honorable aims that he has always kept in view, and his unswerving integrity, have won for him the high esteem of his fellow-men. In politics Mr. Pierce was at first identified with the whigs, but upon the organization of the republican party he became, and has continued, a firm supporter of its principles. He has never been a seeker after office, but at the request of his fellow-citizens served as supervisor of his ward (the sixth) two terms. He is a liberal supporter of religious interests, and has been for many years a vestryman of St. Paul's church. Both himself and his wife were consistent and earnest members of that church. Mr. Pierce was married in 1841 to Cornelia Marsh, daughter of Elisha Marsh and Lovina Wiard, of Geddes. Mrs. Pierce's father was from Coleraine, Mass., and settled at Onondaga Hill about the year 1800, where he was one of the pioneers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce have four children, Marsh C., Charles H., William K., and Emma C. Pierce, wife of W. Allen Butler. Mr. Pierce's sons are all associated with him in business.

GRINNELL, George Blake, merchant and financier, was born in Greenfield, Franklin county, Mass., Nov. 11, 1823, son of George Grinnell, state senator, representative in the U. S. congress, president of the Troy and Greenfield railroad, trustee of Amherst college, and presidential elector in 1840, voting for William Henry Harrison. His mother, Eliza Seymour Perkins, was a daughter of Rev. Nathan Perkins of Amherst, who was a descendant of John Haines, the first governor of Connecticut, and Mabel Harlakenden. His father was the son of George and Lydia Grinnell; George Grinnell being a descendant of Matthew Grinnell, who was made a freeman of Portsmouth in 1638. George Blake Grinnell was educated in the public schools of Greenfield, and as a boy went to Auburn, N. Y., where he was employed in the bank of his uncle, James Seymour. In 1843 he came to New York city, and took a position in the wholesale dry-goods house of his cousin, George Bird. In 1850 he became a partner, and on the death of Mr. Bird, in 1857, he continued the business until 1861, when his house, with many others, failed in the panic at the opening of the war. In 1866 he formed a partnership with Wellington Clapp, with Horace F. Clark as special partner, for the business of stockbroking. The firm was very successful, and was largely employed by Com. Vanderbilt, then the great power in Wall street. On the retirement of Mr. Clapp in 1869, Mr. Grinnell continued the business until 1873, when he retired, leaving the business in the hands of his successors. In the panic of 1873 the firm was in great straits, when Mr. Grinnell came to its rescue, and enabled it to continue business, paying all its creditors in full. In 1873 Mr. Grinnell paid all the old and outlawed

debts of the house of G. B. Grinnell & Co., resulting from its failure in 1861, when it had compromised for thirty-three and one-third cents on the dollar. This payment was voluntary, and made from Mr. Grinnell's high sense of commercial honor. The amount was large, and included interest at seven per cent. from 1861-72. He assumed not only the payment of his share of the losses, but those of the whole firm. Mr. Grinnell married Helen Alvord Lansing, daughter of Dirck Cornelius and Laura (Alexander) Lansing. (Dr. Lansing's grandfather was patroon of Lansingburg, New York, under Dutch rule.) The ceremony was conducted by Rev. D. C. Lansing in Brooklyn Dec. 21, 1848. In his early life Mr. Grinnell was, at different times, director in various organizations and corporations, of the Mutual life insurance company, and various banks. He was a member of the New York Chamber of commerce. He refused official position on account of his domestic tastes and desire to avoid engagements and obligations that would call him from home and the duties he held he owed to his family circle. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and for many years vestryman of the Church of the Intercession, Washington Heights, New York city. Mr. Grinnell was a man of courtly, old-school manners, and extremely attractive personality. His charities were numberless and unostentatious, and he was constantly helping other people out of their difficulties. His innate modesty and retiring disposition kept him from occupying the high position in public life for which he was so well qualified, and to which so continuously invited. Mr. Grinnell died Dec. 19, 1891.

HERSEY, Jacob Daniel Temple, financier, was born at East Bridgewater, Mass., Sept. 22, 1821, the son of Jacob Hersey, who was one of the earliest manufacturers of tacks and straw goods in the United States. Besides his manufacturing enterprises, he conducted two country stores—one at Bridgewater and another at Wrentham. Jacob Hersey was descended from William Hersey, who settled at Hingham, Mass., about 1635, having previously surveyed the Massachusetts coast, by order of the British government, for which service he was awarded a large grant of land. Stephen Hersey, the father of Jacob, was a volunteer at the battle of Bunker Hill. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Mary Drake, a descendant of the celebrated Drake family of New England, of whom a detailed genealogical record was published by Rev. Dr. Chaffin, of North Easton, Mass. Young Hersey was educated at Wrentham academy. On leaving school he engaged in the manufacture of thread and knitting-cotton from 1837 to 1840, when he engaged in the manufacture of straw goods, in which he continued up to 1844. In the meantime he was a dealer in commercial paper, stocks and bonds, which business finally became of such proportions as to occupy all his attention. As a manufacturer, he employed at times 1,200 people, all of whom were devoted to his interests, and among whom there was never a strike or dissatisfaction, the kindliest relations at all times existing, owing to the honorable and just treatment always accorded them. It was his strong sense of right, and his sympathy with and for all men, that enabled him to influence them, gaining and retaining their respect and friendship. It has been the privilege of Mr. Hersey to help many of them to successful careers. Mr. Hersey has always been a pronounced advocate for tariff reform, and in an argument before the committee of ways and means in 1883, to whom he was sent as president of the American straw-goods association, he convinced Mr. Kelly and his committee, much against their previous opinions, that the tax on the raw material used in the straw-goods manufacturing business was burdensome and unjust, and the result of his exposition was the placing of such raw material on the free list of the house bill, and its immediate passage by the committee, and afterward its adoption by the house. Mr. Hersey claims his experience at this time as pointing to the need of practical business men on legislative committees entrusted with great national interests. In 1846 Mr. Hersey married Julia A. Kerr, of Foxborough, Mass., who died in 1848. He then married Marcia E. Pennell, daughter of Prof. Calvin S. Pennell, of Utica, N. Y. Miss Pennell's mother was Rebecca Mann, a sister of Horace Mann, of Massachusetts. As director and trustee in various banks and insurance offices, as well as other posts of responsibility, Mr. Hersey has always possessed the good-will and confidence of his colleagues. It has been said that one of the tests of a man's true worth is to be highly and generously spoken of by his associates, and Mr. Hersey's open and honorable policy long ago secured him this proof of the esteem in which he is so widely held. Mr. Hersey takes a warm interest in religious work of all kinds, and has been for many years superintendent of the Sunday-school and president of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian church of New York city. He is a lover of art, literature and music, and an enthusiastic student of political economy. Mr. Hersey was elected a member of the Chamber of commerce of New York in 1875.

BERNHEIMER, Adolph, merchant, was born in Würtemberg, Germany, in 1833. He received a theoretical mercantile education in a commercial institute in Bamberg, and after serving his apprenticeship in a wholesale dry-goods house in Furth, Bavaria, he decided to come to America. He arrived in New York in 1853, and became clerk in the house of Bernheimer Bros., who were at that time doing a large dry-goods business. Three years later he became junior partner in the firm, and, as their buyer, made frequent trips to Europe. He very soon conceived the idea of making in this country certain dyed and printed cotton fabrics, which he was in the habit of buying in Manchester for his firm in New York. Receiving encouragement from Gov. Philip Allen, of Rhode Island, he soon began to have a great many of these fabrics made, and was doing a good business in them when the civil war broke out, and the price of cotton and cotton goods became so high that goods of this description could no longer be made. When the war terminated the firm of Bernheimer Bros. was dissolved, and Mr. Bernheimer then started, on his own account, the manufacturing of dyed and printed cotton fabrics, and may be called the pioneer of this industry in the United States; for, until he undertook this business, all such goods had been imported. Mr. Bernheimer is a member of the Chamber of commerce, and is well known for his generous contributions to worthy charities.

SCHENCK, Robert Cumming, congressman, soldier, diplomatist, was born at Franklin, O., Oct. 4, 1809, son of Gen. William C. Schenck, an early settler in the Miami (O.) valley, who was an efficient officer in the Northwestern army under Gen. Harrison, and was afterward a member of the Ohio General Assembly. He died in 1821, and his son, placed under the guardianship of Gen. James Findley of Cincinnati, O., but residing with his mother at Franklin, entered the sophomore class of Miami university in November, 1824. He was graduated thence in 1827, but remained at Oxford, studying until 1830. In November, 1830, he began the study of law with Thomas Corwin, at Lebanon, O., and in January, 1831, was admitted to the bar. At Dayton, O., he practiced his profession with J. H. Crane, but three years later he formed a partnership with P. Adlin, which continued until the opening of Mr. Schenck's political and public life. This began comparatively early, for in 1838 he became a candidate for representative to the state legislature, on the whig ticket, but was defeated by a small majority In 1841 he was, however, chosen to the position, and at once became a leader in opposition to the democratic majority in its lower house. He was subsequently re-elected by an increased majority. In 1843 he was accepted by almost common consent as his party's candidate for the U. S. congress, was chosen as representative in the national legislature by more than the full majority of his party vote, and was re-elected for each succeeding term until 1850, when he declined a nomination, and was soon (1851) appointed U. S. minister to Brazil by President Fillmore. In this his first congressional career it was specially clear that Mr. Schenck understood whatever subject he spoke upon, and was worthy to be what he soon became, a whig leader, with a national reputation. He returned from Brazil in 1854, and had little part in politics for some years. He appeared occasionally, however, in important law cases, and was president of a line of railroad from Fort Wayne, Ind., to the Mississippi river. In September, 1859, he addressed a meeting of his fellow-citizens in Dayton, O., upon the political issues of that period, on the evening of the day on which Abraham Lincoln had made a speech at the same place, and during his speech he suggested that if an honest, sensible man was wanted for the next president of the United States, it would be well to nominate the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, who had addressed them that day. Mr. Lincoln always spoke of this as the first suggestion of his name for that office before any large assembly, or on any public occasion. At the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, Mr. Schenck tendered his services to the government, and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. On June 17th he was ordered to take possession of the Loudon and Hampshire railroad in Virginia, as far as Vienna. The general commanding, wishing to secure the road, ordered Gen. Schenck, with one regiment, to establish guards at certain points designated along the road. The instructions were in writing, and were obeyed implicitly, Gen. Schenck accompanying the expedition. When approaching Vienna, however, with two companies of the regiment, the train was fired on by a Confederate force, three cars were disabled, ten men killed, and two wounded. The frightened engineer on the locomotive at once uncoupled the engine, it being in the rear of the train, and returned to Alexandria. Gen. Schenck immediately rallied his few men, and re-charged with such courage, that the Confederates, 800 in number, withdrew, under the impression that a superior force of Federals must be near. This occurrence was the occasion of very severe attacks upon the general in the northern press, but Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, then the head of the U. S. army, afterward declared that he was not to be blamed, but rather to be praised for his conduct. At the battle of Bull Run (July 21, 1861), Gen. Schenck commanded a brigade in Gen. Tyler's division, and it was against his orders—indeed in the face of his declaration that if the officers persisted in their determination to retreat from the position which had been assigned to them, he would bring them before a court martial—that the brigade did join in the disgraceful and needless flight to Washington on the part of the Federal forces, which became a marked feature of that day's military operations. He was next assigned to the command of a brigade in West Virginia, under Gen. Rosecrans, and was actively and creditably engaged in the several campaigns on the Kanawha and New rivers. Ordered thence to the Shenandoah Valley, for his march to the relief of Gen. Milroy, his part in the battle and the subsequent retreat, he had the satisfaction of knowing that his departmental commander, Gen. McDowell, pronounced these achievements the most brilliant which had thus far marked the campaigns in that region. At the battle of Cross Keys (June 7, 1862) the fighting by Schenck's brigade was sharp, protracted, and effective, the enemy failing back in confusion. When the left wing of the Federal forces gave way, however, that brigade, with the troops commanded by Gens. Milroy and Cluseret, were ordered to fall back to the strong position which they had occupied before the battle, and did so in good order. When Gen. Frémont (commanding the department) was relieved of his command, he turned it over to Gen. Schenck, who, during the necessary absence of Gen. Sigel, had command of the first corps of the army of Virginia. At the second battle of Bull Run (Aug. 28, 29, 30, 1862), he was severely wounded in the wrist, and was carried from the field, but not until his insistence that the sword which had been knocked from his hand should be found and taken with him to the hospital, was complied with. It was not until Dec. 11th of that year that he was able to again take service, and he was then assigned to the command of the Middle Department, 8th army corps, with headquarters at Baltimore, Md. Here his administration was marked by his well-known executive ability, firmness, and determination. But at this juncture it was felt that his personality and powers and experience could be used by his country to greater advantage in her civil councils than in her military activities, and therefore, on Dec. 5, 1863, he resigned his commission in the army, to take again his place in the lower house of congress, to which he had been elected from the third Ohio congressional district. Upon resuming the seat which had been his a dozen years before, he was appointed by the speaker chairman of the committee on military affairs. It has been well said by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, that "a history of his career in the thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, and fortieth congress, for he was renominated and chosen by his party without opposition at each election, would be a complete history of the military history of the country through the most eventful years of the war, and after its close, and a comprehensive account of the whole cause of public affairs in congress during that period." "He resumed his position as one of the leaders of his party, and no man in congress seemed so much actuated, not merely by the general ideas of radical republicanism, but especially and conspicuously by

a fervid hatred of Confederates and of the Confederacy." His ferocious party onslaught upon Fernando Wood of New York city, a member of the house generally credited with secession sympathies, exhibits the man in his marked characteristics. Mr. Wood had closed a defence of Mr. Long of Ohio, whom it was proposed to expel from the house for peculiarly obnoxious conduct. Gen. Schenck rose to reply, and said: "A student on natural history would have much to learn on this floor. Some specimens of the snake family are so slippery that it seems impossible to classify them or to hold them to any position. I find myself at a great loss to understand what grounds are occupied by the member from New York who has just taken his seat. . . . Being neither against the war or for the war, he would send commissioners to Richmond, to treat with those arrayed in arms against the country, to offer them terms of peace. How many others on his side of the house may agree with him I know not. But I do know this: Whenever any such propositions of Northern democrats have appeared in print, their offers or suggestions of peace have invariably been received by the rebels at Richmond with scoffing, and repelled with scorn. The member and his friends, then, are willing, and propose to crawl on their bellies to the feet of rebels and insurgents in arms, and looking up, piteously, to say, 'O! our masters, notwithstanding all your scoffing and scorn, though you may spurn us from your presence, we implore you to say whether you will not graciously agree to make some terms with us.' I cannot comprehend this abasement in any other way. Thank God! I belong to no such party as that. For the sake of manhood and humanity I would not trust too far those who do. . . . He (Wood) would propose terms of peace, and that peace he would offer to those who scorn him. But still he will press upon them his good offices. He sings the siren song of peace for the effect that it may have at home. For that he is willing to crawl prostrate to the feet of insurgents in arms, and say to them: 'Do with us as you will; tear from the flag of our glorious Union half its gleaming stripes; blot out as many of those stars as you can reach and extinguish; only join us again that you may help us to save the democratic party, so that we may hereafter, as heretofore, enjoy power and the offices together. For these we will so humble ourselves as none of God's creatures ever humbled themselves before.'" After retiring from congress, Gen. Schenck was made U. S. minister to Great Britain, Dec. 22, 1870, by President Grant. During 1871 he served as a member of the Commission on the Alabama Claims. He resigned his post in 1876, after the Emma Silver mine company (American) had failed, in which he had invested his own money, and of which he was a director, because he had, as well, advised certain English gentlemen to invest their money, and the transaction, although not necessarily impairing his personal or official integrity, rendered attacks upon his character inevitable. Returning to the United States he resumed the practice of law at Washington, D. C., and died there March 23, 1890.

OELRICHS, Herman, business man, was born in Baltimore, Jan. 8, 1850, his father being a German and one of the leading business men of Baltimore. His early education was received in Baltimore and New York, to which latter city his parents removed while he was still a boy, and completed in Germany, where he remained for some years, returning to this country in 1871. He entered the firm of Oelrichs & Co., shipping merchants and agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship company in 1875, and his remarkable business ability, energy and industry soon brought him into a prominent position in the firm, and in 1887, on the retirement from active business of Mr. Gustave Schwab, Mr. Oelrichs became the actual head of the house. Mr. Oelrichs is highly respected and exceedingly popular in New York. He is a member of the New York Yacht Club, Union Club, Manhattan, and eighteen others, and is the owner of the yacht Hildegarde, and was for a long time the leading spirit in the New York Athletic Club. Although never a politician, Mr. Oelrichs has been influential as a democrat, and succeeded William Steinway on the democratic national committee during the latter's visit to Europe. He was on several occasions offered the candidacy by the democracy for mayor of the city, and was obliged to publish a card in 1888 declining the nomination. In 1890 Mr. Oelrichs went to San Francisco, where he married Miss Fair, the daughter of James G. Fair, one of the celebrated bonanza kings. Mr. Oelrichs has long been recognized as one of the social leaders of New York, and has always been one of its most popular citizens. A man of the world, enlightened, intelligent, skilled in his own business, of fine personal appearance, and noted as a physical model, he is one of the most notable personalities of the metropolis.

TURNER, Henry G., legislator, was born in Franklin county, N. C., March 20, 1839, and was educated at the University of Virginia. He moved to Brooks county, Ga., in 1859, and taught school until the war, when he entered the Confederate army as a private, serving gallantly to the end, rising to the rank of captain, and suffering both imprisonment and a wound at Gettysburg from a bullet that was not extracted until 1868. He was admitted to the bar in 1865. He was presidential elector in 1872, voting for Charles T. Jenkins for president; was state representative from Brooks county in 1874, 1876, and 1878, delegate to the national democratic convention in 1876, and elected to congress in 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888 and 1890, serving in the forty-seventh, forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, and fifty-second congresses. He married, in 1865, L. C. Morton. Both as a state and national legislator Capt. Turner has ranked as an unquestioned leader. In every deliberative body he has held a signal and commanding influence due to marked ability, thorough equipoise of temper, rigid justice, well-balanced judgment, and an immovable honesty and firmness tempered with unvarying politeness. His views as a legislator were always heard with profound attention, his colleagues showing undisguised eagerness to hear him, and his position as a rule decided a measure. In the Georgia General Assembly of 1879 he was the chief manager in the impeachment trial of several of the state officials, who were charged with the unlawful use of public money, which trial, on account of the prominence of the defendants, was historical. A sound and safe public man, he has held popular trust at home, and conspicuous influence in state and national councils.

PINKERTON, Allan, founder of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, was born of humble parentage in the Gorbals, Glasgow, Scotland, Aug. 25, 1819. His father, William Pinkerton, was a sergeant of police in the Glasgow Police Force, and was for many years an invalid from the effects of injuries received in the Glasgow riots when Allan Pinkerton was quite a small boy. William Pinkerton died in 1833, leaving Allan and his brother Robert as the main support of their widowed mother. The first employment of Allan Pinkerton was as an errand boy for Niel Murphy, a pattern-maker in Glasgow. At the age of twelve years he was apprenticed to William McCauley, a cooper in Glasgow, and with him learned his trade. Remaining with him until about nineteen years of age, he became interested in the Chartist movement, then being agitated very strongly in Scotland and in northern England. He became a decidedly active member of the party, and in the troubles which followed would have been taken into custody (had he remained in Great Britain) for participation in the Chartist raids in which he was associated with John Frost, William Muir and many other leaders. For a man as young as he, he had become quite active and pronounced in his ideas as against the then existing monarchical governments of Europe. In 1842 he married Joan Carfrae, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and the day following their marriage came out as an emigrant to Canada. The vessel on which young Pinkerton and his wife took passage was wrecked on Sable Island; all of the passengers, however, managed to escape, and Pinkerton finally landed in Montreal. From thence he went West by way of the lakes to Detroit, and in Detroit purchased a horse and wagon, and, accompanied by his wife, with what few personal effects they had, struck out overland for Chicago, landing there almost penniless. He soon formed the acquaintance of a Scotchman named Robert Fergus, one of the oldest printers in Chicago, and of George Anderson, at that time a tobacconist. Through these gentlemen he obtained employment at his trade in Lill's brewery, which was then quite a small concern, and Pinkerton earned his first money in America at the rate of fifty cents a day. Remaining with Lill for about a year, he left Chicago and moved to the Scottish settlement of Dundee on the Fox river in Kane county, Ill., where he started the first cooper shop in the place. The Scotchmen in the settlement were all abolitionists, and Pinkerton soon became an active leader among them, and in that way became acquainted with the Lovejoys and other prominent abolitionists at that time. He soon became the confidential agent for Philo Carpenter, Dr. Dyer, L. C. Freer, and many other prominent abolitionists, and many a colored slave was shipped by the underground railroad to Chicago, and from there to Dundee, where they were taken charge of by Pinkerton. One of the earliest recollections which his sons now have is of the cooper shop in Dundee, which was about half filled with negroes who had escaped from slavery, and under the protection of Pinkerton and other abolitionists, were learning the cooper's trade. In those days the wild-cat money was greatly counterfeited all over the West. Increase Bosworth and Henry Hunt had been swindled out of a considerable sum by counterfeiters. While cutting hoop poles on an island in Fox River, Pinkerton accidentally discovered the headquarters of the gang of counterfeiters on the island, which has ever since been known as "Bogus Island." Pinkerton set to work to effect their capture, and succeeded in running down the whole gang. This was the first detective work of his life. In this way he gained considerable local notoriety, and in 1846 he was made deputy sheriff under B. C. Yates, who was then sheriff of Kane county. His success in running down counterfeiters and horse thieves in those days added considerably to his reputation, and he was soon offered an appointment under William Church, the sheriff of Cook county, Ill. This brought him to Chicago with his family, where he remained as deputy under Church during Church's administration, and followed with a similar appointment under Cyrus P. Bradley as sheriff. Pinkerton was afterward appointed special agent of the post-office department. He went on the police force when it was first organized in Chicago, and was made the first and only detective in the force. His success in the arrest of criminals was phenomenal in those days. In 1850, at the request of George B. McClellan, then general superintendent of the Illinois Central railway, Ambrose E. Burnside, H. F. Hammond of the old Galena and Chicago Union railway, and John F. Tracy of the Rock Island railway, he organized a detective force for the purpose of running down railroad thieves, they guaranteeing to back his institution. This resulted in the organization of the Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, in which Allan Pinkerton went into partnership with the prominent criminal attorney, E. Rucker, but in a few years they dissolved partnership, and Pinkerton took the management of the business into his own hands. In the meantime the business had grown from the employment of three or four men to a dozen, and he was progressing fairly well in the West. His first case of any importance in the East was the robbery of the Adams Express company at Montgomery, Ala. Mr. E. S. Sanford, then president of the Adams Express company, was greatly worried over two heavy robberies at Montgomery. Detectives from New York had worked on the case and made a failure, when Robert Bowyer, then a prominent detective in New York city, suggested to Mr. Sanford that he send for Mr. Pinkerton, whom he had met, and who he thought could bring the case to a successful issue. The first robbery being for $10,000, Mr. Sanford pooh-poohed the idea of going to a Western village to get a detective, but shortly afterward another package of $40,000 disappeared in the same mysterious manner from the Adams Express company at Montgomery, and Mr. Sanford concluded to adopt Mr. Bowyer's suggestion, and sent for Mr. Pinkerton to come to New York. This was in 1859, and was his first business in the East. After getting all the facts that could be obtained in New York regarding the package, Mr. Pinkerton with two or three assistants went to Montgomery. The work on the case lasted nearly a year, when there was recovered the $40,000 in the original package in which it had been stolen. His success in this matter gave him a great reputation in the East, and business began to grow apace with him. During 1860–61 Allan Pinkerton did a large amount of work for the Pennsylvania railroad, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, and other lines in the East, and while his men were engaged on this work they accidentally discovered a plot to assassinate President Lincoln. Mr. Pinkerton laid the facts before S. M. Felton, Thomas A. Scott, and other prominent railroad men in whose interest he was working, and they instructed him to go ahead and get all the information possible in the matter, and then it was that Allan Pinkerton arranged a plan for taking President Lincoln from Philadelphia safely through to Washington, D. C., and have him there in time

for his inauguration, and thus prevent the plots of the conspirators for his assassination from being carried out. On the breaking out of the war one of the first things done by President Lincoln was to create the bureau of secret service, and appoint Allan Pinkerton chief. Gen. McClellan, having been made major-general of the regular army with headquarters at Cincinnati, requested that Pinkerton be sent to him with a corps of men. This was done, and Pinkerton became known under the *nom de plume* of "Maj. Allan," an attaché of Gen. McClellan's staff, as it was deemed best to keep his real name and identity under cover. He took charge of the entire secret-service work personally, and accompanied Gen. McClellan through his campaigns in West Virginia, and afterward in August, 1861, accompanied him to Washington, and established headquarters there from which the secret-service work of the government was directed. In this he was ably assisted by George H. Bangs, afterward general superintendent of Pinkerton's agency, and Francis Warner, afterward superintendent of different agencies under Mr. Pinkerton's control. The amount of work done by this corps was something stupendous, and the accuracy of their reports was highly complimented by President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, Secretary Chase, and other officers of the government with whom he was brought in contact. He remained in the service of the government until the close of the war. During his absence his business in Chicago was conducted by competent officers, and on his leaving the government employ he at once returned to his business, and soon became interested in a number of large railroad cases in the East. Through Mr. E. S. Sanford, president of the Adams Express company, Henry Sanford, vice-president of the Adams Express company, and several prominent railroad officials, he was induced in 1865 to establish an office in New York city, and the office still occupied by the Pinkerton agency at 66 Exchange place is the first of the series of offices now in existence outside of Chicago. In 1866, through inducements of Thomas A. Scott and other railroad officials, he opened his Philadelphia office at 45 South Third street, and George H. Bangs was made general superintendent of the chain of offices under Mr. Pinkerton. During the years between the close of the war and the time of Allan Pinkerton's death, there was hardly a criminal case of any importance which occurred in the United States in which he was not engaged or consulted. His reputation grew to the extent of his being called into many cases in Great Britain and France. Among the prominent cases was his connection with the arresting of the forgers McDonald and the Bidwells in the Bank of England forgeries in 1873, which led to the breaking up and conviction of this dangerous gang of forgers who had swindled the Bank of England out of upward of a million of dollars. Among the most noted cases handled by Allan Pinkerton during his lifetime was that of the breaking up of the Mollie Maguires in Pennsylvania for numerous murders perpetrated by them in the coal regions. No less than nineteen people were tried, convicted and hung for these murders, and a great many others were sent to the penitentiary for long terms, thus thoroughly breaking up the organization which had terrorized for years in the coal regions of Pennsylvania. In this Mr. Pinkerton was ably backed by Mr. Franklin B. Gowan, president of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad. Fifteen years before the death of Allan Pinkerton he had a stroke of paralysis, the result of overwork, which kept him from active participation in the business, although up to the time of his death he retained his faculties and the oversight of his business. He made several trips back to his old home in Glasgow, and was warmly received by officials and others there, his boyish actions among the Chartists being gladly forgotten by them. At his death he left a widow, two sons, William A. and Robert A., and a daughter, the wife of William J. Chalmers, of Chicago, and an estate estimated at half a million dollars, which went to his widow, who died two years later. Mr. Pinkerton educated his two sons to the business, taking them into the force, and putting them at every branch from errand boy up, and it was often said of him that he worked them as hard as any operative whom he had under him. The business, on Allan Pinkerton's death, fell into the hands of his sons, William A. and Robert A. William A., the oldest son, was born in Dundee, Kane Co., Ill., Apr. 7, 1846, and in 1861 left school at Notre Dame, Ind., although quite young, and was taken by his father into the secret-service force of the government, remaining with him all during the war, and after the close of the war was put into the Chicago detective force. Later on, in 1868, Robert A. Pinkerton, another son, was also engaged in the Chicago office as detective. William A. and Robert A. Pinkerton became the heads of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, William A. being in charge of the western division, and Robert A. of the eastern division. After the death of their

father, business, which had been increasing rapidly of late years, induced them to establish an office in Boston, Mass., at 42–44 Court street, in 1885. In 1887 they established another office in Denver, Col., and in 1888 one in St. Paul, Minn., and another in Kansas City, Mo. These offices, and the established correspondents in the principal cities of the United States and Europe, give the Pinkertons a thorough chain of detective service all over the world. Their agency started originally with a half-dozen men, but business has increased to such an extent at the present time that they employ from twelve to fifteen hundred men. The strictest rule they have is never to operate in any case for reward, or pay contingent upon success, but for a stated rate *per diem* which has to be paid. All of the employees are held by an iron-clad agreement to depend entirely upon their salaries, and not on rewards or any gratuities. Another rule which has always been lived up to is, that under no circumstances will work be done on divorce cases, or anything pertaining to the marital relations. The business done by the Pinkertons is largely for express companies, railroad corporations, bankers, lawyers and prominent individuals. In 1892 the workmen employed at Homestead, Pa., struck, and the Pinkertons were engaged to protect the valuable plant against threatened destruction. Many lives were lost, and the detectives, not having state police authority, were withdrawn, and the militia called out to suppress the riot. Allan Pinkerton died in Chicago from the effects of a paralytic stroke on July 1, 1884, and is buried in Graceland cemetery, Chicago.

HARRIS, Jonathan Newton, merchant and banker, was born in Salem, Conn., Nov. 18, 1815. His early education and genius caused him to enter upon a mercantile career, which he did at the age of twenty-three. Ten years later (1848), he established the mercantile firm of J. N. Harris & Co. in Cincinnati, which has continued for nearly half a century. He became connected early in his business career with banking and financial institutions, being president of the New London City National bank for many years, and was also deeply interested in many railroads and navigation enterprises. His public spirit was appreciated by a large constituency, and caused his election to many local offices as well as to the mayoralty of New London for six consecutive years, 1856–62. He also served as a legislator in 1855, and a state senator in 1864. Mr. Harris has become especially prominent for his devotion to Christian education. He was a firm friend of Evangelist Moody, and aided materially in the founding and maintaining of the Moody schools in Northfield and Mt. Hermon, Mass. He also took a deep interest in religious work in Japan, especially as planned by the Rev. J. H. Neesima, a Japanese educated in the United States through the interest of Alpheus Hardy, of Boston. Mr. Harris in 1889 set apart $100,000 to found the Harris School of Science in the Doshisha university in Kioto, Japan. The Harris school was opened in 1890, and is especially intended to offer the privileges of a post-graduate course to competent students. Not content with his foundation of an educational work in a foreign country, Mr. Harris devoted in 1892 a sum sufficient for the permanent foundation of a hospital in New London as a memorial. He was twice married, his second wife being a granddaughter of Gov. Caleb Strong, of Massachusetts.

NICHOLS, Isaac, soldier and magistrate, was born in Newark, N. J., in 1748. He was the son of Humphry Nichols, who, it is stated in the Newark records, "came from the land of steady habits" and settled in Newark in 1738. Humphry is supposed to be the son of Samuel Nichols, who married Mary Bowers in 1682, and afterward settled in New Jersey. Samuel was the son of John Nichols, who was born in England, and came with his father, Sergeant Francis Nichols, to Stratford, Conn., in 1639. The origin of the ancient family of Nicholl, written at various periods Nycol, Nicol, Nicoll, Nicolls, Nicholls, Nichols, and Nicholl, has been by antiquaries variously and largely treated upon. It is stated that in the time of Edward the confessor, one Nicholas de Albine, also Nigell or Nicholl, came over from Normandy, and was the common ancestor of the Nicholl family. In the county of Chester, Robert Fitz Nigell, or Nicholl, flourished soon after the conquest, and in the same shire we find William, Baron of Malpas, who lived in the reign of Stephen and Henry II., bore for his arms "three pheons or darts heads," as appears on his seal to the grant of the eighth part of Duckenton to his youngest son, Richard, his second son, Robert, having married Mabel, daughter of Robert Fitz Nigell. John Fitz Nicholas held courts in 1307 for the manor of Nichols, in the hundred of Hinckford, Essex, called in the rolls the Manor of Nicolls, or Fitz Nicolls. John Fitz Nicholl held the same manor from 1327 to 1377. The Nicholls of Essex bore for their arms "sable, a pheon, argent." In the county of Northampton, William Nicolls, Esq., of Hardwick, who was born in 1479, carried "sable three pheons, argent," and was ancestor of the Nicolls, afterward baronets, who had the same arms confirmed and ratified in 1588, with the addition of a canton, argent. Camden assigned similar arms to the Nicholls of Trewance, in Cornwall, with a crescent for difference; and the seal of John Nicholl, Esq., of Llantwill Major, Glamorganshire, whose will was proved in 1599, was "Sable, three pheons argent;" thus fully proving that the different families of Nicoll have in all ages borne the pheons for their coat of arms. The precise date of the settlement of the Nicholl family in Glamorganshire is not known; but from the will of John Nicholl, dated in 1598, and proved the following year, it is very evident they were a family of consequence, from the property they possessed. John desires to be buried by his father, Iltyd Nicholl, in Llantwitt church, which Iltyd, it is natural to suppose, was born at Llantwitt, having been christened after the patron saint of Llantwitt, Saint Iltutus, or Iltyd. Francis, American ancestor of the Stratford (Conn.) branch, born in England, 1595, died at Stratford, 1650; came to America in 1635, with three sons and one daughter, Mrs. Richard Mills; he was one of the original proprietors who, with Rev. Adam Blakeman and sixteen other families, settled at Stratford, Conn., on 70,000 acres in 1639, and in October, 1639, was appointed by the general court acting captain of the Train Band. "There are some evidences that he belonged to the famous regiment of Horse Shoe guards of London." He married, second, Annie, daughter of "Saintly Deacon Barnabas Wynes," born in Wales, and came with Rev. John Young, as one of the original proprietors of Southold, L. I., in 1640. Isaac, the subject of this sketch, rendered important service in the revolutionary war. He entered the American army as a private in 1775, was in the whole of that wonderful and unfortunate expedition of the northern army under Gen. Arnold against Quebec, and was appointed adjutant of the 4th regiment, commanded by Col. Holmes. In 1776 he was commissioned as lieutenant in Col. James Livingston's regiment, "Additional Continentals," the first rebel regiment which was raised in Canada. He was also at the siege of Fort Schuyler and the capture of Burgoyne's army; also in the actions of Sept. 19th and Oct. 7th, and other skirmishes, and at the battle of Rhode Island, Oct. 14, 1778, where he commanded his company in the absence of his captain, and was twice wounded. Soon after the close of the war Mr. Nichols removed from New York city and resided for many years in Brooklyn, became the first justice of the peace, and held his office during a period of about eighteen years, and distinguished himself as a worthy citizen, a lover of justice, and a friend of the unfortunate. Mr. Nichols married Cornelia Van Duzen, who was the daughter of William Van Duzen and Lucretia Bogardus, who was a daughter of a son of the celebrated Aneke Jans (Bogardus) of Trinity church claim fame. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Nov. 23, 1835, and his remains were escorted to the tomb by the mayor and civil officers of the city, by four military companies of Brooklyn and two from New York, forming the largest funeral ever known in Brooklyn, and Capt. Brower's infantry company fired a volley over the grave of the dead veteran.

NICHOLS, Lewis, publisher, son of Isaac Nichols and Cornelia Van Duzen, was born in Brooklyn, in or about the year 1790. He inherited the military instincts of his father, and served with credit throughout the war of 1812. Among the books published by Mr. Nichols was the first directory of the

city of Brooklyn. He married Jane Anne Little, who was the daughter of Mary, widow of Johnson, of Middletown, Conn., and George Little, who came to this country from Ireland at the beginning of this century. Mr. Nichols died in Brooklyn in the year 1859.

NICHOLS, George Little, merchant, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1830, son of Lewis Nichols and Jane Ann Little, and grandson of Isaac Nichols. He received a good education, was possessed of a vigorous natural ability, and was a close observer of men and things. In early life he entered the house of T. B. Coddington & Co. of New York as a clerk; he became a member of the firm in 1854, and at his death was the senior partner. The firm was one of the largest metal importers in the United States, and Mr. Nichols was recognized as one of the leading merchants of the metropolis. He was also interested in important manufacturing interests. He was one of the most prominent members of the Chamber of commerce, and on its chief committees. He was for a long time a director of the Phenix national bank, and for several years its vice-president. He was a director of the Brooklyn academy of music, and the chairman of its executive committee. He was trustee of the Atlantic mutual insurance company. He was a councilor of the Long Island historical society, and active in the construction of its building. He was for some years president of the Mercantile library association, and was active in its interests. He was a prominent member, and for many years trustee, of the church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, and chairman of the rebuilding committee. He was one of the first trustees of the Brooklyn bridge. While active in politics, he invariably declined to accept political honors. He was the intimate friend of Chester A. Arthur, James G. Blaine, William McKinley, Nelson W. Aldrich, John Sherman, William B. Allison, and other prominent statesmen. They consulted him on tariff matters, and recognized him as an expert on many interests entering into them. He had made a careful study of political economy, and his experience as an importer, manufacturer, and financier was of great practical value to our law-makers, and his views were drawn on by our representatives in every recent congress. The service he rendered was so sensible that it tempered legislation. It was so modestly given that it escaped the trumpetings of politics, and the scrutiny of journalism. He believed firmly in the principles of the republican party. He held to it through the civil war, and the period of the war settlements. He was, however, no partisan. He preferably acted with republicanism, but he felt under no obligation to condone the wrongs or mistakes of that party. To him parties became a public means, not a personal end. He examined by request, and substantially modified the specie resumption law. His views were elicited by President Grant on the veto of the inflation bill. He was tendered and he declined the position of member of the tariff revision commission by President Arthur, but he was induced by him to give the commission the benefit of his advice at every stage of the work. He was remarkably well informed in law, medicine, and theology. His knowledge of law in relation to business was thorough. He impressed every one as a professional rather than a business man. His logical mind and wide learning rendered his advice much sought and most valuable.

He declined the offers of public offices, which were frequently made to him. He rendered important service in the political, educational, and sanitary interests of his adopted city of Brooklyn, and was earnest in his efforts for municipal reform and educational advancement. As a man, he was *sans peur et sans reproche.* His code was honor; his spirit charity; his heart was love. He was unselfish; his solicitudes were always for others. His obligations to the living and to the dead were as a religion unto him. Not so exacting to any as to himself, he acknowledged allegiance only to the highest ideals, of which his course in church, in state, and in the home gave ever fragrant proof. He was married in 1852 to Christina M. Cole, who was the daughter of Rebecka Fransiena van Santen and Jan Kool, who came to this country at the beginning of this century, and changed his name to John Cole. Rebecka Fransiena van Santen was born in Amsterdam, Holland, on Nov. 30, 1804, and was the daughter of Christina Barkmeyer and Adrian van Santen, son of Cornelis van Santen and Maria Engel Aman, born in Amsterdam, March 30, 1775. Jan Kool was born in Amsterdam, Holland, on Oct. 3, 1784, and was the son of Andries Kool, born in Amsterdam, Dec. 10, 1760, and Elsie vander Linden, born in Amsterdam, Jan. 23, 1765. Mr. Nichols died while absent from home at Fortress Monroe March 27, 1892.

NICHOLS, George L., Jr., lawyer, was born in Brooklyn May 9, 1860, son of George L. Nichols and Christina M. Cole, grandson of Lewis Nichols, and great-grandson of Lieut. Isaac Nichols, a soldier in the war of the revolution, and the first justice of the peace in Brooklyn, N. Y.; prepared for college at the Brooklyn Polytechnic and collegiate institute, and with Prof. J. C. Overhiser; entered Williams college at the age of seventeen, and was graduated in 1881; received the degree of A.M. from Williams college in 1884; was graduated from Columbia college law school in 1883, with the degree of LL.B.; read law during vacations in the office of Judge C. S. Lester in Saratoga, and with the well-known firm of Stewart & Boardman in New York; was admitted to the bar of the state of New York in 1883, and to the bar of the supreme court of the United States in 1890, on motion of William M. Evarts; in August, 1884, became a member of the firm of Stewart & Boardman, and continued a member of that firm until August, 1886, at which time he formed a co-partnership with Mr. Arthur H. Masten, assistant counsel to the corporation of the city of New York under the firm name of Masten & Nichols, and is still a member of that firm (1893). Mr. Nichols has a large law practice, his business consisting principally in the organization and guidance of corporations. He has been active in politics, and identified with the republican party. He was a delegate to the state convention of 1888, and has been a delegate to various county and city conventions; has held executive positions in the First ward republican association, and was twice elected a member of the republican general committee from that ward; resigned from that body in March, 1891; was appointed a member of the civil service commission of Brooklyn, in April, 1890, by Mayor Chapin, and re-appointed by Mayor Boody in January, 1892; is a director of the Woodhaven water supply company, the Lalance & Grosjean manufacturing company, and other corporations. He is a member of the Hamilton, Brooklyn, Manhattan, University, Metropolitan, Vaudeville, Lawyers' and Troy clubs, the New York city bar association, American bar association, Society of the sons of the revolution, and the Shelley and Selden societies of London, and other organizations. Mr. Nichols has actively interested himself in the various charitable organizations of Brooklyn.

NEILL, Richard Renshaw, diplomat, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20, 1845. He received an academic education, and served during the war as corporal of the Commonwealth light artillery, for six months, under Capt. E. Spencer Miller. In 1865 he entered the U. S. marine corps as second lieutenant, served for a short time in the navy yards at Washington and Philadelphia, when he was transferred to the U. S. flag ship Guerriere, Adm. Chas. H. Davis commanding the South Atlantic squadron. This ship left Boston in 1867, bound for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Lieut. Neill remained in South America three years, going from Bahia in the north to the Falkland Islands in the south. At the murder of the president of the Banda Oriental, Gen. Venancio Flores, he had command of the marines, and with the sailors of the various men-of-war in the river La Platte, saved the city of Montevideo from destruction. In 1873 Lieut. Neill resigned his commission in the navy and passed several years in Europe. In July, 1884, he was appointed secretary of the U. S. Legation, at Lima, Peru, serving under Minister Captain Seth L. Phelps, U. S. navy, who, dying in Peru, Mr. Neill took charge of the Legation until the arrival of the new minister, Mr. Chas. L. Buck. On the election of President Harrison, Mr. John Hicks was appointed minister, and Mr. Neill was retained as secretary. He has served eight different times as *chargé d'affaires*, with credit to himself and to the government. He is a genial man, with fine conversational powers, and has made himself very popular with the Peruvians.

TAYLOR, George Sylvester, was born in South Hadley, Mass., March 2, 1822, son of Sylvester and Sarah (Eaton) Taylor, and received his education in the public schools. His father was a farmer and also a merchant in Chicopee Falls, where his sons disposed of the products of the farm. His mother was a direct descendant from Gen. Eaton, of revolutionary fame, while his grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. At the age of sixteen young Taylor became a clerk in a country store, and in 1840 a partner with S. A. Shackford, under the firm name of Shackford & Taylor, a partnership which continued for twenty-three years. In 1863 he became interested with Mr. B. Belcher in the manufacture of agricultural tools, and formed a partnership under the name of Belcher & Taylor, which essentially resulted in the formation of the Belcher & Taylor Agricultural Tool company. Mr. Taylor was repeatedly called by his fellow-citizens to occupy positions of public trust. He served three years as a representative of the legislature and one year in the state senate; was the first mayor of the city, and held the commission of justice of the peace since the age of twenty-two years. He was president of the Hampden County Agricultural society three years; member of the state board of agriculture, president of the Chicopee Falls Savings bank, president and manager of the Chicopee Falls Building committee, organized to build houses for workingmen. Mr. Taylor was deacon of the Congregational church from 1859 onward, twenty-five years its Sunday-school superintendent, and at all times a leading spirit in religious movements, independent of denominational feeling. He was married in Chicopee, Nov. 25, 1845, to Asenath B., daughter of Elias H. and Rebecca (Boylston) Cobb. Of this union were seven children, but four surviving: Ella S. (Mrs. Lyon), Edward Sylvester, William Cobb, and Albert Eaton.

GARRETSON, James Edmund, physician and author, was born at Wilmington, Del., in 1828. He spent his youth and early manhood in Delaware and New Jersey, and in 1856 removed to Philadelphia, where he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1859. He was made lecturer on anatomy in the Philadelphia school of anatomy with Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, and soon won distinction as a lecturer. To every advancement in the progress of his chosen profession he made the closest study, even to minute details. Being endowed with remarkable powers of analysis and synthesis, he has been enabled to discern what is good and true in medicine as well as in the more abstruse subjects of metaphysics, and to reject the fallacious. He gradually became interested in surgery, and after the close of the civil war, developed and founded the science of oral surgery, in which branch he has since attained eminence. In 1869 Dr. Garretson was chosen oral surgeon to the University of Pennsylvania, and surgeon in charge of the oral hospital there. His time, not occupied in attending to his private practice, is occupied in the preparation of "A System of Oral Surgery," a work of 1,300 pages, now in its fifth edition, and is a part of Lippincott's reference library for physicians. Dr. Garretson has published a large number of clinical lectures on general surgery in medical and dental journals. He introduced into general surgical practice the surgical engine. He has successfully demonstrated the cure of epithelial cancer by means of the "flap transfer," now in general use. He has devised several operations in exsective nerve surgery, notably the removal of the exposing cords cut at the base of the skull, and operations for ablations of the whole or parts of the maxillary bones without resulting scars. For these devices much is due to him. He has designed and performed with skill and success the removal of the inferior maxillary nerve as it lies in its canal, without injury to the face. As a physician, he is sought in consultation by many prominent physicians in general practice. He also conducts a clinical service which is noted for the character and gravity of the operations performed. He was the founder of the Medico-chirurgical hospital of Philadelphia, filled the position of president of its board of trustees for several years, and, as well, acted as dean of Philadelphia dental college. In literature Dr. Garretson has also won distinction. He writes under the pseudonym of "John Darby, a Grower of Potatoes and a Dealer in Philosophy." His individuality shines forth in his works, which are fertile in profound thought and investigation. In "Brushland," one of his most interesting books, he portrays with striking effect and great vividness expressions and experiences of a twofold life. It is brimful of keen satire, yet remarkable for the beauties of the philosophic thought which it contains. "Thinkers and

Thinking" is a work on eminent thinkers of the past and present, whose theories are discussed and weighed with the discriminating judgment of the author. "Man and his World"—a continuation of Plato's "Phædo"—is an attempt to demonstrate the difference between ego and soul, and to show the identity of the latter with God himself; hence its immortality. To accept the teachings of this book is to reconcile not only all creeds and religions, but to settle at once the disputes of agnostics and theologians. "Hours with John Darby" is founded on a verse in Timon's "Surages," referring to the philosophic Pyrrho, and treats on various subjects in relation to life and living. "Odd Hours of a Physician" has the pleasure of simplicity, and corresponds closely to the writings of Franklin and Cobbett, with whose works it has been classed by George Ripley, the eminent reviewer. "Nineteenth Century Sense" has been pronounced a masterpiece of philosophic thought. In its pages the skeptic as well as the credulous person finds a restfulness that lifts him beyond the dross, and permits him to commune with the ego of the author, and see the beauties of God in man as he sees it. The Garretsonian society is an association of over 2,000 young men who annually receive and study a course of lectures on philosophical subjects by Dr. Garretson.

CONDELL, Archelaus, inventor, was born in Ontario, Canada, Aug. 31, 1851. He is a descendant of Condell the actor, and compiler of the folio edition of Shakspeare's plays, also of William Tyndall, the Bible translator and martyr, who was burned at the stake Oct. 6, 1536. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Condell, Thomas Hill, was a colonel in the British army. Mr. Condell's father, a well-known maker of artificial limbs, came to the states in 1858, and settled in Plainville, Conn., and was for some time associated with a Mr. Sullivan, a brother-in-law of Gen. Dix. He achieved quite a reputation during the war for his skill in supplying lifelike limbs to the soldiers who had lost their own in battle. Mr. Condell, Jr., came with his father to New York in 1868, where he established the business under the name of J. Condell & Son, which became one of the leading firms in the United States, as makers of artificial limbs. Mr. A. Condell has had the management of the business for many years and made many improvements, displaying great skill and ingenuity, as well as a thorough knowledge of anatomy. His father retired in 1886, leaving him the sole proprietor. During his long and varied experience, he has added much to the comfort and happiness of veterans of the war and others, by his ingenious methods of supplying the loss of limbs, and enabling the unfortunates in many instances to use the artificial with almost equal facility and freedom of action to that of the natural limbs, the movements at the joints being scarcely distinguishable from that of the natural limbs, the two performing their functions in perfect harmony. Mr. Condell made the first successful application of two artificial legs where amputation had occured above the knee, and the man has since been enabled to walk with comparative ease a considerable distance. Mr. Condell has achieved a world-wide reputation, and is recognized as one of the greatest benefactors of the present century. He displayed remarkable ingenuity in childhood, and at the age of sixteen, devised and constructed the automatic or mechanical toy, the principle of which has added millions to the wealth of the country, and enriched numerous manufacturers, the inventor having never derived any profit from it whatever. Mr. Condell has been frequently solicited, and has occasionally contributed articles to the leading papers and magazines on the subject of artificial limbs.

PACKARD, R. G., civil engineer, was born at Niagara Falls, N. Y., in 1840, and is descended from Puritan ancestors who came from near Ipswich, Eng., to America in 1638, and settled in Plymouth county, Mass. Mr. Packard was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute in 1864, and during the five years that followed, was civil engineer of the U. S. navy yard at Brooklyn, N. Y. Subsequently, for eighteen years he was contracting engineer and president of the Atlantic Dredging company, during which time he was engaged in executing large works in harbor improvements, notably channels in the harbors of Providence, Boston, Norfolk, and Baltimore. Mr. Packard has also been engaged in the removal of reefs in the East river at Hell Gate; he put down the piers of the Raritan river and Poughkeepsie bridges, and was engaged, as owner, in the construction of an extensive harbor and basins at Bayonne, N. J.

PUTNAM, George F., banker, was born in Croydon, N. H., Nov. 6, 1841, of revolutionary stock. His early education was in the public schools. At the age of seventeen he entered Thetford (Vt.) academy, and at twenty, Norwich university, where he devoted three years to study. After his graduation, he gave three years' attention to the study of law, and was duly admitted to the bar on New Year's day, 1867. During his studies as a legal student, he aided in the compilation of the "Digest of the New Hampshire Reports," by Judge C. R. Morrison, an eminent legal authority. Mr. Putnam began his legal practice in Haverhill, in 1867, was a member of the legislature for the two years following, and in 1869 the democratic candidate for speaker. Removing to Warren, N. H., he was again a legislator during the years 1870-71-72, and for the second time a candidate for speaker of the house. In 1873 he became chairman of the state democratic committee, a position he held for about ten years. In the same year he was a delegate to the national democratic convention, held in Baltimore, and in 1876 chairman of the democratic delegation to St. Louis. From 1874 to 1876 he was prosecuting attorney in Grafton county, N. H., and in 1876 a member of the constitutional convention. Removing to Kansas City in 1882, he continued the practice of his profession until 1887, when he was elected general manager of the International Loan & Trust company, and in 1890 its president. He was also, in 1891, elected president of the Commercial club, the chief trade organization of the Missouri Valley, and in May, 1892, president of the American National bank of Kansas City.

WORCESTER, Edwin Dean, railroad officer, was born in Albany, N. Y., November 19, 1828, a descendant in the eighth generation, and the eldest in the direct line from William Worcester, a minister, who came from England in 1640, and settled at Salisbury, Mass. Edwin Dean's father, Eldad, a name borne by three generations, was born at the homestead in Tewksbury, Mass. His mother, a Chickering, was born at Andover, Mass. He was the fifth in a family of nine. His father, a lawyer by profession, removed to Albany, N. Y., and Edwin spent much of his time as a boy in his office, acting as a copyist of law papers. His education was received in the ordinary schools of the day until his fifteenth year, when many technical studies were commenced and pursued under private instructors. Upon the death of his father, in 1842, he entered the store of an uncle, a wholesale grocer in Albany, and soon after became a clerk in the law office of Rufus W. Peckham. Mr. Peckham afterwards went upon the bench of the New York Court of Appeals; and his son, of same name, is now upon the same bench. Circumstances making the study of law impracticable, Mr. Worcester engaged again in mercantile affairs, at first with his uncle, then in 1845 as a ship chandler, and in 1846 as a shipper of country produce to Boston over the railroad to that place, just then opened. In 1847 he connected himself with a foundry and machine shop, in which he remained until early in 1849. The California "gold" fever of 1848 having carried off a leading man of the Ransom Stove Works, one of the large foundries of that kind in Albany, he took a place in charge of the mechanical part of the establishment, although less than twenty-one years of age. At that time Albany and Troy supplied a considerable part of the world with stoves, so that his position was an exceedingly responsible one. His brother-in-law, John C. Wright, of Schenectady, N. Y., having been elected comptroller of the state of New York, in January, 1852, Mr. Worcester entered his office in a confidential capacity. While there, he was for some months employed to act as corresponding clerk in the Albany City Bank, of which Erastus Corning, the leading railroad man of that day, was president. He subsequently became discount clerk in the Commercial Bank of Albany. While there the "consolidation" of ten companies occurred, by which, in 1853, the New York Central Railroad Company was formed. At that time there were no precedents for the organization of large railroad companies, or of their accounting departments. Mr. Worcester had made accounting a study as a science, and after several ineffectual attempts had been made to get the Central started, he was called in by Mr. Corning, to put its affairs in manageable shape. The whole system had to be gradually revised and amended, and by cautious approaches, what afterwards became substantially the standard in railroad organization and accounting was evolved. Mr. Worcester became its treasurer, and was associated thereby with Mr. Corning, Dean Richmond, Richard M. Blatchford and Henry Keep until 1866. During these years the financial troubles of 1857 and all the peculiar and changing effects of the Civil war were experienced. In 1867 Com. Vanderbilt and his party obtained control of the Central. In consequence, Mr. Worcester came to have much to do with the personal business of the Commodore. In December, 1868, with Horace F. Clark, he worked up and carried out the details of the celebrated

eighty per cent. scrip dividend on the Central, and subsequently secured the legislative approval of the issue, and that granting authority for the consolidation with the Hudson River company, and elaborated the scheme for carrying the consolidation into effect. He became treasurer of the new company thus formed. He went to Europe in September, 1869, and remained until May, 1870, being part of the time in consultation with Dr. Gull, of London, and for some months under the charge of Dr. Brown-Sequard, of Paris. Soon after his return home, and his perfect restoration to health, he left the technical treasurership of the Central to become its secretary, with very general powers. In 1872 the New York legislature having granted to Com. Vanderbilt a charter for the construction of an underground railroad, by "The New York City Rapid Transit Company," from the City Hall to the Grand Central Depot, the details of the enterprise were put in Mr. Worcester's charge, and he gave a year's time to the work. Local opposition, principally, prevented the scheme from being carried out, although it had been the Commodore's expressed intention to present the plant to the city when completed. In the latter part of 1872 Mr. Worcester took the leading part in the proceedings for leasing the Harlem line to the Central, and he drew the lease and other papers to effect the plan. Early in 1873 Mr. Worcester became secretary and treasurer of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, which it became necessary to reorganize financially, owing to complications caused by the suspension of the Union Trust Company of New York, and the monetary panic in September, 1873. In that year the Committee of the U. S. Senate on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, known as the Windom Committee, including Roscoe Conkling and John Sherman, held sessions to investigate the railroads. At a meeting in New York Mr. Worcester made an address of six hours, speaking upon each one of the particular subjects of inquiry. While special matters had before been examined into, this was perhaps the first occasion when the whole, so-called, "railroad question" was presented and explained before a public body. Mr. Worcester prepared and negotiated in New York and London a considerable part of the bonds of a $40,000,000 mortgage made by the New York Central company in that year, and in 1875 he became a director in the Western Union Telegraph Company. He conducted, on behalf of the New York Central and the Lake Shore companies, the negotiations with the Post-Office Department and Col. George S. Bangs, the projector of the scheme, for putting on the special train for mails exclusively, known as "The Fast Mail," between New York and Chicago. Mr. Worcester went as

far as Cleveland, practically in charge of the first train west, returning on the first one east. This "Fast Mail" train was the pioneer in the exclusive postal service that is now so extended and efficient. He was at the deathbed of Com. Vanderbilt, January 4, 1877, and subsequently took charge of his funeral. He had been a witness to the Commodore's will, and in the contest over it during the next year and a half was called to the witness-stand some seven or eight times. At the close of the contest he was made trustee for Cornelius J., one of the Commodore's sons, for his share of the settlement. Meanwhile, William H. Vanderbilt had taken full control of the railroad interests of his father, and Mr. Worcester's relations with him became quite as intimate as with the Commodore. In 1878, when Mr. Vanderbilt secured control of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, Mr. Worcester took the secretaryship of that company, having previously become connected with the Canada Southern also, by being the most active member of a commitee which effected a practical purchase of it. In 1879, upon the sale, by Mr. Vanderbilt, of $85,000,000 in Central-Hudson River stock to a syndicate, Mr. Worcester made the arrangements by which much of the stock was transferred to London and put upon the Stock Exchange in that city, preparing all the forms of books and papers incidental thereto. In the summer of 1882 he again visited Europe, spending the winter at Nice and the summer of 1883 in Switzerland, returning to America in the following December. Up to that time his legal residence had been in Albany, but he then removed definitely to New York city. The same year a change was made in the organization of the Lake Shore company, and also in that of the Michigan Central company. Mr. Worcester became vice-president of each, still continuing to be treasurer and secretary of the former and secretary of the latter, as well as secretary of the Central-Hudson River company. Besides these connections with main lines, he had come to have, in the meantime, official relations with a number of auxiliary lines, such as the treasurership of the Syracuse, Geneva and Corning, the secretaryship of the Detroit and Bay City, the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris, and the Geneva and Lyons railroads, and of the Hudson River Bridge at Albany; the presidency of the Syracuse Junction, and of the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh railroads; and directorships in the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie, and all the lines secondary to the Michigan Central and the Canada Southern systems. William H. Vanderbilt died in 1885, when the relations that he and the Commodore had had with Mr. Worcester were transferred to the sons of William H., although to a less detailed extent. Mr. Worcester's railroad experience has been unique. A continuous service of forty years with the New York Central and its successor; twenty with the Lake Shore, and fourteen with the Michigan Central—during which time practically all of the present railroad development occurred. Mr. Worcester was married in 1855 to Mary A., daughter of Warren S. Low, of Albany. He has had six sons and one daughter. One son died in infancy; four were graduated from Yale college, two of them taking post-graduate courses there, and the other was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. One of the four Yale men died in March, 1891, in his thirty-first year. Mr. Worcester is a man of good muscular development, active habits and great vitality. In earlier years he was a fast runner, a good equestrian and an unusually good skater. He possesses marked conversational ability. From a boy he has made scientific analyses, some of them almost professional, and is an amateur astronomer and an inveterate star-gazer. He is a natural mechanic, and a natural and developed mathematician. He has always taken a deep interest in music—having been a choir-singer for years, and an active officer and performer in musical societies producing oratorios, masses and choral compositions. He has always been a "theatre-goer," is a reader of plays, a critic, almost, of Shakespeare, a novel reader, a Bible reader, and a student of and believer in modern philosophy. In politics Mr. Worcester has always been a whig and republican, but has taken no active part; nor has he felt party restraints in minor matters; in Masonry he is a Knight Templar: a thirty-second degree A.A.S.R., and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

MINOR, William Thomas, governor and jurist, was born Oct. 3, 1815, at Stamford, Conn. His first American ancestor was Thomas Minor, who left England in 1646, settling with his fellow-colonists at Pequot, near Stonington, Conn. The earliest known ancestor in England was a subject of King Edward III., named Bullman, a miner in Somersetshire. For services rendered, the king is said to have bestowed an appropriate coat-of-arms upon him, requiring the change of his name to that of Minor. Gov. Minor's father was Simeon H., who, when the village of Stamford obtained its charter (1830), was elected its first warden. The son spent his early years in the native village, and was graduated from Yale college in 1834. Teaching for a time, and studying law, he was admitted to the bar of Fairfield county in 1840, and forthwith gained recognition as an able and conscientious lawyer, and a popular debater and orator. His standing with his fellow-citizens of Stamford is indicated by his election and re-elections—seven in all—to the Connecticut legislature. In 1854 he was chosen state senator, and the next year he was nominated for governor of the state on the American or "know nothing" ticket. There being no election by the people, he was chosen governor by the legislature, and at the ensuing gubernatorial election a similar state of facts was followed by similar results. When the civil war (1861–65) broke out Ex-Gov. Minor was especially distinguished for his zeal in support of the government, and by his kindness to Federal soldiers. In 1864 he became U. S. consul-general at Havana, Cuba, by appointment of President Lincoln, but resigned his work at the end of three years. Here he rendered services to his country of much moment, for it was his prompt intervention with the Spanish captain-general which secured the detention of the Confederate ram Stonewall Jackson until Consul Minor could communicate with the nearest U. S. admiral. By the further representations and efforts of Ex-Gov. Minor, however, the Confederate vessel was finally surrendered to the Spanish officials before the arrival of the United States naval force. He then returned to Stamford. In 1854 he received his first judicial appointment in his election by the Connecticut house of representatives to the judgeship of the Fairfield county court. In 1868 he was appointed a judge of the Connecticut superior court, and served as such until 1873, with marked ability. He married, in 1849, Mary C., daughter of John W. Leeds, of Stamford, Conn. His son, Charles W., was elected to the Connecticut legislature from Stamford in 1882. Gov. Minor died at Stamford Oct. 13, 1889.

William T. Minor

JOHNSON, Henry Theodore, educator, was born at Georgetown, S. C., Oct. 10, 1857. His early life was spent in the public schools of his native town until his fourteenth year, when he was apprenticed to learn the art of printing. For three years he continued at the business, working upon the Georgetown "Planet" and Charleston "Independent." Impelled by a longing for a higher education, he abandoned his "case" in Charleston in the autumn of 1874, returned home, passed a creditable examination, secured a teacher's license, taught school for a session, and with the money thus earned met the demands for a year's training at the state normal school at Columbia. The state legislature having granted scholarships to each county, according to its representatives in that body, young Johnson stood the competitive test, and was awarded a scholarship in the South Carolina university. Here he studied until the fall of 1876, when, upon the accession of another party into governmental power, he was forced to seek educational advantages elsewhere. For two years he again taught school, and was enabled to enter Howard university, where he studied for the ministry, and, in addition to his labors in this branch, took special lessons in the classics and mathematics. In 1880 he was graduated, taught school until January, 1881, when he entered upon his first pastorate at Spartansburg, S. C. Nine months later he resigned this charge to complete his college course. His knowledge of the classics and the sciences enabled him to enter the senior class of Lincoln university the following year, from which institution he was graduated, with high honors, in 1883. From here he went to Boston in the fall of the same year, and pursued a post-graduate course for three years until the spring of 1886. In addition to his labors as a student at this point, he pastored churches at Chelsea and Cambridge. His "Elements of Psychic Philosophy," a clear-cut but brief treatise on mental science, and his "How to Get On," an admirably written and highly instructive series of essays, were written in this year. Having been called to the chair of mental and moral philosophy by the trustees of Allen university in South Carolina, he taught but a short time when he resigned for a more inviting field in Tennessee. Under the auspices of his church, he here founded the institution known as Slater college. In connection with his school presidency, he was presiding elder of a large district for three years. In 1888 he married Jennie Enola Wise, a public-school teacher in Louisville, Ky. In the winter of 1889 he was appointed to the pastorate of Visitors' Chapel at Hot Springs, Ark., one of the most representative churches of color to be found anywhere. This charge he filled for two years. His "Divine Logos" was written and published in 1891. As a unique christological treatise, it was spoken of in the highest terms. Some idea of the recognized ability of Dr. Johnson is indicated by his having been clothed with the editorial responsibility of the leading organ of his church and race at the session of the general conference in May, 1892. The degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred upon him by Paul Quinn college, while that of doctor of divinity was granted by Wilberforce university. Dr. Johnson is a man of fine physique and an unusual degree of health, coming from a family celebrated for longevity, his father having died at the age of ninety-five; his maternal grandfather and grandmother lived to reach their eighty-seventh year; his paternal grandmother yet lives above her ninetieth year; his paternal great-grandmother died in her 116th year. Dr. Johnson has already exerted an abiding influence upon his race and generation.

JARVIS, Abraham, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Connecticut. (See index.)

JARVIS, Samuel Farmar, clergyman, son of Bishop Abraham Jarvis, was born in Middletown, Conn., Jan. 20, 1786. He was graduated at Yale college in 1805, and entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1811. From 1813 until 1819 he was rector of St. James's church, New York city, and after serving for a year as professor of biblical learning in the New York general theological seminary in 1820, was chosen first rector of St. Paul's church, Boston. He resigned in 1826, and until 1835 traveled and studied in Europe. In 1836 he was professor of oriental literature in Washington college, and in 1837 was called to the rectorship of Christ church, Middletown, Conn. In 1838 he was chosen church historiographer by the general convention, and in 1842 resigned his pastorate, and thereafter gave his time to literary work. Dr. Jarvis was a man of ripe and varied scholarship, and an enthusiastic patron of art. He edited the "Gospel Advocate" from 1821 until 1826, and published, besides several volumes of sermons, "A Chronological Introduction to the History of the Church" (1845), and "The Church of the Redeemed" (1850). The University of Pennsylvania gave him the degree of D.D. in 1819, and Trinity college that of LL.D. in 1837. He died in Middletown, Conn., March 26, 1851.

JARVIS, Hezekiah, son of Samuel, progenitor of the Jarvis family, was born at Norwalk, Conn., July 17, 1746. In the United States and Canada the family are of Norman-French extraction, through immediate English sources. The family surname has passed through many changes from the Latin form, Gervasius, down through the French and English, to its present form. The father of Hezekiah Jarvis, Capt. Samuel Jarvis, was born in Huntington, L. I. Hezekiah Jarvis lived to a patriarchal age and had the privilege of seeing his descendants to the fourth generation. He is described as a man of great mental gifts, possessing in particular a remarkable memory, fine discernment, a notable logical faculty, and great capacity for reasoning. He was a comprehensive and judicious reader and profound thinker. His disposition was pleasant and cheerful and even in extreme old age he was a delightful companion. Withal, he was a sincere and devout Christian, and the influence of his worthy and honorable life in the church is said to have been remarkable. He held office as warden in the church for a period of fifty-four years. He was well informed in ecclesiastical history and in church doctrines and usages, and brought up his family in accordance with his convictions. Hezekiah Jarvis was a man of inflexible integrity, who sustained throughout his life a reputation for an exalted appreciation of duty and a sense of his obligation to his Maker and his fellow-man. He died in 1838, aged ninety-two years.

JARVIS, Noah, son of Hezekiah Jarvis, was born in Norwalk, Conn., July 22, 1768. Early in life he became a resident of New York and, having developed a remarkable capacity for administration, and being known to the Albany patroon, John Stephen Van Rensselaer, he was appointed by him to manage his widely scattered estate in the city of New York, continuing in this employment during a period of many years. He also had charge of other estates, including those of Gov. Morgan Lewis and the Hon. Robert Kennedy of England. About the year 1811, Mr. Jarvis received the appointment of

collector of assessments, a position which he continued to hold for seventeen years. During this period he collected millions of money for which he accounted with such accuracy and fidelity that on his resignation of office and the final adjustment of his accounts, the board of aldermen resolved to cancel the bonds which had from time to time been given to the city by Mr. Jarvis. The resolution stated that, "Having been debited with the whole amount of every assessment placed in his hands, he has paid over and accounted for every cent of the same." Mr. Jarvis was remarkable for his serene, cheerful disposition which has become a tradition in his family. He was characterized also by a firm and uncompromising patriotism, developed in a boyhood which was passed among the dark days of the revolution. He was gifted with fine conversational powers, especially with a keen sense of wit and humor. In argument he could employ a kindly satire with considerable force. All the existing records of the life of Noah Jarvis bear testimony to his noble qualities of mind and heart. In his domestic relations he was a kind and devoted husband, and a wise and affectionate father. In business and public life he was beloved and respected, for he never varied from the strictest rules of honesty and integrity. Mr. Jarvis died in 1842. He left his son, Charles A. Jarvis, with his two elder brothers, as executors. The two latter died and Charles Jarvis remained alone to carry out the letter and spirit of his father's will.

JARVIS, William, clergyman, the thirteenth and youngest child of Hezekiah Jarvis by his second wife, Sarah Whitney, was born at Norwalk, Conn., on Feb. 29, 1796. Having been born in leap year and the day being unnecessary to complete the century, Mr. Jarvis was eight years old before he had a birthday. He died Oct. 3, 1871, thus having had but seventeen anniversaries of birthdays in all. Notwithstanding, then, this apparently youthful record, Mr. Jarvis was seventy-five years of age when he died, having come of an equally long-lived stock. His grandfather lived to be 100 years, three months, and three days old, and his grandfather's wife was over ninety years of age at the time of her death. Mr. Jarvis was a nephew of Bishop Jarvis, and was fitted for college by the bishop's only son, Rev. Dr. Samuel Jarvis, after which he went to Union college, New York, where he was graduated and afterward pursued his theological studies at New Haven, Conn. In August, 1822, he was ordained by Bishop Brownell, at Norwalk, a deacon, and in the following November, at East Haddam, a priest. He continued to minister at East Haddam and Hebron for some time, in the latter place gaining the friendship of Dr. Peters, who was also governor of the state. In December, 1825, Mr. Jarvis was married by Bishop Brownell to Elizabeth Miller Hart, eldest daughter of Maj. Richard Hart and Mrs. Elizabeth Hart. About two years afterward he removed with his family to Portland, at that time Chatham, Conn. Here he was elected to Trinity church, but a few years later an attack of severe bronchitis obliged him to retire permanently from any public speaking. In 1852 the family residence was sold and Mr. Jarvis removed to Middletown. Later, when his eldest daughter married Samuel Colt of Hartford, he made that city his home, and for some years did business in New York. As a preacher, Mr. Jarvis had a fine reputation for fervor and impressiveness, his delivery being remarkably clear, earnest, and powerful. He was distinguished for fidelity and devotion to his duty. His enforced silence, for his voice was unheard in the pulpit for thirty-five years, was a great grief to him. During this long period he was a terrible sufferer and bore his physical agony with constancy and submission to the will of the Almighty.

RANNEY, Henry Clay, lawyer, was born at Freedom, Portage county, O., June 1, 1829, the son of Elijah and Levana (Larcomb) Ranney. His father, who was engaged in mercantile pursuits, died in 1836. He was the eldest of the three sons of Rufus Ranney; Rufus P. Ranney, the eminent jurist of the Cleveland bar, being the second, and John L. Ranney, an attorney-at-law, being the third. Levana Larcomb, his wife, was the daughter of Polly and Paul Larcomb. The Larcomb family were noted for their genial disposition, and were physically strong and well developed. Henry C. was adopted into the family of his uncle, Rufus P., then a young lawyer at Jefferson, O. He attended the school at Jefferson, read law with his uncle, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. Sept. 19, 1853, he married Helen A. Burgess, the orphan granddaughter of William Coolman of Ravenna. They have had seven children—six daughters and one son. Mr. Ranney commenced the practice of his profession at Warren, jointly occupying an office with Judge Matthew Birchard. In 1855 he formed a partnership with John L. Ranney at Ravenna, which continued until the death of the latter in 1866. Their large and lucrative practice was continued by Henry C. until 1874, when he removed to Cleveland, and entered into a business arrangement with Judge Rufus P., and his son, John Ranney. Henry and John afterward became associated with Henry McKinney, under the firm name of Ranney & McKinney. Judge McKinney and John withdrew in 1890, and Henry C. is still continuing in the practice. In 1862 Mr. Ranney accepted from the secretary of war an appointment as assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, and was assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. E. B. Tyler, 1st brigade, 3d division, 5th corps of the army of the Potomac. With his command, he participated with distinction in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, resigning his commission in 1863. Mr. Ranney's close application to the duties of his profession caused his health to give way, and in 1880 he traveled for a year through Europe, visiting points of interest in the British Isles, Germany, France, and Switzerland. In 1884 he again visited Europe, giving special attention to the galleries of paintings and sculpture, thereby cultivating and enlarging a taste which has already proved of great advantage to him and the citizens of Cleveland, in his close relation to the growth of art in that city. He was for a time president of the Western Reserve school of designs of that city, and is one of the trustees of the Hurlbut and Kelly estates, both of which have bequeathed a large sum to the building of an art gallery in Cleveland. As a lawyer, Mr. Ranney ranks among the leading members of the Ohio bar. He is particularly strong in the influence he has over the minds of others where large interests are involved. He is logical and forcible in advocacy, and a careful, judicious adviser. He is kindly to all, and devoted to the building up of a high standard of character by his influence over those with whom he associates. He is an active member and vestryman of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, located on Euclid avenue, and prominent as a member of the masonic fraternity, being thoroughly imbued with the best teachings of both these organizations.

KLOTZ, Robert, soldier and member of congress, was born in that portion of Northampton which is now Carbon county, Pa., Oct. 27, 1819, of sturdy German ancestry. His advantages of obtaining an education were limited to the country schools, and six months' attendance at a private academy in Easton, Pa. At the age of twenty-four he was elected register and recorder of Carbon county. In 1846 he was chosen lieutenant in company K, 2d Pennsylvania volunteers in the Mexican war, and afterward became adjutant of the same regiment under command of John W. Geary. He was with Gen. Scott on his triumphant march toward the city of Mexico, and took part in the battles at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. At the battle of Cerro Gordo he had charge of the men who delivered at Gen. Scott's headquarters twenty thousand silver dollars in bags, which were in a wagon captured from the Mexicans. From the city of Jalapa he returned home on a short furlough, on important business. On returning, he took part in the memorable fight at Puenta, National Bridge, and a second affray at Cerro Gordo, and Huamantta (where Walker fell), Puebla, etc., and finally reached the city of Mexico under Gen. Joseph Lane, on Dec. 9, 1847, and joined his old command, with which he served until the close of the war. For his courage and bravery at the second battle of Cerro Gordo he received honorable mention in the reports of his superior officer to the war department, and to his gallantry was largely due the success of the engagement at National Bridge in August, 1847. Here he was temporarily placed under arrest for refusing to obey orders to spike the cannon, which another officer and he were manning, and retreat. The curt and emphatic reply of Lieut. Klotz was, that he did not come to Mexico to spike cannon. The next morning he was relieved from arrest, as he was the only man under Maj. Lally's command that had ever been on the hills of Cerro Gordo, and in charge of company C, regular army, under Henderson's command, he successfully dislodged the enemy. After his return to his home at Mauch Chaunk in 1848, he served two terms as a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and in 1854 removed to Kansas, in response to an invitation of Gov. Reeder of that territory. He was a prominent and active participant in the stirring scenes and events during the period immediately preceding the admission of Kansas as a state. He located in the town of Pawnee, and there built the first hotel in western Kansas. This house became a noted stopping-place of persons representing both parties engaged in the free-state and anti-free-state discussion. The first session of the legislature was moved from Shawnee mission to Pawnee. Maj. Klotz was a member of the historic Topeka constitutional convention. He was the first to sign the constitution, and, after its adoption, he became the first secretary of state under Gov. Robinson's administration. In 1856 he was a member of the celebrated committee of safety to protect the state from invasion, and was appointed brigadier-general of the state troops at Lawrence, where he was associated with Dietzler, Gaines, Jenkins, Robinson, and others. He exerted a strong influence in securing Topeka as the capital of Kansas. Again returning to his native state, he served as treasurer of Carbon county one term, and at the opening of the civil war he entered the Federal army in three months' service under Gen. Patterson. In 1862 he was chosen colonel of the 19th Pennsylvania regiment of emergency troops at the time of Lee's first invasion into Pennsylvania. Since the war he has been successful in conducting a number of business enterprises, and is one of the board of managers of the Laflin & Rand powder company of New York. For a number of years he was a trustee and is now an honorary trustee of the Lehigh university. In 1878 Gen. Klotz was elected to congress as a democrat from the eleventh Pennsylvania district, receiving 8,211 votes against 8,116 for the republicans, 5,173 for the greenback, and 4,345 for the independent democratic candidate. Two years later, when he was re-elected, his majority was 8,347 votes. He served on the committees on mines and mining, and on the District of Columbia. In congress he obtained influence among the members on account of his practical views and his businesslike course. During the extra session of that congress, he prepared and introduced a bill for pensioning soldiers and the families of deceased soldiers of the Mexican war. The provisions of this bill eventually passed both houses of congress, and became a law. Gen. Klotz is one of the vice-presidents of the National association of Mexican veterans, and he takes a deep interest in looking after the comfort and welfare of his surviving comrades of the war with Mexico. He was in 1849 married to Sallie, a daughter of Col. John Lentz, to whom was born one child, a son, Lentz Edmund, who was married April, 1879, to Emma E., daughter of Joseph Lanbach, Bethlehem, Pa. Gen. Klotz's wife and son, Lentz Edmund, both died, and he was left with his four grandchildren, Sallie L., Robert L., Mabel E., and Lentz Edmund, and their mother, near by to cheer him in his declining years at his beautiful home in the picturesque town of Mauch Chaunk, Pa.

BACON, James Terrell, merchant, was born at Yarmouth (known as Walnut Hill), Me., Apr. 24, 1826. His grandfather, Samuel, with two brothers, came from England prior to the revolution, and settled near Yarmouth, Me., where they owned large tracts of land, granted them by the British government. They were descendants of the noted Bacon family of England, of whom it is said, "there are few houses in the kingdom more distinguished by the production of great and eminent men." Besides Friar Bacon, the marvel of his day, Sir Nicholas Bacon, and the great Lord Bacon, there were five other extraordinary personages of the same family. They have been equally distinguished in this country for their great learning and wisdom. The mother of James T. Bacon was Asenath Delano, daughter of Amaziah, and a direct descendant of Philip Delano, (originally spelled De la Noye), a French Huguenot, who fled from France to Holland after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes; was baptized in the Walloon church at Leyden, and in 1621 took passage on "the good ship Fortune," for New England, being then but nineteen years of age. He was made a freeman, Jan. 1, 1632, and was one of the early settlers of Duxbury, Mass., and was one of the original proprietors in 1645, with John Alden, Capt. Myles Standish and others, of Bridgewater, Mass. He married, in 1734, Hester Dewesbury, and had children, Philip, Thomas, John, Jane, Rebecca, and Samuel. Thomas, the second son, married Mary,

the fourth daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden before 1667. Samuel, the youngest son of Philip, married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Standish (son of Capt. Myles Standish) and Sarah Alden. The great-grandmother was Susanna Delano, who was a great-granddaughter of Philip Delano, the Pilgrim. Amaziah Delano, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Bacon, served in the war of the revolution, and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. His father, Nathaniel Bacon, took part in the war of 1812. The Delano farm at Duxbury lay between those of John Alden and Capt. Myles Standish. J. T. Bacon, the subject of this sketch, was educated principally at the public schools of Portland, Me., whither his parents moved when he was twelve years of age. He began his business career as clerk with a wholesale dry-goods firm in Boston, and continued with them on their removal to New York city. In 1869 he established business for himself under the firm name of Rodgers, Bacon & Co., and five years later sold out to his partner, and formed another connection in the commission business. In 1878 he again started in business for himself on a commission basis, representing a number of European houses, his trade being directly with the leading wholesale dry-goods houses of the United States. He has for many years carried on a large and successful trade, and is known as a man of unimpeachable integrity and business sagacity. In 1855 he married Susan S. Lewis, daughter of J. Howell Lewis of Albemarle county, Va., a well-known planter, a descendant of the ancient Welsh family of Gwillym Glyntawe, to whom King John gave for arms, "Azure a buck tripping, argent bearing a royal crown between the horns." Mr. Bacon's daughter and only child, Susan Stanford, married, in 1891, Ernle G. Money, son of Col. Money of the British army.

PAGE, John, governor of Virginia, was born at Rosewell, Gloucester county, Va., Apr. 17, 1744.

His great-great-grandfather was an English merchant, who immigrated to this country, and settled in Virginia. He was a member of the colonial council in the reign of William and Mary, and a large landed proprietor. John Page studied at the William and Mary college, where he was graduated in 1763. He was an intimate friend and follower of Thomas Jefferson. He was with Washington in one of his expeditions against the French and Indians; was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, and of the colonial council, and in 1776 a visitor of the College of William and Mary. He was a delegate to the convention which framed the Virginia state constitution, and a member of the committee of public safety during the revolutionary war. He was lieutenant-governor of the commonwealth at the time, and not only used his own exertions and influence to forward the cause of the patriots, but devoted to it large sums of money. He raised a regiment of militia in the county of Gloucester; and was one of the first representatives in congress from Virginia, and re-elected three times, serving from 1789 to 1797. In 1800 he was a presidential elector, and in 1802 succeeded James Monroe as governor of Virginia, holding the office for three years. At the end of that time he was appointed by President Jefferson U. S. commissioner of loans for Virginia, and continued to hold that office until his death. Gov. Page is described as a man of learning, a statesman,

an admirable soldier; while he was also noted for his theological learning. He published "Addresses to the People" (1796 and 1799). He died in Richmond, Va., Oct. 11, 1808.

CLAIBORNE, John Herbert, physician, was born at Louisburg, N. C., June 29, 1861, son of John Herbert Claiborne, a celebrated physician, a member of the upper house, Virginia legislature, 1859; surgeon and major in the Confederate army and author of "Clinical Reports from Private Practice." He is descended from William Claiborne, the first secretary of the Virginia colony and twice afterward treasurer, known in history as "Claiborne the Rebel," on account of his contention with Lord Baltimore, for the possession of Kent Island in the Chesapeake Bay. He was the second son of Sir Edward Cliburne of Cliburn Hall, Westmoreland county, Eng., who was lord of the manors of Cliburn and Killerby. His great-grandfather, John Herbert Claiborne, was a private in the "Surry Troop" of Light Horse Harry Lee's legion. On his mother's side he descends from the Alstons, of Halifax, N. C., through her from Willis Alston, congressman, conspicuous during the war of 1812. During his legislative career he was chairman of the committee on ways and means. The Claiborne stock is Norman, the Alstons English. John Herbert, Jr., was educated at the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in the class of 1883. He was professor of Greek and German at Hanover academy, 1881–82. He was graduated in medicine from the university and afterward studied medicine in New York, at the University of Berlin, Halle, Saxony, and in Paris and London. He has been lecturer in the New York Polyclinic hospital on the subject of ophthalmology, since 1888; is instructor in ophthalmology, Vanderbilt Clinic college of physicians and surgeons, New York. He has been for three years associate editor of "Gaillard's Medical Journal," New York; author of "Theory and Practice of the Ophthalmoscope" (New York, 1888); inventor of several instruments for examination of the eye and nose, and specialist on diseases of the eye and ear; is the author of numerous medical articles and translations from the German. Member of the New York academy of medicine, New York county medical association, and the Medical Society of Virginia.

CONKLING, Roscoe, statesman, was born in Albany, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1829, the son of Alfred Conkling, who practised law at Canajoharie in the early part of the nineteenth century, was a congressman, and in 1825 U. S. district judge for the northern district of New York, a position which he held for twenty-seven years. He was also a voluminous writer on law topics. The family originally migrated from England in 1635, John Conkling of that ilk having landed at Boston and settled at Salem in Massachusetts, where he and his sons were among the first to manufacture glass in America. From Massachusetts the family removed to Long Island, two of John Conkling's sons having settled respectively at Easthampton and Southold, and from the former of these, Ananias, Judge Conkling was descended. His wife and Roscoe's mother was Eliza Cockburn, who lived in Schenectady, and was called for her beauty "the belle of the Mohawk valley." She is said to have been a relative of the late Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, of England. She named her son Roscoe, a favorite name with her on account of the author of the "Lives of Lorenzo de Medici and Pope Leo X." During the first nine years of his life young Roscoe resided in Albany, but in 1839 Judge Conkling removed his residence to Auburn, where the family continued to live until about the year 1864. Roscoe, however, left home in 1842, and entered the Mount Washington collegiate institute in the city of New York. In 1846 he removed to Utica, and entered the law offices of Spencer & Kernan, composed of Joshua A. Spencer and Francis Kernan, two of the leading lawyers in the state. His leisure time the young law student devoted to the study of English literature, and within a year after settling at Utica, he was called upon to speak in public, and during the campaign of Taylor and Fillmore he began to be known as a political stump-speaker. Mr. Conkling was admitted to the bar in the early part of 1850, and in the same year was appointed by Gov. Fish district attorney of Albany. At the end of his term of office he began the practice of law in Utica, entering into partnership with Thomas H. Walker, an ex-mayor of the city, with whom he remained engaged in business until 1855. He now rapidly rose to prominence at the Oneida county bar, which included some of the most eminent lawyers in the country. Among these able men, Conkling soon gained a reputation not only for brilliancy as a pleader, but also for the care and skill with which his cases were prepared. During the political campaign, when Gen. Winfield Scott was the candidate for the presidency on the whig ticket, Roscoe Conkling first won his reputation as a campaign speaker, although the result of the election was disastrous to the whigs. Roscoe Conkling now became known throughout the empire state both as an able lawyer and as a shrewd and skillful advocate as well as a political orator. In the canvass of 1854 Mr. Conkling took an active part. This was the beginning of the movement which resulted in the republican party. From 1855 to 1862 Mr. Conkling was associated in business with Montgomery H. Throop, the author of the New York annotated code, who assumed the position of office-lawyer, while Roscoe Conkling acted as advocate. On June 25, 1855, Roscoe Conkling married Julia, daughter of Henry Seymour, and sister of Horatio Seymour, who had at that time just completed his first term of service as governor of New York. On the nomination of John C. Frémont by the republicans for the presidency, Mr. Conkling began to make speeches throughout the counties of Oneida and Herkimer, and New York state went republican both for president and governor. At this time, while Mr. Conkling was unwilling to have the title of being a criminal lawyer, he was remarkably successful in such criminal cases as he undertook, and he had now become so formidable as an advocate that it was customary for lawyers in Oneida county to advise their clients to retain him in important cases, for the purpose of keeping him from the service of the other side. In 1858 Mr. Conkling carried his city, and was elected mayor, while at the same time Oneida county elected him to represent it in congress. He remained in the mayor's office until the latter part of 1859, when he resigned to take his seat in congress. He now went to Washington with his family, where he settled and began his congressional career. He entered the house of representatives at a most exciting period. Slavery was then a supreme issue throughout the country; the raid of John Brown in Virginia had just occurred, and soon after Mr. Conkling's first appearance in the house, he was one of those who stood by the side of Thaddeus Stevens to protect him from personal assault at the hands of the southern fire-eaters. After the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin at Chicago, Mr. Conkling left Washington to take the stump in their behalf. At the election following, Mr. Conkling received a majority of 3,563 votes over his competitor for congress. During the next session he began to make his influence felt and his remarkable eloquence recognized in the house. At the extra session of the thirty-seventh congress, called July 4, 1861, Mr. Conkling took an active part in the work, being chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia. On Jan. 6, 1862, he spoke to the question of the terrible military blunder at Ball's Bluff, and his speech produced a profound impression upon the house and upon the country, accompanied as it was, by the passage of a resolution demanding from the secretary of war information as to the responsibility for the disastrous movement in question. The speech made by Roscoe Conkling at this time gave him a national reputation as an orator. A notable incident in Mr. Conkling's career was his opposition to the legal-tender act of 1862, one of the few occasions when he agreed with his brother, Frederick A. Conkling, who was then in congress with him, in opposing a motion without regard to party lines. The bill which

provided for the issue of $150,000,000 of non-interest bearing United States notes and the issue of bonds to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000 was passed despite the Conkling resistance. Mr. Conkling advocated and voted for a bill to confiscate the property of rebels, and also for an act reducing congressional mileage. His position in congress was always that of one resisting extravagant expenditures, and using every effort to obtain economy in the public expenses. In the election of 1862, Roscoe Conkling was defeated

by ninety-eight votes. He returned to Utica, and resumed the practice of his profession, in the meantime receiving at the hands of prominent citizens of New York, the honor of a complimentary dinner. For the next two years, Mr. Conkling remained at home in the practice of law at Utica. His real legal ability had now an opportunity to show itself, especially his genius for cross-examination and the influence which he exerted in addressing juries, which caused him to remark: "My proper place is to be before twelve men in the box." At the election of 1864, Mr. Conkling labored earnestly in behalf of Mr. Lincoln, and he was himself renominated for congress by a convention held at Rome, Sept. 22d in that year. He was strongly supported by the leading New York papers, and was successful by a majority of 1,150 votes, among which were said to be a very large number of democrats. Some of his most profound admirers were the democrats of Oneida county. Mr. Conkling was re-elected to congress in 1866, receiving thirty-nine more votes than Reuben E. Fenton obtained for governor. On Dec. 17, 1866, in the house of representatives he voted, in company with eighty-nine others, for the resolution proposing to impeach President Johnson. In the winter of 1866, the New York legislature was called upon to elect a successor in the U. S. senate to Ex-Judge Ira Harris. Mr. Conkling was nominated by a republican caucus held January 9, 1867. His competitors were the retiring senator, Judge Ira Harris, and Noah Davis. On the fifth ballot, Mr. Conkling received fifty-nine votes, against forty-nine for Judge Davis, when he was declared by the legislature elected in due form. From this time forward, Mr. Conkling was a power to be considered in the government. He was a member of the committees on appropriations, judiciary and mines and mining. His first speech in the senate was on the proposed impeachment of Henry A. Smythe, collector of the port of New York. It was described as "electrifying" the senate. Three weeks after he had entered that body, it was said of Mr. Conkling that although "the youngest man, as well as the youngest senator on the floor, he is already the leader of the senate." He continued to hold the office during three terms, and in that time possibly no other member was listened to with the same earnestness and consideration as he. Mr. Conkling felt the defeat of the movement to impeach President Johnson as a great personal disappointment, and he did not cease to antagonize him during the remainder of his administration. President Grant's administration, on the contrary, he supported zealously, while he undoubtedly exercised over it more influence than any other senator. In the Cincinnati convention of 1876 Mr. Conkling received ninety-three votes as a candidate for the presidency. At the convention of the republican party in 1880, Mr. Conkling nominated Gen. Grant for a third term, quoting, in beginning his speech, the lines of Miles O'Reilly:

"When asked what state he hails from,
Our sole reply shall be,
He comes from Appomattox,
And its famous apple-tree."

Following came the most famous short speech of Senator Conkling's life. He stood on a reporter's table, and every word he uttered was heard by every one within the great hall, which was packed to the walls. In closing, he said: "The purpose of the democratic party is spoils. Its very hope for existence is in the solid South. Its success is a menace to order and prosperity. I say this convention can overthrow that party; it can dissolve and emancipate the solid South. It can speed the nation in a career of grandeur eclipsing all past achievements. Gentlemen, we have only to listen above the din, and look beyond the dust of the hour, to behold the republican party advancing with its ensigns resplendent with illustrious achievements, marching to certain and lasting victory with its greatest marshal at its head." From this time throughout the desperate battle of the convention, the 306 who formed the old guard, which stood by Grant, followed unflinchingly the lead of Roscoe Conkling, but the tune of the convention had been set to the key-note of "Anything to beat Grant!" Efforts were even made to induce Senator Conkling to permit his name to go before the convention for nomination. On the thirty-sixth ballot, the deadlock was broken. James A. Garfield and his followers deserted John Sherman, and the former received 399 votes, and was declared nominated for president of the United States. It was not until after the most earnest solicitation on the part of Gen. Grant that Mr. Conkling decided to speak in the campaign which followed, in the interest of Mr. Garfield. He did this at a cost to himself of $29,000, with which he purchased from his clients the legal services which they had retained him to perform. At the solicitation of Simon Cameron, Senator Conkling finally joined with Gen. Grant in a visit to Mr. Garfield at Mentor, O., which visit was considered by Garfield to have saved him from defeat at the subsequent election, as it insured the support which Mr. Conkling gave to the ticket from that time on until election. This fact, however, did not prevent the action on the part of President Garfield which resulted in the resignation of Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt, the two senators from New York, in 1881. The immediate cause of their resignation was the removal by the president of the collector of the port of New York, Mr. Merritt,

and the appointment to that position of Mr. Robertson, against which action a most earnest protest was made and signed by Chester A. Arthur, T. C. Platt, Thomas L. James and Roscoe Conkling. At the ensuing election in the legislature of the state of New York, the places of Senators Conkling and Platt were filled by Elbridge G. Lapham and Warner Miller respectively. This ended Mr. Conkling's public life. It is said of him that during his last seven years in the senate, no other member of that

body, since the time of Webster and Clay exercised so much influence on legislation as he did. Soon after his political retirement, Mr. Conkling became the counsel of the Northern Pacific Railroad company. He had an office in New York city. In February, 1882, he was nominated by President Arthur as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, and the nomination was confirmed by the senate, but was declined by Mr. Conkling. From this time forward he practiced his profession in the courts of New York, and before the supreme court at Washington with great success, his fees in some cases being as much as $50,000. His last illness was believed to have been the result of terrible exposure during the great blizzard of March 12, 1888, when he walked from his office at Wall street, to the New York club at Twenty-fifth street, being nearly prostrated at the time, and never entirely recovering thereafter. Mr. Conkling died in New York city on April 18, 1888.

CHILDS, John Lewis, horticulturist, was born in North Jay, Franklin county, Me., May 13, 1856, the son of Stephen Childs, who was a farmer in moderate circumstances, but of good origin, and possessed of sterling integrity and indomitable courage in adversity. John Lewis was next to the youngest of ten children, and early manifested an ardent love for flowers, for gardening and for rural pursuits. The little town where he spent his boyhood afforded limited opportunities for even a common-school education, and none for the encouragement or development of his passion for the higher arts of agriculture. At the age of seventeen he left home to find a garden and floral park. He found employment with a florist at Queens, Long Island, N. Y., where he worked one year with great acceptance to his employer and greater satisfaction to himself. In this year he had mapped out and determined on his future. He leased a few acres and a small room over a store, announced himself as a seedsman and florist, and sent out his first catalogue. It was an eight-page circular, and 600 copies were printed and circulated. This was in 1874. In eighteen years the few leased acres have extended into an estate of several hundred acres owned by Mr. Childs, and the eight-page catalogue with 600 circulation into the "Floral Guide," a book of over 150 pages, and of which over 1,000,000 are printed and circulated annually, and from which from 8,000 to 10,000 orders per day are received in the season for flowers and seeds from every quarter of the globe. A beautiful rural village, known as Floral Park, with churches and schools, stores, post-office, acres of forcing houses, large storage warehouses, packing houses, printing and publishing house, hotel, and over 100 beautiful villa residences in the midst of blooming flowers and brilliant foliage, have supplanted the room over the country store, and the few rented acres. Mr. Childs has established a monthly magazine, the "Mayflower," which has a subscription list of over 300,000, made up from the prominent floriculturists, horticulturists and agriculturists in the world. He gives his personal attention to the various branches of his business, even sowing and gathering the rare and choice seeds with his own hands. In 1886 he was married to Carrie Goldsmith, of Washingtonville, N. Y., a woman of rare culture and attainments, being an artist, a writer, and a practical housewife. Mr. Childs has stood as the republican nominee for congress for his district for two successive contests, and succeeded by his popularity in cutting down the large democratic majority, but not sufficiently to secure his election.

PORTER, Charles A., state senator, was born in Philadelphia May 15, 1839, and obtained his education in the schools of that city. After leaving school he engaged in the business of a contractor with his father, and continued it with success. Early in life he became deeply interested in municipal government, and in the study of the leading questions of local, state, and national politics. He took an active part in the presidential campaign of 1860, when he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. From 1862 to 1867 he filled the position of general supervisor of the streets of Philadelphia, under mayors Henry and McMichael. In 1869 Mr. Porter was first elected a member of the republican campaign committee of his native city and has since served on it almost continuously. He was unanimously elected chairman of that committee in 1889, and was re-elected in 1891. While holding this position, he has marshaled his forces with remarkable skill and ability, and has regularly obtained victorious results for the republican party, of whose policy and principles he has always been a strong and uncompromising advocate. His efficiency and success have made him one of the recognized leaders of his party in local and state politics. From 1872 to 1875 he represented the eighth and ninth wards in the lower house of the state legislature, and in 1888 was a delegate to the republican national convention that nominated Harrison for president. In 1890 Mr. Porter was elected to the senate of Pennsylvania by the largest majority ever given a candidate in the fifth district. He introduced the "Porter School Bill" and secured its passage through the senate. This bill was intended to abolish sectional boards and vest the control of the schools of Philadelphia in one body, to be designated a board of public education. The measure, though a popular one, was defeated in the house. The councilmanic bill to equalize the representation of different wards of the city in the common council, which he originated, passed both houses, but was vetoed by the governor. Senator Porter has wielded an influence and power with the young element of the republican party, having always favored giving young men an opportunity of showing their ability in managing the affairs of municipal government. He has assisted men of all classes and is a liberal contributor to any cause having for its object the general good of the community. His elegant residence in the suburb of Philadelphia is shown in the accompanying engraving.

LANDAU, Gerhardt William Isack, manufacturer, was born at Krakau, Galicia, Austria, Dec. 27, 1846, and is a member of an illustrious Hebrew family that has given many Rabbis to the synagogue, including Ezekiel Landau, chief Rabbi of Bohemia, with his seat in Prague from 1752 to 1793, who is still famous through his writings, and is revered by the whole Jewish world. Gerhardt's mother dying when he was but a few months old, his early years were spent with his grandparents, who brought him up in accordance with the traditions of his family, in the Jewish religion in its strict orthodox forms. At the age of ten, his father, who had married again, took him to Pesth, Hungary, where he began his education. While pursuing his studies, his mind became impressed by the reformation of orthodox rites at that time in progress under the leadership of Rev. Dr. Meisel, his belief in rabbinical Judaism became unsettled, and after graduating from college, he returned to Galicia to live with a wealthy aunt, and devoted himself to acquiring knowledge that would give him a standing in any community, irrespective of his religious convictions. He studied medicine for two years, and then removed to Vienna, where he completed his medical studies. It was in Vienna that he met a schoolmate who had been converted from Judaism to Christianity, from whom he obtained an insight into the principles of the latter religion, and being of an ardent nature, he undertook to find out the religious truths. He removed to Berlin, where he continued his investigations, and after a long mental struggle he gradually came to the conviction that Christianity is the fulfilling and realization of the Old Testament dispensation, and he became a Christian. His family disowned, disinherited and persecuted him, and he fled to England, where he was baptized in the Episcopal church at Bethnal Green, on Aug. 7, 1870, and returned to his own country to study for the ministry. Having no money he became clerk in a bookstore at $10 a month, and finally resolved to emigrate to America. He arrived in New York on June 4, 1871, with only $1 in his possession, but soon made the acquaintance of Rev. Dr. G. C. Seibert, professor of theology at Bloomfield, N. J., through whose influence he entered the Theological seminary at that place, and was graduated with honors in 1874. During the fourteen years that followed, he served as a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, having charge of various congregations, and exhibiting uncommon ability and self-denial. In the autumn of 1875 Mr. Landau married Margaret Armbrust, the daughter of one of the trustees of his church at Jeffersonville, N. Y., by whom he has several children. Mr. Landau's arduous devotion to his duties as clergyman finally began to affect his health, and in 1888, on the advice of a physician, he retired from active work in the ministry, and engaged in the retail drug business. But finding that the long hours of confinement in his shop did not benefit his health, he sold out his establishment, and having been fortunate in some real estate investments, he embarked in the manufacture of silks, in which business he is still engaged, in the city of Paterson, N. J., the place of his last ministerial charge. He has become one of the leading citizens of Paterson, and is a prominent member of the board of trade. In all his enterprises Mr. Landau has exhibited the same energy, singleness of purpose and concentration, which are characteristic of his race. These qualities, as well as his extensive benevolence and public spirit, have made him not only a successful business man, but also one of the promoters of the development and prosperity of the Paterson commonwealth.

HEISSENBUTTEL, John Diedrich, merchant, was born in the province of Hanover, Germany, Aug. 24, 1834; his father was a cloth manufacturer in Germany, where John Diedrich received a part of his early education. In 1848 he came to the United States, and subsequently the German school of St. Matthew's Lutheran church in Walker street, New York city, where he acquired a fair knowledge of the English language. In 1851 he started in the produce business in Philadelphia, on a very small capital, which he soon lost, and after settling in full with his creditors, he had but $9 left, and with that amount he started for Baltimore; failing to obtain employment there he walked to Washington, where he first secured a situation in a printing office at a small salary, and later obtained work in a saw and planing mill, where he was soon advanced to the position of engineer. He subsequently had sole charge of the business of Benedict Yost. In 1858 he went on a whaling voyage, shipping from New Bedford, Mass., on the bark Oreytaft. Returning to Washington after an absence of seventeen months, he entered the employ of Mr. Yost again, and the following year went South, locating at Vicksburg, Miss., where he engaged in rafting on the Mississippi river from Yazoo to New Orleans. He afterward entered the fishing business, controlling the markets of Vicksburg, Jackson, and other important towns in that vicinity. He next established a grocery and provision business at Vicksburg, and soon acquired what in those days was considered a competent fortune. Being a strong Federal man, at the outbreak of the civil war he was obliged to leave that section of the country, and was forced to run the blockade, losing thereby his entire property and fortune. He arrived in New York city toward the close of 1862, his family following the next year. After arriving in New York city, with the assistance of his brother he started in the produce business in West Washington market, and in 1865 engaged in the coal trade, where, by close attention to business, and superior ability, he was soon recognized for his fair and liberal dealings, and in a short time worked up a large and prosperous business. He has since been identified with many prominent enterprises. Mr. Heissenbuttel is president of the New Jersey dry dock and transportation company, president of the American ore machinery company, a Royal Arch Mason, leading member of the Lutheran church of Brooklyn, and has also been president of the young people's Christian association connected with the church. For a number of years he has managed the estate of his brother William, and also assisted in managing the estate of G. G. L. Bloatcher, successfully and satisfactorily administering the trusts reposed in him. He has resided in Brooklyn since 1862, and has gained an enviable reputation as a man of unimpeachable integrity, being widely known for his charity and benevolence. He was married in 1860 at Vicksburg, Miss., to Katherine Green.

SELL, Edward Herman Miller, scientist and physician, was born in Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county, Pa., Aug. 16, 1832, of Huguenot stock. His paternal ancestry was Swiss, while the maternal was of German origin. The name was originally spelled *Seul*, then *Sel*, afterward *Sell*. Dr. Sell's father, Samuel Sell, was a skillful cabinet-maker, a man of strictest integrity, whose motto was, "Duty before pleasure." His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his great-grandfather a drummer-boy in the war of the revolution. His paternal ancestors were Mennonites. Dr. Sell's early education was gained in the common schools of Saucon, where he remained until he was fourteen years of age. This was supplemented by a two-years' course in a Friends' school at Quakertown, Pa., after which he entered the Allentown seminary, now Muhlenburg college. When but sixteen years old he taught school for three terms in succession, and in 1858 a fourth term. In 1852 he was matriculated as freshman at Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg; was graduated in 1856 as A.B. with honor, delivering the German oration, and received the degree of A.M. in 1859. He studied theology in, and was graduated from, the Gettysburg seminary, performing missionary and colporteur work during vacations on behalf of the American Sunday-school union. He entered the ministry, and for five years devoted himself to that calling, often holding five services, and preaching five sermons to as many different congregations. At length, realizing that his genius led him toward medicine, he studied in Bellevue hospital medical college, New York city, receiving his degree of M.D. in 1866. After practicing four and a half years, he devoted several years to study in the highest and best known medical colleges of Europe, notably those of Paris, Vienna, Berlin, London, Edinburgh and Dublin, making special researches in the principal hospitals of those cities. He presented a number of theses at the University of Vienna in 1872, which, after a rigid examination in obstetrics and the diseases of women and children, obtained for him the degree of master of obstetrics. Returning to America, Dr. Sell re-located in New York city, entering upon a general practice, but making a specialty of gynæcology and obstetrics. He was soon after appointed physician to the Northeastern dispensary, New York, for the diseases of the head and abdomen, and from 1874 to 1884 was physician to the Eastern dispensary for the diseases of women. In 1871 Dr. Sell organized the first practical gynæcological operative course in the world at the University of Vienna. In 1876 he was one of the seven physicians who, during the centennial at Philadelphia, organized the American academy of medicine. In the same year he discovered the curative power of *Avena Sativa*, the active principle of the oat, in curing the opium and morphine habit, also in inebriety, and brought it to the notice of the medical profession. Dr. Sell was for many years a trustee of the Medico-legal society, and a member of its committee on translation; chairman of the section of the theory and practice of medicine in the New York academy of medicine; vice-president and treasurer of the American academy of medicine; member of the New York county medical society; the American medical association; the New York pathological association, and fellow of the Obstetrical society of London. He was delegate from the American medical association to the Society of German naturalists and physicians at their forty-fifth annual meeting held in Leipsic, Germany, in 1872; to the British medical association in 1870 and 1873, and to the tenth international medical congress held in Berlin in 1890. He has contributed very largely to the literature of medicine, editing from 1869 to 1880 the "Physician and Pharmacist," New York city, and preparing many papers, lectures and pamphlets. His writings, notable for their clear, incisive style, comprise principally the following contributions: "Puerperal Eclamsia;" "Opium Poisoning in Children, with Recovery by Use of Electricity;" "A Case of Complete Uterus Bicornis;" "Fibroid Polypus Uteri;" "Intestinal Obstruction;" "Tapping Ovarian Cysts;" "Ovariotomy;" "Ulcerations of Œsophagus and Duodenum;" "Amputation of Neck of Uterus by Electrocautery;" "Obstetrics in Vienna;" "Cystic Tumor of the Vagina;" "The Opium Habit;" "Procidentia Uteri," etc., etc., performing in several of these cases some of the most remarkable cures on record. In order to broaden his knowledge of human nature, as well as prosecute medical researches and gratify his taste for art, Dr. Sell has traveled extensively, having visited nearly every country on the globe, from the "Land of the Midnight Sun" to Biskarah, Saharah. He has become thoroughly familiar, by personal observation, with every important feature, whether in scenery or health-giving properties, in the North American continent. He made four different foreign tours, the third taking him 60,000 miles "Around the World," spending in all nearly six years abroad. He traveled 5,000 to 6,000 miles in East India, and visited Egypt and the Holy Land. With his brother he was among the imprisoned Parisians during the ever-memorable siege of Paris in 1870. His collection of photographs, engravings and paintings, especially the reproductions from the works of the old masters, are of great value. He is the fortunate possessor of the thirty choice original drawings made by the artist F. O. C. Darley for the celebrated edition of Shakespeare, edited by the poet Bryant, and of which only the odd numbers of the completed drawings were received in this country, England retaining the remainder when a division was made. As a physician, whether operating in his specialties as a gynæcologist, or as a therapeutist, thoroughness is his distinguishing characteristic. As a surgeon he is brave, skillful and tender, positive in diagnosis and individual in opinion. Adding to a remarkably correct diagnosis a thorough knowledge of *Materia Medica*, his unusual medical intuition enables him quickly to justify the confidence of his patients. As a linguist he is thoroughly versed in the classics, and of the modern languages uses English, French and German with fluency. Dr. Sell has a finely developed physique, standing five feet six inches, and weighing 180 pounds; and the kindly eye and genial manner, showing the cultivated gentleman, place his visitor at immediate ease. His conversation is most interesting, and he delights to show his works of art to appreciative friends. He is gifted with rare business ability, practicing in this, as in everything else, the motto of his life: "Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." He has received, in consequence, many flattering offers to enter upon a business career, which, however, he invariably declined. He is an ardent American, displays rare fidelity to his convictions, is hospitable and appreciative of services rendered, and a stanch friend. He is thoroughly democratic in his views, generous to a fault, and never forgetful of a manly act. Dr. Sell is a member of the New York republican club, life member of the Huguenot society of America, also a member of the vestry of the French Protestant church du St. Esprit, and is as enthusiastic in church work as in art and medicine.

Edward H. M. Sell

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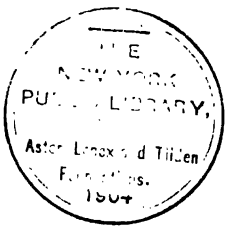
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HAGUE, William, clergyman, was born at Pelham, Westchester county, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1808. His ancestry is English. His paternal grandfather, William Hague, was a noted Baptist preacher at Scarborough, in Yorkshire, whose son James, a sea-captain, settled in this country, having married Anne Bayley, of Pelham, a granddaughter of Joseph Pell, who was known as the fourth lord of Pelham Manor, and descended from a long line of distinguished men, conspicuous among whom was the Hon. and Rev. John Pell, 1610–85, a very celebrated mathematician and Oliver Cromwell's resident ambassador in Switzerland, 1654–58. William Hague was graduated from Hamilton in 1826. He studied the following year at Princeton theological seminary, and two years thereafter at the Newton theological institution, where he was graduated in 1829. While still a student there, in 1828, he received a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist church in Providence, R. I., which he declined. On Oct. 20th of the following year he was ordained pastor of the Second Baptist church at Utica, N. Y. On Feb. 3, 1831, he became pastor of the First Baptist church in Boston, removing in 1837 to become the pastor of the First Baptist church in Providence. He returned to Boston in 1840, to become pastor of the Federal street church. He subsequently held pastorates at Jamaica Plain, Mass., 1848–50; at Newark, N. J., 1850–53; at the Pearl street Baptist church of Albany, N. Y., 1853–58; at the Madison avenue Baptist church in New York city, 1858–62; and again at Boston, 1862–69. He was appointed professor of homiletics in the Baptist theological seminary at Chicago, and held that position, in connection with the pastorate of the University church, about one year, 1869–70, when he returned to the East, and became pastor of the First Baptist church in Orange, N. J., 1870–74; following which, he spent a year or two in Europe. His last pastorate was at Wollaston Heights, near Boston, Mass., 1876–87, which relation he maintained, with the aid of a colleague, until his death. The aggregate duration of his active pastorates was about fifty-eight years, of which he spent about thirty-five in Boston or its suburbs. He received the degree of doctor of divinity from Brown university in 1849, and from Harvard university in 1863. He was a trustee of Brown from 1837 until his death—more than fifty years; also of Vassar college from its incorporation (1861), and of Columbian university in Washington, D. C. Dr. Hague was the author of numerous occasional addresses and orations, including discourses on the life and character of John Quincy Adams, Adoniram Judson, and John Overton Choules. These addresses were delivered in 1848, 1851, and 1856 respectively. He also published: an "Historical Discourse on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the First Baptist Church, Providence, R. I." (Boston, 1839); "Eight Views of Baptism" (1841); "The Baptist Church Transplanted from the Old World to the New" (New York, 1846); "Conversational Commentaries on the Gospel of Matthew" (1835); "Guide to Conversation on the Gospel of John" (Boston, 1840); "Conversational Commentaries on the Acts of the Apostles" (1845); "Review of Drs. Fuller and Wayland on Slavery" (Boston); "Christianity and Statesmanship" (New York, 1855; enlarged edition, Boston, 1865); "Home Life" (New York, 1855); "The Authority and Perpetuity of the Christian Sabbath" (1863); "The Self-Witnessing Character of the New Testament Christianity" (Philadelphia, 1871); "Christian Greatness in the Minister" (Boston, 1880); "Life Notes; or, Fifty Years' Outlook" (Boston, 1888). The last-named work, a volume of reminiscences, was finished a few days before his death, and published shortly thereafter. He died at Boston, Mass., Aug. 1, 1887.

HAGUE, Arnold, geologist, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 3, 1840. He is the son of William Hague (foregoing). He was graduated from the Sheffield scientific school of Yale university in 1863. After graduation, he spent three years in study at the universities of Gottingen and Heidelberg and at the Freiberg mining school. He returned to the United States in 1867, and received the appointment of assistant geologist on the U. S. geological exploration of the fortieth parallel under Clarence King; a position which he retained for ten years, until the final completion of the work. "Descriptive Geology," Vol. II. of the final report of the exploration, is the joint work of Mr. Hague and Samuel F. Emmons, and is the result of the first detailed geological survey across the Cordillera of North America. In 1878 and 1879 he was engaged by the Chinese government to examine the mining region of northern China, and in connection with this work traveled extensively both in northern and western China. On the organization of the present bureau of the U. S. geological survey he returned to the United States, and became one of its geologists. In 1883 he was placed in charge of the Yellowstone park division, and assigned to the duty of studying the country in and about the Yellowstone park. He has contributed numerous papers to scientific journals upon geological subjects, and, in connection with his work in the Yellowstone park, has published several articles on the geological history of the park region. In 1892 he published, as monograph XX. of the U. S. geographical survey, "The Geology of the Eureka District, with Atlas." He is a member of several scientific societies, both in the United States and Europe, and in 1885 was elected to the National academy of sciences.

RUPPERT, Jacob, brewer, was born in New York city March 4, 1842. His father, Franz Ruppert, distinguished himself by becoming one of New York's most famous brewers. Jacob Ruppert was graduated from public school and learned the brewing trade. In 1867 he established his now famous brewery. He was a member of Battery K, now First battery, served seven years as a private and had his discharge. On Oct. 4, 1864, he was married to Anna Gillig and has six children. Their names are Cornelia, Jacob, Frank, Anna, George, and Amanda. His son Jacob was a member of company B, 7th regiment, and was appointed colonel on Gov. D. B. Hill's staff on Sept. 12, 1889, being the youngest commissioned colonel in the United States. Jacob Ruppert has held and holds many responsible positions in the various brewers' associations. His success in life he attributes to his ambition, steadiness, clear-headedness, and hard work. He built the Central turn verein hall at an expense of about $850,000, the largest of its kind. He has always been noted for his charitable spirit.

HALLECK, Fitz-Greene, poet, was born at Guilford, Conn., July 8, 1790, the second child and eldest son of Israel and Mary (Eliot) Halleck. Peter Halleck, his first ancestor in America, was one of twelve heads of families, who, in search of civil and religious liberty, sailed from England for the new world with their pastor, and landed at New Haven, Conn., in 1640. He purchased from the Indians the tract of land now known as Orient, L. I., and afterward another tract, now Southold, L. I., and then settled at Aquebogue, L. I. Some of his descendants removed to Dutchess county, N. Y., where the father of the poet was born. In the war of the American revolution Israel Halleck was a royalist, and served with Col. Tarleton in his various campaigns. After the war he settled at Guilford. The poet's mother was a lineal descendant of John Eliot, "Apostle to the Indians." She was a woman of superior intellect, noted for her love of reading, with a particular fondness for poetry. When Fitz-Greene Halleck was two years old, an accident happened from which he always suffered. Two drunken militiamen, passing his father's door, near which they saw him at play on a "training day," discharged their guns to astonish him, one of them putting his piece so near the child's head that it ruined the hearing in his left ear for life. At seven years of age he took part in one of the public exhibitions or "quarter days," an honor not often shared in by lads of his tender years. As soon as he was taught to write he took to rhyming. His boyhood was uneventful, noticeable only for the same quiet, studious, refined habits and associations which marked his maturer years. Even then Campbell's poetry was favorite reading with him. Having completed his studies in the schools of his native town, he entered the store of his kinsman, Andrew Eliot, in Guilford, with whom he remained as a clerk for six years, residing in his employer's family, learning the art of bookkeeping by double entry, and so making ready for much of his life-work. In the spring of 1808 he visited New York city for the first time. In the winter of 1809–10, his first published poem appeared anonymously in a New Haven paper. These were lines supposed to be written near the grave of an Indian warrior killed by an ambush while hunting on the banks of one of the lakes of Canada. He joined the Connecticut militia in 1808, and was made sergeant. During the following winter he opened an evening school for instruction in writing, arithmetic, and bookkeeping, and with the results of this school purchased editions of Campbell, Burns, and the "Spectator." Young Halleck left his Connecticut home May 1, 1811, for the city of New York. Unsuccessful for a time in acquiring a position, he was about to depart for Richmond, Va., when he was introduced to Jacob Barker, one of the leading bankers and most prominent business men of that day, who gave him a place in his counting-room, and this connection continued for twenty years. In 1812 he embarked in the commission business on his own account, in company with a kinsman of Mr. Barker, without severing the relation between himself and that gentleman, but continued in it a brief period only, as the second war with Great Britain caused great disasters in mercantile circles of New York, and the young house of Halleck & Barker were among the earliest sufferers, and were forced to stop payment. The first poem published in New York by Halleck appeared anonymously in the columns of Charles Holt's "Columbian," Dec. 22, 1813, and began with the lines,

"When the bright star of peace from our country was clouded,
Hope fondly presaged it would still reappear."

In the spring of 1814 he joined the Iron Gray volunteers, made up of 112 of the leading young men of the city. This company was duly mustered into the army of the United States for sea service on the Atlantic coast, but was not called on for it, and at the end of ten months was mustered out. The beginning of his friendship with Joseph Rodman Drake, author of "The Culprit Fay," belongs to this period. It continued unbroken to the day of Drake's death (1820), and formed one of the most touching episodes of Halleck's somewhat uneventful career. When Drake was dying it was Halleck who soothed his pillow; it was Halleck who said, as Sir Walter Scott said by the grave of Johnnie Ballantyne, "There will be less sunshine for me hereafter," and then wrote the exquisite lines commencing, "Green be the turf above thee." The earliest poem admitted into the various editions of Halleck's poems, which was published during his life, was written in 1808, addressed to a young lad and entitled, "The world is bright before thee." This appeared anonymously in the New York "Evening Post," then under the charge of William T. Coleman. In 1819 the amusing series of verses known as the "Croaker" papers, were published in the same journal. These were the joint production of Halleck and J. R. Drake, and as specimens of successful *vers de société*, have not often been excelled. They were eagerly looked for as they appeared, day by day, in the newspaper, and, as the talk of the town, were very notable. For a long time their authorship was unknown, although very much inquired for. Drake wrote over the name of "Croaker," Halleck, under that of "Croaker, Jr.," and their joint productions generally bore the signature of "Croaker & Co." The poems had very many imitators, but no equals. Published in book form in 1819, the Bradford club in New York issued another edition so recently as the year 1860. Since the death of Mr. Halleck, "The Croakers" are included in the published portions of his poems. "Fanny," his longest poem, was published anonymously December, 1819, and its popularity was so great that the author was offered $500 for an additional canto, an offer which he accepted, and in 1821 a second edition was printed, enlarged by fifty stanzas. Before this edition was published the poem had become so scarce that $10 was frequently paid for a copy of the thin pamphlet of forty-nine pages which contained it, and which was originally published at 50 cents. In 1866 the author prepared a series of explanatory notes for this poem. In July, 1822, he made a voyage to Europe, visiting England, Scotland and Ireland, where he came into contact with celebrities, and was most kindly received. Thence he made the tour of France, Switzerland and Germany. It was during this absence from the United States that Halleck wrote two of his finest poems, "Alnwick Castle" and "Burns." The former became an especial favorite with the poet, Samuel Rogers, who often read passages from it at his famous breakfast parties. His "Burns" attracted much attention in England and Scotland, and a framed copy of it has long hung on the walls of the principal room of the home which was Burns's birthplace. After his return to New York city his "Marco Bozzaris" was printed in the New York "Review," and acquired a degree of popularity not attained by any other of his compositions. It was also twice translated into Greek. In 1827 a collected edition

of Halleck's poems was prepared by their author, and was printed anonymously. In January, 1832, he completed for a New York publisher an octavo edition of Lord Byron's works, writing for it a sketch of the poet's life. On the 15th of May of the same year, he entered the counting-house of John Jacob Astor, where he remained, in relation similar to that which he had sustained to Jacob Barker, until the year 1849. Then, having received by the will of that gentleman an annuity of $200 per annum, which was afterward supplemented by the gift from William B. Astor of $10,000, he retired from New York city to his native place (Guilford, Conn.), where he spent the rest of his days, only visiting the metropolis at intervals. On the eightieth anniversary of his birth (July 8, 1870) an imposing granite monument was erected in his honor in Alderbrook cemetery in that town, provided by the subscriptions of persons who admired the poet and his work throughout the country, including William C. Bryant, Henry W. Longfellow, Charles Sumner, John G. Whittier, and others, an address being delivered by Bayard Taylor, and a poem written for the occasion by Oliver Wendell Holmes. This is declared to have been the first monument raised to an American poet. In May, 1877, a full-length bronze statue of Halleck was erected in Central Park, New York city. The president of the United States, his cabinet, the generals of the army and many eminent citizens, escorted by the 7th regiment, attended the unveiling. The evening of Halleck's life at Guilford was passed in leisurely literary labor. He had written a memoir of De Witt Clinton in 1833, at the request of that statesman's family. An edition of his "Fanny" had been published in London in 1837, and in the same year he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Columbia college in New York. Harper & Brothers, of New York, issued an edition of his poetry in 1839, which was the first publication in book form with his name upon the title page. During that year they also issued an admirable selection from the British poets, edited by Halleck. Twenty-five stanzas of his poem "Connecticut" appeared in 1852 in the "Knickerbocker Magazine," and in June of the same year a new edition of his poetry from the press of J. S. Redfield (New York). This was succeeded, in 1858, by a similar issue from the house of D. Appleton & Co. in New York. A thousand copies of this edition were purchased for school district libraries by a single Western state. It is stated, authentically, that $17,500 was the amount received by the poet for the literary labors of a lifetime. The standard "Life and Letters" is the volume by James Grant Wilson (New York, 1869). He died at the place of his birth Nov. 19, 1867.

RITCHIE, Anna Cora Mowatt, actress and author, was born in Bordeaux, France, in 1819, great-granddaughter of Francis Lewis, and daughter of S. G. Ogden, a merchant of New York, who had taken part in F. Mirtenda's revolutionary schemes in South America, and fallen into financial difficulties. The family remained in France till 1826, and then returned to New York, where Anna, the tenth of seventeen children, was educated. At sixteen she made a runaway match with James Mowatt, a young lawyer, who soon lost his property, and died in 1851. Her first works were "Pelago," an epic (1836), and "Reviewers Reviewed" (1837), in which she retorted on her critics. Her first play, "Gulzara, or the Persian Slave," was written in Europe in 1838 or 1839, and produced in New York in 1840. Beginning at Boston, Oct. 28, 1841, she gave public readings, which met with marked success, but were followed by a serious illness. Under the pen-name of "Helen Berkley" she won some fame by magazine stories and novels; "The Fortune-Hunter" appeared in 1842, and "Evelyn" in 2 vols., 1845. In March, 1845, her comedy, "Fashion," was brought out at the Park Theatre, New York, where she made her first appearance June 13th, as Pauline in Bulwer's "Lady of Lyons." She became a favorite with the public at home, and in England acted with E. L. Davenport from January, 1848, to 1851, appearing in the "Hunchback," in her own plays "Fashion" and "Armand," the latter produced in 1847. In June, 1854, she left the stage, and became the wife of W. F. Ritchie, editor of the Richmond "Enquirer," who died in 1868. The best known of her books, "Autobiography of an Actress," appeared in 1854, and was followed by "Mimic Life, or Before and Behind the Curtain" (1855). Her health, never robust, was broken down by her cares for her dying father, and in 1861 she went abroad, living for some time in France and Italy. Her later books, mainly novels, were: "Twin Roses" (1857); "Fairy Fingers" (1865); "The Mute Singer" (1866); "The Clergyman's Wife, and Other Sketches" (1867), and "Italian Life and Legends" (1870). Her last two years were spent in the vicinity of London, where she died July 28, 1870.

A. C. Mowatt

RIVINGTON, James, royalist publisher, was born in London about 1724. He was a prosperous bookseller in London, but squandered his means by betting at the races, and sought to repair his fortunes in the new world. After a year at Philadelphia, he settled at New York in 1761, following his former business. Being a man of some education and social accomplishments, though of little principle, he acquired a degree of prominence in the colony. His "New York Gazetteer," started Apr. 22, 1773, was ably conducted, and the most important paper in the British interest in America; its news was rather abundant (for that day) than reliable. Its attacks upon the patriots and their cause led to reprisals; Rivington's conduct was the subject of inquiry on the part of both the Provincial and the Continental congress early in 1775, and he seems to have been for a time in confinement. In November, 1775, his office was attacked by some Connecticut militia led by Capt. I. Sears, his press broken up, and his types carried off, and melted down for bullets. He thereupon fled to England, received the appointment of printer to the king in New York, returned with a new press and types after the British occupation of the city, and gave his paper a new start as "Rivington's New York Loyal Gazette," a title changed in December, 1777, to "Royal Gazette." Its character for fairness and accuracy had not improved, and the whigs called it the Lying Gazette. In 1781, despairing of British success and mindful of his interests, he became a spy, and supplied the patriot army with secret information. On the evacuation of the city by the British he remained, and again changed the name of his paper, this time to the "New York Gazette and Universal Advertiser." It suspended publication in 1783, for the victorious party, who had detested Rivington as an enemy, liked him no better as a convert. He fell into neglect and poverty, and died in New York July 4, 1802.

James Rivington

CLAFLIN, Horace Brigham, dry-goods merchant, was born at Milford, Mass., Dec. 18, 1811. He was educated at the village schools, and at an early age became a clerk for his father, John Claflin, who was the largest landowner of the vicinity, and kept a general country store in his native place. In 1831, before he had arrived at the age of twenty, he joined his brother, Aaron Claflin, and his brother-in-law, Samuel Daniels, in buying out his father's business, the capital of the new firm aggregating $3,000, and the share of the two brothers being given to them by their father. Intoxicating liquors were at that period in more general use than at present, and they were considered an indispensable part of the stock of a country store; but the young merchant was no sooner installed in the business than he set the liquor casks on tap and let their contents run out. The business was so prosperous that at the close of a year the new firm opened a branch store in Worcester, then a town of about 2,000 inhabitants. This business also was highly successful, and at the close of another year the parent establishment was sold out to Aaron Claflin, the other partners remaining at Worcester, and restricting their dealings to dry-goods. Under the shrewd and energetic management of young Claflin the establishment grew in a few years to be the largest of its kind in New England outside of Boston, and at the close of ten years he retired from it with a solid accumulation of $30,000. Shortly thereafter, in 1843, he removed to New York city, where he formed a copartnership in the wholesale dry-goods business with Mr. William F. Bulkley, who had been a member of the extensive house of Cutter, Bulkley, Hunt & Co., under the firm name of Bulkley & Claflin. This firm continued in existence until July, 1851, when Mr. Bulkley retired from business and Mr. Claflin admitted to his firm Mr. William H. Mellen and several of his former employees, under the style of Claflin, Mellen & Co. The business of the firm extended over the entire Union, but fully one-half of it was at this time with the slaveholding states, and anti-slavery opinions were generally unpopular, and brought loss of trade to any commercial house known to entertain them. It was under these circumstances that in 1859, when the great meeting was held in Castle Garden, New York, to express disapproval of slavery, Mr. Claflin announced himself as an uncompromising friend of freedom, and a little later expressed satisfaction that his name was included in the list of "Black Republicans," who were held up for public opprobrium. In the same spirit as Henry C. Bowen, but in other words, he declared that his dry-goods were for sale, but not his principles. In 1853 Mr. Claflin and other capitalists erected at 111 Broadway what is known as the Trinity building, and he removed to it his business establishment; but the rapidly increasing transactions of the firm compelled, after a few years, the use of still larger accommodations, and in January, 1861, he again removed to the spacious warehouse on the corner of Worth and Church streets, which extends from Church street through to West Broadway. The firm was scarcely settled in its magnificent quarters when the civil war broke out, causing a suspension of intercourse between the North and the South, and locking up fully one-half of the assets of Claflin, Mellen & Co. Thus cut off from its resources, the house had no alternative but to suspend, and to ask from its creditors a reduction of thirty per cent upon their claims, together with an extension of the time in which to pay them. A large majority of the creditors assented to these terms, but others, representing credits amounting to about $1,000,000, refused to grant the extended time and sold their demands to friends of Mr. Claflin for about fifty cents on the dollar. Soon after resuming business the firm began to discount its extended paper, and long before the maturity of the extension it had paid the compromise notes, and the additional thirty per cent. which had been unconditionally released, together with interest on every dollar of the whole indebtedness. Mr. Claflin then sought out the creditors who had sold their claims at a loss of about one-half, and paid them the amount requisite to cover the original demands, with interest on the deferred payments. This speedy result, so indicative of Mr. Claflin's energy and integrity, was rendered possible by the immense volume of business transacted by the firm during the civil war. In one year its sales reached the immense total of $72,000,000. In January, 1864, Mr. Mellen retired from the house, and the style of the firm became H. B. Claflin & Co. The amount of its business continued to increase, but, owing to the large depreciation of values which followed the close of the war, the sales never again reached the enormous sum in dollars which has been stated; and yet each year since 1865 they have no doubt far exceeded those of any other commercial house in the world. In the panic of 1873 another crisis came in the affairs of the house. It held millions in solvent commercial paper, but the greater part of it was entirely unavailable owing to a restriction of discounts on the part of the banks. The firm was able to meet every one of its notes at maturity, but it was forced to ask its creditors on open account to accept in payment its notes at an extension of five months. In providing for these notes Mr. Claflin displayed his usual energy and business resources. He at once offered his immense stock of goods at reduced prices for cash, and thus was enabled to pay every one of the extended notes sixty days before maturity. Mr. Claflin accumulated a large fortune, but its amount is no criterion of his business success, since he divided the profits of the vast transactions which he conceived and executed most liberally among his associates. Had he not preferred gratitude to wealth his individual earnings might have been augmented threefold. Fully a score of his partners and confidential clerks, who had contributed nothing to the capital of the firm, retired from it at various times with ample fortunes. His generosity was, however, not confined to his immediate associates. Thousands of deserving young men with slender means owe their start in life to the view he took—that character is a safer basis for credit than capital; and as many more, who are now living in opulence, were by him tided over emergencies which, but for his timely liberality, would have resulted in bankruptcy. He was the most liberal of men, and yet no one was quicker than he to feel an unjust demand, or firmer in resisting any official extortion. This was shown in 1875, when he was accused of conniving at a gigantic system of smuggling, and suit was brought against him by the U. S. government to recover $1,500,000 for duties on silks which had been entered at fraudulent valuations. He was a large importer of silks; but about this time he discovered that certain agents of foreign houses were offering freely in the market the style of goods that he handled at much lower prices than he could import them. His competitors were buying these goods and underselling them to his customers, and in self-defense he was obliged to do the same, countermanding his foreign orders.

He promptly exposed the irregularity to the collector of customs, and recommended a strict inspection of the invoice valuations as an effectual means of ending the rascality. The return he met for this disinterested act was the suit above mentioned, brought in the name of the United States, but really by corrupt officials and spoils hunters, who would receive a moiety of whatever might be recovered from Mr. Claflin, whom they accused of being in complicity with the violators of the revenue. A more iniquitous suit never was instituted. Some well-known contemporaries of Mr. Claflin's, rather than submit to being publicly charged with violating the revenue, paid the blackmailers hush-money, and the rascals confidently expected Mr. Claflin to do likewise; and a small portion of the sum they demanded of him would have feathered their nests beautifully. But they did not know the man they dealt with. He defied them; refused several offers of settlement for small sums made to him through semi-official channels, and quietly remarked that he would sooner pay $50,000 to lawyers than one dollar to the blackmailers. After being defeated on three occasions in the courts, the instigators of the suit retired from the contest, convinced that Mr. Claflin could not be browbeaten. When this result had become evident, the leading dry-goods merchants in New York, to the number of thirty-two—Mr. Claflin's competitors in business—invited him to a complimentary dinner as a token of their approval of his course in having "refused all offers of compromise, and accepting the legal issue—an example much needed in these times." Mr. Claflin's benevolence was without limit. He frequently said to his sons: "We must try to give pleasure to poor people, not to the rich; they do not need our attention." He believed with Sir Humphrey Davy that "life is made up, not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindness and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart and secure comfort." His untiring industry, his sagacity, his strong sense of justice and fair dealing, prominent from the beginning to the end of his remarkable career, were the secrets of his success. The great firm which he established was largely instrumental in making New York city the most important dry-goods market of the country. He was in very truth a prince among merchants. He died at his home in Brooklyn Nov. 14, 1885.

CLAFLIN, John, dry-goods merchant, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 24, 1850, son of H. B. Claflin. He was liberally educated in the schools of New York and Brooklyn and at the College of the city of New York, where he was graduated with honor at the age of nineteen. After spending a year abroad he entered his father's establishment, and two years later had been admitted a junior partner in the firm. He at once applied himself with the utmost diligence to the duties of his position. Soon the panic of 1873 brought out what was in him, and he speedily developed a degree of business sagacity that foretold unmistakably the great merchant. In the later years of his father's life the weight of the business devolved upon the son, and thus he was fitted at his father's death, though but thirty-five years of age, to assume the supreme control of the vast transactions of the great establishment. He has ever since guided its operations most successfully. During ten months of the year Mr. John Claflin applies himself exclusively to his business, being at it early and late, and keeping a close oversight of its every department. During the remaining two months of the year he devotes himself just as zealously to recreation. But his summer vacation he does not, after the fashionable manner, idle away at watering places. He spends it in travel and exploration, and his favorite resort is the Rocky mountains, from which he occasionally comes away with the skin of a grizzly bear as a trophy of his daring as a hunter. He has traveled extensively, not only in this country, but in Mexico, South America, Europe and Asia. A journey which he made in 1877 is especially noteworthy: Entering the South American continent at Peru, he made his way with a single companion, by a route seldom or never traversed by a white man, to the Madeira river, and thence to the mouth of the Amazon, journeying afoot, on muleback, or by canoe, through the countries of savage tribes, whose proximity was extremely dangerous. But of late years he has indulged in no such long journeys, the demands of his business having kept him within earshot of civilization. In his business methods, as well as in his easy, affable manners and genuine enjoyment of life, he has developed a wonderful likeness to his remarkable father, and in his broad, wide-embracing liberality he is fully his equal. During the present year he has developed and executed a plan of profit-sharing which is worthy of all imitation. His 1,100 employees he has admitted to membership with his firm, by forming what had been a private partnership into a joint stock company. To them he has awarded a large portion of the stock, which would have sold in the stock market at a considerable advance over par, on precisely the same terms, and with the same advantages, that were allowed to the partners who had managed and built up the business. The new association has been now about half a year in operation, and its success has fully met Mr. Claflin's expectations. He is reported to have said that he already sees the advantage of making his employees virtually his partners, in the added interest, even eagerness, which they display to make the business successful. While others have theorized, he has shown by actual experience that profit-sharing can be put into profitable operation. He has made important additions to the great building, for it is no longer spacious enough to accommodate the steadily increasing business.

FOSTER, Scott, banker, was born near Newburg, N. Y., May 19, 1837, the oldest of a family of seven children. Mr. Foster's father, Dr. John L. Foster, was graduated from the Rutgers medical college in New York in 1830, and is at this date (1892) still living, hale and hearty at the age of eighty-nine. Mr. Foster's grandfather, David Foster, was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, in Orange county, N. Y., and his great-grandfather, Jesse Foster, resided at Danbury, Conn., and served in the revolutionary war. His mother, Harriet Scott, was a daughter of John Scott and Abigail Chichester, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of Southampton, L. I. At the age of sixteen Scott entered the employ of Jeremiah Lambert, dry-goods merchant, in Greenwich street, New York city, where his brother, John Gray Foster, joined him the following year. The two brothers remained with the same employer until 1860, when they engaged in business on their own account, opening a store in Bleecker street, under the firm name of Foster Brothers, and in a few years they had successfully extended their business to a number of points in Indiana. After the death of his brother in 1878, Mr. Foster continued the business, in connection with his younger brothers until 1882, when, his health becoming impaired, he dissolved the firm. Immediately after he was offered the position of

vice-president of the People's bank (organized in 1851), in which he had been a director for six years, and where his firm had always transacted business, and on the death of Mr. Charles F. Hunter, in 1884, he was elected to succeed him as president. During Mr. Foster's administration, the deposits of the bank have been more than doubled, and its surplus increased threefold. In politics he has always been a republican, but never a strong partisan. In 1867 Mr. Foster married Emeline Hegeman, daughter of John S. Hegeman of Pottersville, N. J., one of the old families in that state. They have had four children, all of whom are living, viz.: John Hegeman, Eugene Gray, Jane Groendyke, and Howard Crosby, Foster. Mr. Foster is a member of the Union League and Colonial clubs, of the Chamber of commerce, a director of several financial and benevolent corporations, and executor and trustee for a number of large estates. He is a member and officer of the Presbyterian church, was one of the organizers of the Presbyterian union, and for several years chairman of its executive committee. Mr. Foster attributes his success in life to integrity, perseverance, and thoroughness in all his undertakings, and to the many friendships he has formed.

COLLINS, Charles, merchant, was born at Blandford, Mass., Apr. 2, 1817, son of Amos M. and Mary (Lyman) Collins. He began his business career in Hartford, Conn., where he was connected with the well-known dry-goods house of A. M. Collins & Sons, founded by his father in 1819. On Sept. 1, 1840, Mr. Collins married Mary Hall Terry, daughter of Eliphalet and Lydia (Coit) Terry. In 1842 he established a business in St. Louis, Mo., continuing his connection with the house of Collins Brothers, in Hartford, and was also at the head of a large cotton manufactory at Glastonbury, Conn. He carried on these several enterprises successfully until the breaking out of the civil war, when he closed the establishment at St. Louis, paying all claims in full. Mr. Collins subsequently established a dry-goods commission house in New York city, taking as partner Lewis F. Whitin. During his residence in Hartford, Mr. Collins formed a life-long friendship with Rev. Horace Bushnell, and was a deacon in his church. Upon removing to New York city, in 1864, he united with the Madison Square Presbyterian church, and in the same year was made a ruling elder. In 1865 Mr. Collins was elected a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and he was one of the struck jury, empaneled to try William M. Tweed. In 1878 Mr. Collins retired from business, leaving his son, Clarence L. Collins, and his partner, his successors. Mr. Collins was esteemed in New York business circles for his stanch integrity, high moral tone, and wise conduct of affairs. One of his daughters married William P. Ketchum, and another William Allen Butler, Jr., well-known New York lawyers. The sudden and premature death of his son, Rev. Charles Terry Collins, saddened the last years of his life, and he died Nov. 30, 1891.

TERRY, John Taylor, merchant and banker, was born at Hartford, Conn., Sept 9. 1822. He is descended from Gov. William Bradford, of the Mayflower, from both parents—through his father in the eighth and his mother in the ninth generation. He is also descended from Gov. John Haynes, who was first colonial governor of Massachusetts in 1635, and who removed to Connecticut and became the first governor of that colony in 1639, and was elected governor every alternate year until his death in 1654. He married Mabel Harlakeden in 1636, one one year after his arrival at Boston from England. She was a descendant of William the Conqueror, coming down through Edward III., John of Gaunt and a long line of kings and noblemen. Their daughter, Mabel Haynes, married Samuel Wyllys, who was for thirty-six years a member of the Connecticut legislature. He was a son of Gov. George Wyllys, governor of Connecticut in 1642. The latter was the owner of the property in Hartford, Conn., upon which stood the celebrated "Charter Oak," directly in front of his house, in which the colonial charter was hidden for twenty months. Mr. Terry, the subject of this sketch, is also descended from Hon. Eldad Taylor, of Westfield, Mass., who was a member of the Massachusetts provincial congress and of the governor's council, and died at his post in Boston during the war of the revolution. Through the paternal side Mr. Terry is a direct descendant of Samuel Terry, an original patentee of Enfield, Conn., and of Col. Nathaniel Terry, of Enfield, Conn., who left that place on the morning following the receipt of the news of the fight at Lexington, in command of a company of fifty-nine men. He served in the revolutionary army as major, quartermaster and colonel. He was a man of wealth, and sacrificed nearly all his property in the patriot cause. His son, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was Judge Eliphalet Terry, of Enfield, Conn. The latter was a member of the Connecticut legislature in 1779, during the revolutionary war; was re-elected annually for thirty-three years (and for nearly all that time its presiding officer), until his death in 1812. John T. Terry, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the best private schools in New England, and began his business career in December, 1841, as clerk in the importing and banking office of E. D. Morgan (subsequently governor of New York), New York city. Two years afterward he became a member of the firm, and this partnership continued without interruption until the death of Gov. Morgan in 1883, when Mr. Terry succeeded to the business. In a great metropolis, where fortunes are made and lost in a day, Mr. Terry's successful business career, covering a period of half a century, is exceptional, and indicates hereditary qualifications as well as favorable environments. Mr. Terry has long been identified with other prominent business enterprises. He is vice-president of the Mercantile Trust company, director of the Metropolitan Trust company, director of the American Exchange national bank, the Western Union telegraph company, Commercial Union assurance company of London, and various other telegraph, railroad, insurance companies and other corporations. He is a director in the New York institution for the deaf and dumb, and is a director of the Presbyterian hospital. Mr. Terry married, July 22, 1846, Elizabeth Roe Peet, of Brooklyn, whose great-grandfather was Rev. Azel Roe, the famous rebel clergyman of New Jersey during the war of the revolution, and who was for a long time confined in the old sugar house in New York city. Mr. Terry has only two children living. His eldest is a well-known clergyman, Bev. Roderick Terry, D. D., pastor of the South Reformed church, Madison avenue, New York.

COPLAND, Patrick, pioneer educator in America. The first suggestion of a college in America, which in 1693 found fruition in the charter of William and Mary college, may be traced to an order of the Virginia company of London, dated Nov. 18, 1618, for the planting of a university at Henrico, on James river. To no one was the subsequent development of the project under greater obligations than to the Rev. Patrick Copland, who may be justly considered as the pioneer of education in America. In 1614 Copland was employed as a chaplain in the service of the East India company, and he is known to have done good work in India for several years in converting the native youth to Christianity, and training them in the knowledge of the English language. In 1621, during a voyage homeward in the Royal James, he met with some ships on their way to Virginia, and learned with deep concern of the need of the colonists there of churches and free schools. Quick to act, he collected at once from his fellow-passengers the sum of £70 (to be employed for these necessary and charitable purposes), which, on his arrival in London, he delivered to the authorities of the Virginia company. After due deliberation, this body decreed that the money should be used to establish a collegiate or free school in due dependence upon the college at Henrico, to be situated at Charles city (now City Point), and to be called the "East India school," in honor of its East India benefactors. It was decided that the school should be conducted by a master and an usher, and for its erection and support a carpenter and five apprentices were sent over, and 1,000 acres of land set apart. In recognition of Mr. Copland's services the Company made him a member and presented him with 300 acres of land in the colony. They appointed him also rector of the intended college at Henrico, for which a liberal provision had already been made in money and land. Preparatory to his departure for the colony Copland, on Good Friday, Apr. 18, 1622, preached before the Company in Bow street church, London, on the affairs of the colony. Soon after, news reached England that at the very hour Copland was preaching his sermon, the Indians, whose children were to be invited to share in the benefits of the proposed scheme of instruction, had risen, and barbarously destroyed George Thorpe, the noble superintendent in charge of the college lands, and 350 of the unsuspecting settlers. Of course, Copland did not go to Virginia, and shortly after this the £300 which had been bequeathed by Nicholas Ferrar, the elder, for the education of Indian children, was transferred to the Bermuda or Somer Islands company. To Bermuda Copland himself proceeded, where he labored as a minister until, in 1645, he removed to the island of Eleuthera, for the purpose of founding a settlement, with the privilege of free worship. But the island proving—in spite of its name, which still remains on the map—a dreary place, Copland abandoned the enterprise and returned in 1651 to the Bermudas, where he must soon have died, being then upward of fourscore years of age. Nevertheless, the prospect of a college in Virginia, which had been so dear to Copland, survived him. The design of the East India school at Charles city materialized in the free school founded by Benjamin Symmes at Elizabeth city in 1634–35, which was followed by the free school founded in 1675 by Henry Pease in Gloucester county, and by the free school founded by Sir Francis Nicholson at Yorktown in 1691. The college itself at Henrico, which before it was completed the Indians had destroyed, was gloriously realized in 1693, by the establishment of William and Mary college at Williamsburg, formerly the "Middle Plantation."

BLAIR, James, chief founder and first president of William and Mary college, was born in Scotland about the year 1655. The effort for the establishment of a college in the colony, though suspended, had not been abandoned by the Virginians after the massacre in 1622. In spite of their isolated settlements, rendering organized action so difficult, the cause of education was always dear to the Virginia planters. From the earliest period laws were in operation requiring the education of orphan children, and special terms of the county courts were held to inquire into their observance by guardians. The courts and vestries saw that pauper children were properly bound out to learn useful trades, and their indentures exacted of their masters schooling from one to three years. There was a general employment of tutors in the colony, and there were, besides, occasional free schools, parish schools and private schools. The inventories recorded in the county courts show that books were found in nearly every Virginia household. In 1660–61 the general assembly of Virginia passed an act for the purchase of land for a "college and free school." Subscriptions were ordered, but it was reserved for James Blair, who was a Master of Arts (1673) of the University of Edinburgh, to consummate the great de-

sign which had been so ardently desired. He had been ordained and beneficed in his own country. But as neither the Episcopal form of government nor the Episcopal mode of worship found much favor in Scotland, Mr. Blair quitted his preferments there and went to England, where for some time he was employed in the office of master of the rolls. Dr. Compton, the Bishop of London, being very favorably impressed by both his talents and piety, proposed to him to go as a missionary to Virginia, where he accordingly arrived in 1685. Nine years of his ministry were spent in Henrico parish, and it was while living in the neighborhood of the ancient seat of the college of Copland and Thorpe that he again rallied the clergy, the governor, the council and the legislature to a support of the college project. It was truly the people's college, but James Blair was its chief founder and promoter. A charter was procured in 1693, and the college was called "William and Mary," after the reigning monarchs, and was located at Williamsburg. Until 1712 its faculty consisted of a president (James Blair), a grammar master (Mungo Inglis), an usher and a writing-master. In 1712 Prof. Le Fevre was appointed the first professor of mathematics. This was seven years before the first regular professorship at Harvard was founded. In 1729 the control of the college property was transferred from trustees to the hands of a fully equipped faculty of university graduates —a president and six professors, who were assisted by an usher, sub-usher and writing-master. The course of instruction was one founded on promotion from the grammar or classical school to the philosophy schools, and from the philosophy schools to the divinity schools. The trustees who, under the charter, were to hold until the founding was complete,

became the visitors, with the right of perpetual succession. In 1710 Blair became minister of Bruton parish church, the duties of which, in connection with his presidency, he continued to discharge until his death. His position as commissary to the Bishop of London, an office to which he had been appointed in 1689, entitled him to a seat in the council of the colonial government, as well as one in the general court. He married Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Harrison, but left no children. Both he and his wife lie buried at Jamestown, near the tower of the old church. His devisee was John Blair, his nephew, president of the Virginia council. By his will the college received his books, and £500 for the establishment of a scholarship. His published sermons, entitled "Our Saviour's Divine Sermon on the Mount," were highly commended by Waterland and Doddridge, and Bishop Burnett, in his "History of Our Own Times," calls Blair "A worthy and good man." Two portraits of Dr. Blair and one of his wife, Sarah, are still preserved at William and Mary college. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh it is supposed. He died Apr. 18, 1743, after having been a minister of the gospel sixty-eight years, a missionary fifty-eight, commissary of Virginia fifty-three, and president of William and Mary college fifty.

DAWSON, William, second president of William and Mary college, was born in 1704, son of William Dawson, of Aspatia, Cumberland county, Eng.; entered Queen's college, Oxford, March 11, 1719–20, and took his A.B. Feb. 22, 1724–25, and his A.M. in 1728. He assumed orders, and in 1729 was professor of moral philosophy in William and Mary college. In 1743 he became its president, and in 1746–47, by diploma, dated Feb. 10th, received from Oxford university the degree of D.D. Dr. Dawson, like Dr. Blair, was also commissary to the Bishop of London, and held a seat in the governor's council. One thing is set forth by him which is worthy of mention: that the hopes and designs of the founders of the college in relation to its being a seminary for the instruction of pious ministers, were not disappointed. According to his published letters the best ministers in Virginia were those educated at the college and sent over to England for ordination. It was chiefly the foreign-born and foreign-educated ministers who brought discredit on the church in the colony. His conscientious and faithful discharge of his public trusts, as well as his amiable character in private life, endeared him to all who had the honor of his acquaintance. Dr. Dawson died and was buried in Williamsburg on July 24, 1752.

William Dawson

STITH, William, the third president under the charter of William and Mary college, was born in Virginia in 1707, the son of William Stith and Mary Randolph, "daughter of William Randolph gentleman," from whom Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall and Robert E. Lee were descended. He studied first in the grammar school of William and Mary college, and subsequently passing to England he matriculated at Queen's college, Oxford, May 21, 1724, and received from the university Feb. 27, 1727–28, the degree of B.A., and in 1730 that of M.A. He also studied for the ministry and was ordained a minister of the established church. In the year 1731 he was elected master of the grammar-school in William and Mary college, and chaplain of the house of burgesses. Before this latter body he preached, in 1752, a sermon on the "Sinfulness of Gaming," which was published at the request of the general assembly. Previous to this, in June, 1738, he was called to the charge of Henrico parish, in the county of Henrico. He married his cousin, Judith, a daughter of Thomas Randolph of Tuckahoe, the second son of William Randolph of Turkey island, and resided at the Glebe, near "Varina," the seat of justice for the county of Henrico. There he wrote his history of Virginia, which was printed on the only printing-press then in the colony, in the city of Williamsburg. He qualified as president of William and Mary Aug. 14, 1752, but owing to a difference with the governor, Dinwiddie, he was not appointed commissary as his predecessors had been. He served, while president, as minister of York-Hampton parish, in York county. The full title of his book is a "History of Virginia from the First Settlement to the Dissolution of the London Company" (Williamsburg, 1747; new edition, with bibliographical notices by Joseph Sabin, limited to 250 copies, New York, 1866). Hilliard praises his "accuracy," and Dr. Robertson pronounces him "the most intelligent and best-informed historian of Virginia." Jefferson, on the other hand, censures him for want of taste, and De Toqueville complains of his "diffuseness." His work, as he acknowledged in his preface, was not wholly original. He died Sept. 19, 1755.

William Stith

DAWSON, Thomas, fourth president of William and Mary college, and brother of Dr. William Dawson, second president, acquired most of his education at the College of William and Mary. He studied divinity under his brother, and in 1740 went to England for ordination. In June, 1738, he was

master of the "Indian School" at the College of William and Mary, which school had been established by the charity of Robert Boyle for the education of Indian students. On Dr. Blair's death in 1743, the vestry of Bruton parish elected him their minister, and when, during the presidency of Stith, the office of commissary became severed from that of the presidency of the college, he enjoyed this office also. Unfortunately for Mr. Dawson a period of great dissension in religious and political affairs now set in, and the faculty and board of visitors became rent into factions. He was president of the college from 1755 to 1761, but the habits of intemperance to which several of the professors were unfortunately addicted, and from which the president himself was not exempt, produced impressions which affected the college injuriously for a number of years. It was mainly, however, the question of religion that caused some of the Virginia youth at this time to resort to Princeton and Philadelphia instead of to William and Mary college. The Baptists, Presbyterians and Methodists had greatly increased in numbers, and the college, which was the headquarters of the favored church, was regarded with jealousy and distrust. But, in spite of this, the number of students at William and Mary continued to increase, the number being, in 1697, twenty-seven, in 1736 sixty, and during President Thomas Dawson's administration about 100.

Thomas Dawson

YATES, William, fifth president of William and Mary college, came of a family of ministers who contributed their full share to the cause of education and religion, both in America and in England. His grandfather was Rev. Robert Yates, who was minister of Christ church in Gloucester county, Va., in 1699. His father was Bartholomew Yates, who was graduated from Brasenose college, Oxford, Oct. 21, 1698, and served in William and Mary college from 1729 to 1734 as professor of divinity. By his pious labors the latter certainly merited the eulogy of President William Dawson, viz., that "piety to God and beneficence to men were the only acts of his excellent life." The three sons of Bartholomew Yates—Bartholomew, Robert and William—were all educated for the ministry. The two former were graduated from Oxford, and the latter, most probably, from William and Mary, where he was usher of the grammar school until 1744. In that year he resigned and became minister of Abingdon parish, in Gloucester county, Va. On the death of Thomas Dawson he qualified as president of William and Mary college May 10, 1761, but held the office only three years. He left several children, one of whom, Elizabeth, married Rev. William Bland, and was ancestress to Gen. Roger A. Pryor.

William Yates

HORROCKS, James, sixth president of William and Mary college, was a young clergyman, who, though he had been master of the grammar school for only two or three years, found means to carry his election over Richard Graham, who had been professor of mathematics in the college nearly twenty years. The political and ecclesiastical connection of the college with the state made his administration one of strife and turmoil. The Rev. William Robinson of King and Queen county had held the office of commissary since Thomas Dawson's death, but, dying about this time, he was succeeded by President Horrocks, who at once became involved in the controversies leading to the American revolution—such as: the disputes relating to the ministers' salaries, the establishment of a bishopric in America, and the famous stamp act. Nevertheless, no period was more prolific in great names at William and Mary. One name among the students, that of Thomas Jefferson, stands out in bold relief. Among the professors we read of Rev. Gronow Owen, considered by some the greatest poet, with the exception of Ap Gwilym, ever produced by Wales; Rev. Samuel T. Henley and Thomas Gwatkins, probably without equals on the continent of America for erudition in the classics and Oriental lore, and Dr. William Small, who ranked with Cooper and Darwin as a scientist and natural philosopher. While Harvard still continued under the charge of a president and tutors, and had but one "professor," William and Mary had for many years prided itself upon a full faculty of professors, graduates of the Scottish and English universities. His health failing him in 1771 President Horrocks sailed for England with his wife, on board the Savannah la Mar, leaving John Camm to represent him as president of the college, the Rev. Mr. Willie as commissary, and the Rev. Mr. Henley as minister of Bruton parish church, which several offices he had united in his own name. The succeeding year, however, the "Virginia Gazette" announced his death at Oporto on March 20, 1772, describing him as a gentleman "well versed in several branches of learning, particularly the mathematics, and eminently possessed of those virtues which increase in value as they are furthest from ostentation." He left a brother, Thomas Horrocks of Wakefield, in Great Britain, and a sister, Frances Horrocks.

James Horrocks

Bruton Parish Church

CAMM, John, seventh president of William and Mary college, was born in England in 1718, the son of Thomas Camm of Hornsea, and went to school at Beverley, in York county, in that kingdom. He matriculated at Trinity college, Cambridge, June 6, 1738, as a "subsizator." On Aug. 24, 1749, he qualified as professor of divinity in William and Mary college, and was also elected minister of York-Hampton parish. He was the last of the colonial presidents of William and Mary, and succeeded Horrocks as head of the college, and head of the established church in Virginia. He was a man of inflexible courage, and led the clergy in the "parsons' causes" against the people and Patrick Henry, of whom we catch some interesting glimpses in the letters of Camm's friend, the commissary Robinson; and he, with Gov. Dunmore, in whose council he sat, represented the tory element in the colony at the time of the revolution. He acted, too, as treasurer of the college; and in the proceedings of the clergy who met in convention at William and Mary college, in 1754, he took a leading part, and was appointed their agent to solicit the repeal of the act of the colonial house of burgesses, making the salaries of the clergy payable in money instead of tobacco. Mr. Camm went to England in behalf of the clergy,

John Camm D.D.

and secured from the privy council there a disallowance of the act. But the juries in Virginia, influenced by the eloquence of Patrick Henry and the countenance of Gov. Dinwiddie, who hated Camm, gave nominal damages, and President Camm again appealed to the privy council. But in 1767 Lord North, to President Camm's disgust, dismissed the appeal on the ground that the action had been wrongly laid. This closed a controversy of thirteen years' duration. In 1769 he married Betsy Hansford, daughter of Charles Hansford, a grandson of the brother of Thomas Hansford, one of Nathaniel Bacon's lieutenants. On the outbreak of hostilities between Virginia and the mother-country President Camm would not recognize the authority of the new government, and in the spring of 1777 was removed by the board of visitors, now largely dominated by native-born Virginians. He died the following year, and his wife a year later. He has numerous descendants in Virginia. According to the inventory of his estate, he died worth £7,258 10s., in personal property.

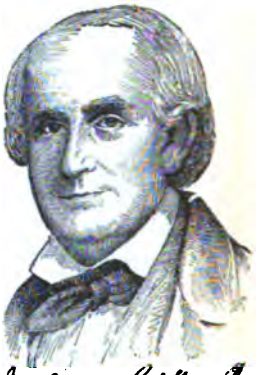
MADISON, James, eighth president of William and Mary college, was the first under the new order of things brought about by the revolution. He was born in Augusta county, Va., Aug. 27, 1749, the son of John Madison, clerk of Augusta county, and a supposed descendant of John Madison, a common ancestor of James Madison, president of the United States. He went first to an academy in Maryland, thence in 1768 to William and Mary college, where on July 29, 1772, he received the gold medal awarded as a prize by Lord Botetourt for classical learning. He was writing master at the college until May, 1773, when he was appointed professor of natural philosophy. He studied law under George Wythe, but abandoned the profession after a single case, and aided by £50 from the board of visitors, visited England in 1775, and took orders. In November, 1775, he again attended as professor of natural philosophy at the college, and in October, 1777, he was president of the institution, being then only twenty-eight years of age. Mr. Madison supported with great zeal the cause of the revolution, and in conjunction with Thomas Jefferson, a member of the college visitors, procured an entire reform of the course pursued at William and Mary college. Under their auspices the elective system of study was introduced, and by the creation of the chairs of medicine and law the college was made a university. Dr. James McClurg was called to the former, George Wythe to the latter, and George Washington was elected chancellor. Thus the college became the first in America to practice the elective system and to support a chair for the study of municipal law. Madison, after peace was declared with Great Britain, was made first bishop of the Episcopal church of Virginia, and probably this fact contributed to the distrust with which the college continued to be treated by the people. The Episcopal church inherited in a great degree the odium of the old establishment, and the college suffered from these prejudices, though there was no longer any legal connection between church and college. Added to this, as another cause of depression, was the fact that all the old laws of the legislature affording revenue to the institution were repealed. The college was left to its unaided resources, which, outside of the fees of the students whose number was small, consisted of the crown lands, without much value at the time.

Bishop Madison gave the labors of a life to the college. He was married in 1779 to Sarah Tate of Williamsburg, a granddaughter of William Cocke, secretary of the colony. She died Aug. 20, 1815, leaving one son, John Catesby Madison, and one daughter who married Robert G. Scott, a distinguished lawyer of Virginia. A brother of Bishop Madison, George Madison, became governor of Kentucky. Bishop Madison died March 6, 1812. His remains lie interred in the chapel of the College of William and Mary.

BRACKEN, John, ninth president of William and Mary college, was a clergyman who appears as master of the grammar school in November, 1775. He retained the position until the grammar school was substituted in December, 1779, by a school of modern languages of which Charles Bellini was appointed professor. At the Episcopal convention in May, 1786, held in Richmond, Bracken received ten votes for bishop. He was for many years pastor of Bruton parish church in Williamsburg. At a meeting held July 20, 1790, by the directors of the hospital for the maintenance and cure of persons of unsound minds in Williamsburg (the oldest insane asylum in the United States, established 1768), Dr. Bracken was made president to succeed James Madison, who was then in England seeking consecration as bishop. In 1792 he became professor of "humanity" in William and Mary college; on Madison's death in 1812 became president, and in 1814 was elected bishop of the Episcopal church, an office, however, which he declined the following year, probably on account of failing health. He died July 15, 1818.

Johannes Bracken

SMITH, John Augustine, tenth president of William and Mary college, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., Aug. 29, 1782, son of Rev. Thomas Smith of Copel Parish in that county. He was graduated from William and Mary college in 1800, studied medicine and settled as a physician in New York city. In 1809 he became lecturer on Anatomy at the College of physicians and surgeons, and editor of the "Medical and Physiological Journal." In 1814 he was elected president of William and Mary college. The faculty then consisted of Dr. J. Augustine Smith, president; William Nelson, professor of law and police; Dr. T. Jones, professor of chemistry and natural philosophy, and Ferdinand S. Campbell, professor of mathematics. Dr. Smith was the first layman to hold the presidency, and in 1824 he deemed it necessary to remove the college to Richmond as the best means to rid the college of its ancient popular disadvantages and enable it to make a new start. But in this Dr. Smith incurred the opposition of John Tyler, on the board of visitors, who voiced the local feeling, and Thomas Jefferson, who was then busy with the scheme of founding the university at Charlottesville, feared the effect of the removal upon the liberality of the legislature to which he was then appealing for pecuniary aid in favor of his pet enterprise. The united opposition defeated Smith's measure, and in 1825 he resigned. He resumed practice in New York city, and from 1831 to 1843 was president of the College of physicians and surgeons. He published numerous addresses, lectures, and essays including, "In-

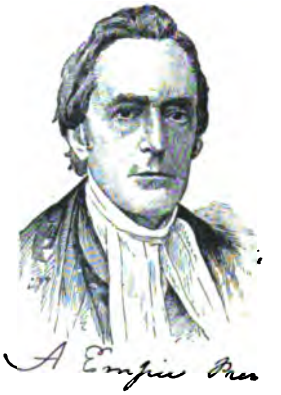


J. Aug. Smith M.D.

troductory Discourse" at New Medical college, Crosby street (N. Y., 1837, 8vo); "Select Discourse on the Functions of the Nervous System" (1840, 12mo); "The Mutations of the Earth" (1846, 8vo); monograph upon the "Moral and Physical Science" (1853, 12mo). Dr. Smith edited the New York "Medical and Physiological Journal" in 1809, and was a man of splendid talents. A handsome portrait of Dr. Smith, the gift of his son and daughter, resident in New York city, hangs in the college library. He died Feb. 9, 1865.

WILMER, William Holland, eleventh president of William and Mary college, was born in Kent county, Md., Oct. 29, 1782, the fifth son of Simon and Ann Wilmer. He was educated at Washington college in Kent county and was ordained by Bishop Claggett in 1808. He was appointed to the charge of Chester parish, Maryland, but in 1812 he removed to Alexandria, Va., where he had charge of St. Paul's church. He took an active part with Meade and other young ministers in resuscitating the Episcopal church in Virginia and had much to do in securing the election of Dr. Richard Channing Moore to the Episcopate. In 1816 he was elected to the charge of St. John's church in Washington city, but declined the appointment. In 1818 he was president of the Education society of the District of Columbia, of which he was one of the originators. In 1819 he commenced the publications of the Washington "Theological Repertory" and furnished many of its leading articles till his death. After his removal to Virginia he was delegate to every general convention while he lived, and in 1821, 1823, and 1826 he was president of the House of clerical and lay deputies of that body. In 1820 he received the degree of D.D. from Brown university. In 1823 he filled the chair of systematic theology, ecclesiastical history and church polity at the Theological seminary near Alexandria. In the spring of 1826 he was chosen assistant rector to Bishop Moore in the Monumental church at Richmond, but he declined the call. A few months later he was appointed president of William and Mary college and rector of Bruton parish church. His administration was brief. Dr. Wilmer married three times—first Harriet Ringgold; secondly, Marion H. Cox, and thirdly, Annie B. Fitzhugh. His published works were: "A Sermon preached before the Military Brigade of Alexandria, July 4, 1813;" "A sermon before the convention of the Diocese of Richmond" (1814); "Episcopal Manual" (12mo, 1815); "A sermon on the death of Bishop Claggett of Maryland" (1816); "A Controversy with Baxter, a Jesuit Priest" (1818); a sermon entitled, "The Almost Christian;" a sermon on "The Anniversary of John the Baptist" (1820). One of his sons, Richard H. Wilmer is bishop of Alabama, and another, Rev. George I. Wilmer, was for some time a distinguished professor of William and Mary college. He died Aug. 24, 1827, of a distressing bilious or congestive fever at the age of forty-five. He was buried under the chancel of the parish church. The inhabitants of the town, irrespective of sect, put on badges of mourning, and defrayed his funeral expenses. A handsome tablet in Bruton parish church commemorates his virtues.

EMPIE, Adam, twelfth president of William and Mary college, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1785, son of John Empie, of Dutch descent. He was educated at Union college in that place. He married Ann Eliza, daughter of Judge Joshua Wright of Wilmington, N. C. He entered the ministry of the Episcopal church as assistant minister of St. George's church, Hempstead, L. I., in 1809; and he resided there till 1811. From 1811 to 1814 he was rector of St. James's parish at Wilmington, N. C.; chaplain and professor at West Point, N. Y., from 1814 to 1816, and again rector of St. James's parish, Wilmington, N. C., from 1816 to 1827. After Dr. Wilmer's death in 1827, he was elected president of William and Mary college, and continued in that office until July 6, 1836. Under Dr. Empie the college began rapidly to revive from long-continued depression. The old jealousies had fallen into the background, and the sale of its formerly unproductive lands in different parts of the state had realized a considerable endowment fund. In 1785 the endowment fund in money was only $2,503.44. In 1824 it had reached, through judicious sales of land, the sum of $151,794.20. In 1826, the last year of Dr. Smith's administration, the number of students in attendance was twelve only; but in 1836, the last year of Dr. Empie's term, the number was sixty-nine. Dr. Empie resigned the presidency of the college to accept the rectorship of a new church which had been built in Richmond, and named St. James in compliment to his old parish of St. James in Wilmington. There he continued to serve most acceptably until the year 1853, when, enfeebled by disease, and having nearly attained the allotted age of man, he returned to Wilmington, to die among the people to whom he had formerly ministered. He published a small work on baptism, and a volume of sermons. The manuscript of a work by him on "tractarianism" is believed to be in the theological seminary at Alexandria. He died Nov. 6, 1860.



DEW, Thomas R., thirteenth president of William and Mary college, was born in King and Queen county, on Dec. 5, 1802, the son of Thomas R. Dew and Lucy Gatewood, his wife. His father was a large land and slave holder in King and Queen county, Va., who had served a short time in the war of the revolution, and as a captain in the war of 1812. Thomas R. Dew, the son, was graduated from William and Mary college in 1820, after which he traveled two years in Europe. On Oct. 16, 1826, he was elected professor of history and political law in William and Mary college. The chair of history, which was established for the first time under Rev. Robert Keith, in 1820, was developed by Mr. Dew into one of first importance. At that time history and political science were scarcely known among the studies of American colleges. In 1836 Mr. Dew be-

came president, and the college, under his enlightened management, achieved a degree of prosperity never previously known. In 1840 the number of students in attendance was 140. The time was one of great political activity, and his "Lectures on the Restrictive System," depicting the evils of the tariff system, were very popular, not only with his students, but with the Southern public, and are thought to have had much weight in shaping the opposition to the tariff laws of 1828 and 1832. His essay in favor of slavery had a marked effect, it is said, on the slavery question. But his greatest work was his "Digest of the Laws, Customs, Manners, and Institutions of Ancient and Modern Nations," embracing lectures delivered to his class. Dr. Herbert B. Adams pronounces this work the most thorough and comprehensive course on history of which he has found any record during this early period. Dr. Dew contributed largely to the "Southern Review." In 1845 he married Natilia Hay, daughter of Dr. Hay of Clarke county, Va., and died suddenly on his wedding trip. The faculty formally bore testimony in their minutes that it was difficult to decide whether "his wisdom as president, his ability as a professor, or his excellence as a man was most to be admired." He died in Paris, France, Aug. 6, 1846.

SAUNDERS, Robert, fourteenth president of William and Mary college, was born in Williamsburg, Va., Jan. 25, 1805. He entered the University of Virginia the first year of its eventful career, and took the law course of lectures. In 1833 he was made professor of mathematics in William and Mary college, and continued in that position after his appointment as president *pro tem.* by the faculty of the college. The appointment was regularly confirmed by the visitors on Oct. 1, 1847. The faculty at this time consisted of President Saunders, professor of mathematics, Judge N. Beverley Tucker, professor of law, Dr. John Millington, professor of natural philosophy and chemistry, Charles Minnegerode, professor of humanity, and George Frederick Holmes, professor of history, political economy, and national law. Prof. Saunders was the son of Robert Saunders, whom Bishop Meade represents in his "Old Families and Churches" "as a lawyer of distinction, and highly esteemed for his religious character." His father left William and Mary college with other students, to join the Continental army in the revolution, and was with Gen. Greene in the South. A personal friendship grew up between them, which extended into the next generation. Robert Saunders, the son, traveled in Europe with Gen. Greene's daughter, in Paris met and was entertained by Lafayette, and became the fortunate possessor of mementos of Lafayette and of Gen. Greene's family. The administration of Prof. Saunders, however, was brief. Dissensions arose in the faculty, and it was deemed expedient at the end of the session for all the members of the faculty to resign their offices. Mr. Saunders never held any further connection with the college, but his career

of usefulness did not end here. For a long time he was at the head of the affairs of the "Eastern lunatic asylum," and just before the late war was president of the York River railroad. Throughout his life, until disfranchised by the U. S. government, he was variously a member of the legislature, mayor, magistrate, city councilman of Williamsburg, and vestryman of Bruton parish. In the late war he was offered a regiment, but did not feel equal to the hardships of active service, and took the position of captain in the quartermaster's department of the Confederate service, and was most industrious and energetic. He died Sept. 11, 1868, leaving by his wife, Lucy Page, daughter of Gov. John Page of Rosewell, eight children.

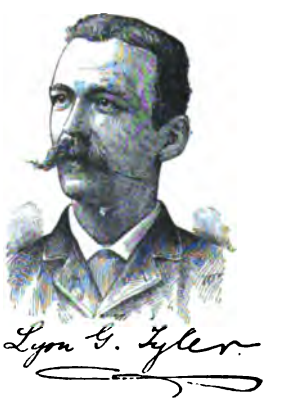
JOHNS, John, fifteenth president of William and Mary college, was born in New Castle, Del., July 10, 1796, the second son of Kensey and Ann Van Dyke Johns. In 1812, at the age of sixteen he entered Princeton college, New Jersey, and was graduated in 1806, in the same class with Bishop McIlwaine, of Ohio, Gov. McDowell, of Virginia, Dr. John McLean, president of New Jersey college, and Prof. Charles Hodge, D.D. He studied for the ministry, and his first parish was All Saints, Frederick, Md. Entering upon the charge of that parish in 1819, he remained there until called in 1829 to the rectorship of Christ church, Baltimore, Md. Here he remained, his ministry blessed with great success, until he was elected to be assistant bishop of Virginia, May 21, 1842. He was still holding this position when he was elected president of William and Mary college. As reorganized the faculty consisted in 1849 of John Johns, president and professor of moral and intellectual philosophy; Benjamin S. Ewell, professor of mathematics; Nathaniel B. Tucker, professor of law; William F. Hopkins, professor of natural philosophy and chemistry; Dr. Silas Totten, professor of moral and intellectual science; Henry A. Washington, professor of history and political economy, and J. Morgan Snead, professor of humanity. The number of students steadily rose from twenty-one in 1849–50 to eighty-two in 1853–54, and when on March 31, 1854, Bishop Johns sent his letter of leave-taking to the faculty, he could say with truth that he could "retire without solicitude as to the future of the college." He was a man of rare pulpit ability and extensive scholastic attainments. In 1834 he received the degree of S.T.D. from Columbia college, and from the University of New York, and in the year 1855 the degree of LL.D. from William and Mary college. He was descended from distinguished ancestors. His father was chief justice of the state of Delaware, and on the maternal side his grandfather was Gov. Nicholas Van Dyke, who served many years in congress, and was the second president of the commonwealth of Delaware. He was thrice married: first to Juliana Johnson, of Frederick, Md., second to Jane Shaaf, of Georgetown, D. C., and third to Mrs. Southgate, who survives him. Bishop Johns retired to his residence near Alexandria, and on the death of Bishop Meade in 1862 he succeeded to the office of bishop of the diocese. A long period of usefulness ensued, and at length on Apr. 6, 1876, he died in the eightieth year of his age.

EWELL, Benjamin Stoddert, sixteenth president of William and Mary college, was born in Washington City June 10, 1810, the son of Dr. Thomas

Ewell, Prince William county, Va., and of Elizabeth Stoddert, his wife, daughter of Benjamin Stoddert, first secretary of the U. S. navy, and a descendant of the Bladens, Taskers and Lowndes of Maryland. He first attended the preparatory department of Georgetown college. At the age of eighteen he became a cadet of the U. S. military academy at West Point, where he was graduated in 1832. He was made lieutenant of artillery in the regular army of the United States, and being detailed to serve as assistant instructor at the academy, acted as such in the department of mathematics, natural philosophy and chemistry, until 1836, when he left the army, and became an assistant engineer on the Central railroad leading from Baltimore. This road was completed in 1839, and Ewell was during this year elected professor of natural philosophy and chemistry at Hampden-Sidney college, Va. This position he filled until 1847, when he was elected professor of mathematics and military science at Washington college—a professorship founded and endowed by the Society of the Cincinnati at the time of its dissolution, and of which Prof. Ewell was the first incumbent. In 1848 he was elected president and professor of mathematics by the board of visitors of the College of William and Mary. He accepted the professorship, but declined the presidency, acting, however, as president *pro tem.* until Bishop John Johns arrived. After Bishop Johns resigned in 1854, Prof. Ewell was elected permanent president, and filled the position until 1857, when the faculty was reorganized, and while Prof. Ewell was retained as professor, an Episcopal clergyman of South Carolina was chosen as president. He declined, and Prof. Ewell was again installed. At this time John Tyler was elected chancellor, the first since Gen. Washington. In 1859 the main building of the college was accidentally destroyed by fire, and a year after its restoration in 1860, in September, 1862, the building once more fell a victim to the flames, kindled by the soldiers of the Federal army. Previous to this President Ewell had been made colonel of the 32d regiment of Virginia volunteers, and later he was, on application of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general. In May, 1862, Gen. Johnston asked the Confederate government to make Col. Ewell his chief of staff, with the rank of brigadier-general—a request not granted because there was no law authorizing a staff officer to hold the rank of brigadier-general. After the war was over Col. Ewell went to the assistance of the college, and opposed the project of the removal of the institution to Richmond. The burnt buildings were restored, in 1869 the faculty was again organized, Col. Ewell chosen president, and Hugh B. Grigsby elected chancellor. The cost of repairs, and the pay of professors made a heavy drain on the endowment fund which the fees of the students did not make up, and after many efforts to support the sinking fortunes of the institution, President Ewell was compelled to witness a suspension of the exercises in 1881. The attempts to raise money in the North by personal subscription, and to obtain indemnity from congress had also failed, and the college seemed sunk to its lowest state. After seven years of suspension, during which time the revenues of the college were well husbanded, it was determined by the board of visitors to apply to the legislature for aid to connect a system of normal instruction and training with the college course. This idea had been a favorite one with Col. Ewell, and received also the warm endorsement of Gen. William B. Taliaferro of the board of visitors, and of Judge Warner T. Jones, also of the board. It was received with favor by the general assembly, and a bill was approved by the governor March 5, 1888, appropriating annually $10,000 to the support of the college. Under the bill a reorganization was again effected, and Col. Ewell, having declined any active connection with the institution by reason of his age, was elected president emeritus—an honor which he still (1893) enjoys. Col. Ewell is a brother of Gen. Richard Ewell, late of the Confederate states army, and resides near Williamsburg with his daughter, Mrs. Scott.

Benj S Ewell

TYLER, Lyon Gardiner, seventeenth president of William and Mary college, was born at "Sherwood Forest," in Charles city county, Va., in August, 1853, son of President John Tyler and his second wife, Julia Gardiner of New York, who was a descendant of Lyon Gardiner, commander of Fort Saybrook in Connecticut, and first proprietor of Gardiner's island, N. Y. He went to school to Andrew Ferguson of Charles city county, Va., and to Dr. Percy G. Meyer of Staten island, N. Y. In February, 1870, he entered the University of Virginia, and was graduated in July, 1875, with the degrees of bachelor and master of arts. Then he studied law under John B. Minor one year. While at the university Mr. Tyler was twice elected orator of the Jefferson society, and obtained the scholarship as best editor. After leaving the university, Mr. Tyler was elected in January, 1877, professor of *belles-lettres* in William and Mary college, a position which he held until November, 1878, when he accepted an invitation to Memphis, Tenn. Here Mr. Tyler was head of a high school for four years. At the end of that time he returned to Virginia, and in September, 1882, settled in Richmond, where he entered on the practice of the law, and took an active part in politics. In 1887 he was elected a member of the house of delegates, and among other important measures was patron in that body of the bill which proposed, as we have seen, to appropriate annually the sum of $10,000 to the support of William and Mary college. He had the satisfaction of seeing the bill made a law, and in August, 1888, was elected president of the college under the new organization. Though some had their doubts of the success of the institution, from which the current of patronage had been long diverted, the result speedily vindicated the action of the legislature. The new faculty consisted of Lyon G. Tyler, president, and professor of moral science, political economy, and civil government; J. Leslie



Lyon G. Tyler

Hall (late fellow of Johns Hopkins university) professor of English language and history; T. J. Stubbs, Ph.D., professor of mathematics; Lyman B. Wharton, A.M., D.D., professor of ancient and modern languages; Van F. Garrett, M.D., professor of natural science; and Hugh S. Bird, L.I., professor of pedagogics. The attendance of the college, since the revival, has proved the largest in the annals of the institution—the number rising in 1891–92 to 176. The legislature at the session of 1891–92 was induced by President Tyler to increase the appropriation of the college from $10,000 to $15,000. The fifty-second congress passed a bill indemnifying the college for losses sustained during the civil war. During his residence in Richmond Mr. Tyler was one of the two chief founders of the Virginia mechanics' institute, Mr. Overton Howard of that city being associated with him in the work. He is the author of several historic works: "The Letters and Times of the Tylers" (2 vols.; published by Whittet & Shepperson, Richmond, Va.); a pamphlet entitled, "A Few Facts from the Records of William and Mary College," read before the American historical association in 1889; "Parties and Patronage," one of G. P. Putnam's Sons' "Questions of the Day Series;" "A Few Facts from the Records of York County," a paper read before the American historical association in December, 1891. President Tyler is a member of the executive committee of the Virginia historical society, of the American historical society, of the American philosophical society, of the Maryland historical society, of the New England historical and genealogical society, of the Pennsylvania historical society, etc. He married, in 1878, Annie B. Tucker, daughter of Col. St. George Tucker, deceased, late of the Confederate states army. He is editor, in connection with his college duties as president, of the "William and Mary Quarterly Historical Papers."

AVERY, Isaac Wheeler, lawyer, journalist, and historian, was born at St. Augustine, Fla., May 2, 1837. His father traced lineage to 1359 in England, and one progenitor wedded a granddaughter of John Winthrop, the famous colonial governor of Massachusetts. His mother, Mary M. King, was of a family noted in New York's early annals, and moved to Savannah, Ga., in 1845. He was taught by a famous teacher, Rev. Geo. White, a noted historian of Georgia, and was graduated from Oglethorpe university, Ga., in 1854; taking at fourteen first sophomore prize for eloquence. He taught school a year at seventeen, and was legislative correspondent at nineteen of the two leading democratic dailies of the state. He was admitted to the bar at Savannah in 1860, and began practice. He helped capture Fort Pulaski January, 1861, and enlisted as a private in the first company for the war, 8th Georgia infantry, and served to the end. After fighting in the first Bull Run battle, he became captain, major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of cavalry in the West, commanding a brigade the last year. After the war Col. Avery, penniless, made his first money on a cross-tie contract, and removing to Dalton, Ga., in 1866, began successful law practice. He wrote a "Digest of the Georgia Supreme Court Reports" in 1866, subscribed for by the legislature. He went in 1867 to the first post-war state democratic convention, and wrote the platform. He moved to Atlanta in 1869; was chief editor of the Atlanta "Constitution" for years; was delegate-at-large to the presidential democratic convention in 1872, and on the platform committee; member of the state democratic executive committee, and its secretary the same year; was secretary Georgia executive department, 1877–83, under governors Colquitt, Boynton, and Alexander H. Stephens; published a "History of Georgia" in 1881; bought, in 1875, the Atlanta "Herald," selling on account of ill health in 1876; started and ran the "Evening Capitol" for one year, carrying prohibition in Atlanta the only time, then selling out; was in 1886 strongly urged for U. S. minister to Austria; was in 1887–89 chief of the public debt division, U. S. treasury; was pressed by many senators for U. S. appraiser in 1890; and the same year became the associate editor, for Georgia, of the "National Cyclopædia of American Biography." Col. Avery was a valuable officer, noted for skill, coolness, and daring. He was captured by Sheridan in 1862, and specially exchanged under flag of truce from Beauregard to Halleck at Corinth, and received a shot through the stomach and spine at New Hope Church battle which was declared mortal, and kept him on crutches most of his life. Gen. Joe Johnston in his "Narrative" noted the fact of his retaining his command while thus wounded. Gen. Beauregard complimented him by special order for valuable scouting. Maj.-Gen. Wharton wrote that there was "no better officer" in his division. Lieut.-Gen. Wheeler officially reported him a "gallant and discreet officer." Col. Avery wields a strong and scholarly pen. During the reconstruction period he started the Atlanta "Constitution," and he inducted into journalism Henry W. Grady, who continued the work. Just after the war society was lawless, and men given to abuse in public issues. Col. Avery, since then a devout Methodist, resolved to correct the wide evil as far as the example of the leading state paper could, by holding others responsible, while avoiding offence. He had four affairs of honor, forcing men to undo aspersion; correcting the evil largely. His course was in contrast with his gentle, sunny, home-loving, and courteous spirit, but under the code, it was an honest anomaly to duel for public duty, which he condemns now. As an editor he combined with ability and fearlessness a singular justice and conservatism. His "History of Georgia" was called by the northern press a "vivid epic" and "thrilling chronicle." His wife, wedded in 1868, was Emma Bivings, whose mother was of that family which gave Ben Cleveland, the "hero of King's mountain," to American history. In the spring of 1892 Col. Avery began the movement for the establishment of direct trade between southern ports and foreign countries. In this he was so successful that the first year saw several lines in operation, notably between Brunswick, Ga., and Liverpool; between Charleston and Savannah and the Mediterranean ports; between Savannah and South America, and between Fernandina, Fla., and London, Eng. Lines to Cuba, to Liverpool, and to the Mediterranean ports also were established from New Orleans, Wilmington, N. C., Port Royal, S. C., and Pensacola, Fla. These results are the direct fruits of the energy of Col. Avery.

ROBINSON, Annie Douglas (Green), author, was born in Plymouth, N. H., Jan. 12, 1842. Her first published poems appeared in the "Southern Literary Messenger" when she was but a child, and since then she has been a frequent contributor to periodicals. She has given some attention to the traditions of early New England life, and of her poem, "The Puritan Lovers," Whittier said, "I am not alone in regarding it as the very best New England idyl ever written." Mrs Robinson, whose *nom de plume* is Marian Douglas, is very popular as a writer for young people. A story of 1776, entitled "Peter and Polly," was published in 1876.

WILLIAMS, Jonathan, soldier, and first superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, was born in Boston, Mass., May 26, 1750. His father, Jonathan Williams, being a well-to-do merchant, the boy received a good English education in the best schools of the time and place, but at an early age was placed in his father's counting-house. He was ambitious to learn, however, and devoted his leisure to study, gaining thereby considerable proficiency in the classics, and a writing and speaking acquaintance with the French language. His position in a mercantile counting-house giving him opportunities for travel, he made a number of voyages to Europe and the West India islands; and it is said that his business letters displayed careful observation and unusual maturity of judgment. In 1770, when twenty years of age, he made a voyage to England in company with a brother and an uncle, John Williams, who had been a local commissioner under the British government. Jonathan was a grand-nephew of Benjamin Franklin, who at this time was in England, and who took the young man into his own home during his stay in that country. Three years later he again made the voyage to England in custody of letters to Franklin, bearing on the political relations existing between England and America, and on his return voyage Franklin intrusted to him his replies. These confidences brought the young man into acquaintance with the most prominent personages of the time, by whom, in spite of his youth, he was considered a fit companion in mental cultivation and resources. In a letter to his father, dated September, 1774, he said: "With regard to politics, nothing has occurred, nor do I think anything will happen till the parliament sits, when I dare say there will be warm work, and I have great hope that American affairs will wear a better aspect, for the ministry, I have reason to think, will find a greater opposition than they expect. Unanimity and firmness must gain the point. I can't help repeating it, though I have written it twenty times before. The newspapers, which used to be the vehicles of all kinds of abuse on the poor Bostonians, are now full of pieces in our favor. Only here and there an impertinent scribbler, like an expiring candle flashing from the socket, shows by his garrulity the weakness of his cause, and the corruptness of his heart." In 1775 Mr. Williams made a short visit to France. In letters written at that time he refers to the interest felt throughout France in the disputes between Great Britain and her colonies as follows: "They suppose England to have arrived at its pinnacle of glory, and that the empire of America will rise on the ruins of this kingdom, and I really believe that when we shall be involved in civil war they will gladly embrace the first opportunity of renewing their attacks on an old enemy, whom they imagine will be so weakened by its intestine broils as to become an easy conquest." In 1777 Mr. Williams was appointed commercial agent of the United States, and took up his residence at Nantes. In September, 1779, he was married, in the house of the Dutch ambassador at Paris, to Marianne, daughter of William Alexander, of Edinburgh. In 1783 Mr. Williams received a commission from the farmers-general of France to supply them with tobacco, which was then, as it still is, a government monopoly. He then settled at Saint Germain, where he continued to reside until 1785, when he returned with Dr. Franklin to the United States. In 1790 he settled with his family near Philadelphia, purchasing a country-seat on the banks of the Schuylkill, where he devoted himself to the study of mathematics, botany, medicine, and the law, and becoming a sufficiently proficient lawyer to be made a judge of the court of common pleas, in Philadelphia, which position he held for several years. While in France he had devoted much time and thought to the subject of fortification, and, after having aided in quelling the whiskey insurrection in western Pennsylvania, he was appointed major of the 2d regiment of artillery and engineers in the regular army. During the winter of 1802 he was made inspector of fortifications, and appointed to the command of the post at West Point, where his duties included instruction in the subjects with which he was familiar. The Military Academy at West Point was finally organized in 1802, and Maj. Williams was appointed its first superintendent. The act of congress which established it was passed March 16, 1802. Washington and other statesmen of the time were led to believe, by their experience in the war of the revolution, that the country needed an institution to instruct young men in military science, and particularly to fit them to become officers of the army. The West Point Academy in its curriculum combines the branches usually taught in the various schools of engineering, and other military branches, in foreign countries. Its graduates, upon receiving diplomas, are recommended for, and usually appointed to, the corps or arm of service in the army for which their qualifications fit them, with the brevet rank of second lieutenant. The institution, having no endowment, is maintained by annual appropriations. Its buildings, valued at $2,500,000 stand upon a plateau of 160 acres, elevated 180 feet above the river, and flanked by mountains to the west and north. The natural philosophy, chemical, and ordnance laboratories are among the most completely equipped in the country. Each congressional district in the United States is allowed one cadet, to be selected by its congressman. One is also allowed from the District of Columbia, and one from each territory, while ten "at large" are appointed by the president of the United States.

Candidates for cadetships must be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age, at least five feet in height, and in good physical health. They must be well versed in the English branches, and particularly in the geography and history of the United States. The course of study, which embraces mathematics, sciences, and everything in regard to military engineering, ordnance, discipline, military tactics, and strategy, occupies four years; the examinations, which are very severe, are held semi-annually. In addition to instruction by lecture and text-book, the cadets receive thorough training in riding, fencing, and artillery practice. Cadets are considered in the service of the United States from the time of their en-

trance into the Military Academy. Their monthly pay, which was at first twenty-eight dollars per month, is now about fifty, and on this sum they are required to support themselves, without aid from other sources. Each cadet is required to pledge himself to serve the United States eight years from the date of his admission, unless sooner discharged. The average number of students, since 1876, has been about 270. In connection with this institution Maj. Williams rendered most service to his country. Under his direction, it steadily advanced in character, until all who were acquainted with its regulations and discipline acknowledged its advantages. It was not, however, until the heroic deeds of McRae, Gibson, Wood, and Macomb had so largely contributed to an honorable peace in the war of 1812, that the military school became a source of interest and pride to the nation; these accomplished and intrepid officers were first taught to be thorough soldiers by Maj. Williams. In April, 1805, Williams returned to the army at President Jefferson's request, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and the position of chief engineer, but without giving up his superintendence of the academy. His ability as an engineer, and the knowledge which he had gained in France and England regarding fortifications, were now put to important use. He planned and built most of the inner forts of New York harbor, including Fort Columbia, Fort Clinton (now Castle Garden), and Castle Williams on Governor's Island, which was named for him. It had been promised to Col. Williams that, in case of attack, the fortifications he had constructed in the harbor of New York should be placed under his command. At the beginning of the war of 1812, seeing that there was a near prospect that the enemy would invade the city, he claimed the fulfillment of that promise in vain, and, after a protracted correspondence with the war department upon the subject, he resigned his commission in the army of the United States. Immediately after his resignation, however, he was appointed by the governor of New York brigadier-general of the state militia. In the autumn of 1814 Gen. Williams was elected a member of congress from the city of Philadelphia, but he never took his seat. He was for many years vice-president and corresponding secretary of the American Philosophical society, to whose transactions he was a frequent contributor. He wrote also "The Use of the Thermometer in Navigation" (Philadelphia, 1799); and translated "Elements of Fortification" (1801), and Kosciusko's "Manœuvres for Horse Artillery" (1808). He died in Philadelphia, May 16, 1815.

DANA, Francis, statesman and jurist, was born at Charlestown, Mass., June 13, 1743, son of Richard Dana, jurist (1699–1772), who was a leader of the Massachusetts bar. Francis was graduated from Harvard college in 1762, and studied law with Edmund Trowbridge of Boston, Mass. Admitted to the bar in 1767, he at once began the practice of his profession in that city. He soon became an ardent opposer of the measures of the British parliament against the American colonies, joining the associated "Sons of Liberty," and acting with the foremost of the patriots. In 1774 he was a delegate from Cambridge, Mass., to the first provincial congress of Massachusetts. The year 1775 was spent in England in conference with persons of political influence, and when he had returned in 1776 he informed Gen. Washington that there was no reason to look for peaceful relations with Great Britain. From May, 1776, to 1780, he was a member of the Massachusetts executive council, and in 1776–78, a delegate to the continental congress. In November, 1776, he took part in framing the articles of confederation between the colonies. Nov. 17, 1777, Dana was made a member of the congressional board of war, and chairman of the committee charged with reorganizing the U. S. army. He remained in the camp at Valley Forge, Pa., with the other members of the committee, from January to April, 1778, and drew up, with Washington, the plan of annual drafts which was confirmed by congress. With Gouverneur Morris and William H. Drayton, he served on the congressional committee to which Lord North's conciliatory bills were referred (1778). On the report of this committee the advances of the British minister were unanimously rejected. Dana accompanied John Adams to Paris, as secretary of legation, in 1779, and from Dec. 19, 1780, until 1783, was U. S. minister to Russia. He was a member of the continental congress in 1784, and took his seat, but on Jan. 18, 1785, Gov. Hancock of Massachusetts appointed him one of the justices of the supreme court of that state. He was elected a delegate from Massachusetts to the convention that framed the Federal constitution, but his judicial duties and the state of his health, which had been impaired in St. Petersburg, prevented his attendance. Dana, however, strongly advocated its adoption in the Massachusetts state convention. Nov. 29, 1791, he was appointed chief justice of Massachusetts, and served as such for fifteen years. In 1797 he declined an U. S. embassy (special) to France. He retired from the bench in 1806. Judge Dana was a founder of the American academy of arts and sciences, and its vice-president. He married a daughter of William Ellery. His correspondence while in Europe will be found in "Sparks's Diplomatic Correspondence," vol. viii. Judge Dana died at Cambridge, Mass., Apr. 25, 1811.

EVANS, Thomas Wyche, merchant, was born in North Carolina Oct. 12, 1818, the son of David Lewis and Mary J. (Wyche) Evans. On his paternal and maternal sides, Mr. Evans is of Welsh descent, his ancestors having emigrated to this country in the sixteenth century and settled in Virginia. His paternal grandfather and his great-uncle, Capt. Evans, served in the revolutionary war. Mr. Evans was first employed in business as a clerk in a dry-goods house when he was about sixteen years of age, and subsequently removed to Nashville, Tenn., where he obtained a position as clerk in a retail dry-goods store and remained there several years, when he commenced business for himself, which he followed successfully for five or six years. He subsequently enlarged his business and established the jobbing dry-goods house of Evans & Co., which he conducted successfully until the outbreak of the civil war, when he was doing the largest jobbing business in Nashville. At the close of the war he organized the jobbing dry-goods house of Evans, Gardiner & Co., in New York city, doing business chiefly with the southern merchants for about seven years. Mr. Evans was subsequently connected with several dry-goods houses, part of the time as special partner, for about ten years, and is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He was director in the Louisville and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, Evansville and Terre Haute, and Mobile and Ohio railroads, to which he devoted a large part of his time. Mr. Evans attributes his success in life to having early engaged in business, which he followed for about forty years, to his close application, industry, and the strictest integrity, meeting all his engagements promptly, and without asking those he owed for extension or compromise, notwithstanding various financial troubles.

GAZZAM, Joseph Murphy, lawyer and state senator, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 2, 1842, son of Edwin D. and Elizabeth Antoinette Gazzam. His grandfather, William Gazzam, an English journalist in 1792 through the resentment of the king was compelled to seek refuge in the United States, whose rights he had openly defended. Settling first in Philadelphia, later in Carlisle, and finally in Pittsburg, he served as collector of the port under President Madison, and died there in 1811. His father, Edward D. Gazzam, fourth son of William Gazzam, was a prominent physician and lawyer, influential in Pennsylvania politics. He assisted Salmon P. Chase and others to found the Free-Soil party at the Buffalo convention in 1848, was its first candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, and in 1856 was elected to the state senate. His mother, Elizabeth Antoinette Gazzam, was a daughter of Constantine Antoine de Beelen (de Berthoff) and granddaughter in male descent of Baron Antoine de Beelen de Berthoff, Austrian minister to the United States in 1783–87. Joseph M. Gazzam was educated at the Western University in Pennsylvania, studied law in the office of David Reed, and was admitted to the bar at Pittsburg in 1864. He was admitted to the State Supreme court in 1867, to the United States circuit and district courts in 1869, and to the United States Supreme court in 1870. He was member of the common council of Pittsburg, and state senator. Removing to Philadelphia in 1879, he became director of the Beech Creek railroad, president of the

Wilkesbarre & Western railway, of the Caledonia coal company, of the Kenilworth Inn company, and of the Kenilworth Land company in North Carolina. He is vice-president of the Quaker city national bank of Philadelphia, of the Etowah Iron company in Georgia, of the Dent's Run coal company, Deer Creek coal company, and of the Bloomington coal and coke company of Pennsylvania, and a director in the United Security Life Insurance and Trust company, the Spring Garden Insurance company, the Delaware company, and the People's Passenger Railway company, all of Philadelphia, and also director of eight other companies. Despite these great business interests, Mr. Gazzam has been able to devote much attention to literary and other pursuits. He has been three times elected and is now president of the Pennsylvania club, a prominent republican organization in Philadelphia; is a life member of the Manhattan Athletic club of New York city, of the Pennsylvania Historical society, the Fairmount Park art association, and of the Horticultural society, and is a member of the Union League club of Philadelphia, of the Germantown Cricket club, Philadelphia Cricket club, and member-at-large of the Republican state central committee.

GILBERG, Charles Alexander, merchant and chess-player, was born at Camden, N. J., June 17, 1835, of Swedish ancestry. While he was still quite young his parents removed to New York city, where he received his early education and entered the class of 1855 of the College of the city of New York. He pursued a course of classical studies until he was half way through his serior year, when a serious illness prevented him from completing his studies. On recovering his health, he abandoned his early ambition to become a lawyer, and accepted a responsible position as clerk in the then important dry-goods jobbing house of William G. Lane & Co. At the outbreak of the civil war the firm suspended, and in 1862 Mr. Gilberg entered the counting-room of the firm of Thomas Owen & Son, which was extensively engaged in commerce with the West Indies and Central America. Upon the retirement of the firm, seven years later, the name was changed to Thomas J. Owen & Co., Mr. Gilberg was admitted as a member of the firm, and in 1879 became its managing partner. During his earlier years he had devoted considerable time to music and games of skill, and became widely known as an amateur chess player, and a collector of chess literature. He possesses a very fine chess library, numbering over 2,000 volumes, embracing works in many languages, and of all centuries since the days of Caxton. In 1859 Mr. Gilberg joined the New York chess club, which had its headquarters in the University of the city of New York, and was soon recognized as one of the strongest players in the club. It is as a problem composer, however, that he is best known, his first problem having been composed in 1861, and published in the New York "Clipper." His progress in the art was rapid, and he soon ranked in the public estimation with the leading problem celebrities of the day, a position which he has always retained. He has won many prizes and has served as judge in numerous problem competitions. He is now (1892) president of the New York state chess association, and of the Brooklyn chess club; vice-president of the United States chess association; treasurer of the American chess problem association, and honorary member of several chess clubs. In June, 1886, he became a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and he is also a member of the Maritime association of New York city; a director of the Brooklyn choral society, a member of the academy of political and social science of Philadelphia, and an honorary member of the Trinity historical society of Dallas, Tex. He is also a member of the Manhattan chess club, the Metropolitan museum of art, and of the Museum of natural history of New York city. He has contributed largely to various chess publications during the past thirty years, and has published: "The Book of the Fifth American Congress" (1881); "Crumbs from the Chess Board" (1890), and as co-editor with Eugene B. Cook, "American Chess Nuts" (1868). Mr. Gilberg is of medium height, fine proportions, and of commanding presence, with fair complexion and dark gray hair. He has an energetic manner and a frank and open countenance.

PATERSON, Maj. John, was born Feb. 14, 1707. He was the son of James Paterson of Wethersfield, Conn.. His mother, Mary (Talcott) Paterson, had been twice married, her first husband being a cousin of Joseph Talcott, who had been the governor of the colony. After his death she was married to James Paterson. The son received the best education which was possible at that time, and even when quite young was regarded as a man of great promise. As his tastes were entirely military, he was educated in that direction, and received a non-commissioned officer's appointment in the 5th company of the trained band of Farmington, and was shortly afterward promoted to be lieutenant of the 2d company of Kensington. He was a man of uncommon ability and refinement, and soon showed such military qualities that when the French and Indian wars were threatening he was given a captain's commission in the British army of the colonies under Gen. Wolfe, in which he rendered very distinguished services. From 1746 to 1762 he was one of the best and most loyal officers in the service of the Crown, and in maintaining its supremacy in the American provinces. He rendered most efficient services in the capture of Canada in 1760. He was distinguished for his military ability, his personal bravery, his high sense of honor, and his power of commanding men and in military manœuvers generally. In 1761 an army of British regulars and provincial troops started for the conquest of all the French islands in the Caribbean sea, and as Spain and England were unfriendly at that time, it was proposed to take the Spanish West Indian Islands at the same time. The army was under the command of Lord Albermarle, who had under him 1,000 men from Connecticut, 500 from New Jersey, and 300 from New York under the command of Maj.-Gen. Lyman. Capt. John Paterson was ordered to this expedition with 100 picked men from Farmington and Wethersfield, but he had shown such distinguished ability and such a profound knowledge of military matters and such skill in the command of men, that before the expedition started he was promoted to the rank of a major. They took Havana, but the climate was so fatal that not half of the men ever returned. Maj. Paterson fell a victim to the yellow fever on Sept. 5, 1762.

PATERSON, Maj.-Gen. John, was born at Farmington, Conn., in 1744. He was the youngest child and only son of Maj. John and Ruth (Bird) Paterson. His grandmother was related to Joseph Talcott, who had been governor of the colony. His grandfather was a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, where the family had been noted for thrift and enterprise, and their ability and skill in the working of tin. He came to this country during the latter part of the seventeenth century. Maj. John Paterson, the father of Gen. Paterson, was a man of the very highest probity and honor, and was a very brilliant officer in the British army. He served with distinction in the French and Indian wars of the colonies, and was with Gen. Wolfe when he fell at Quebec. He died of yellow fever, at Havana, on Sept. 5, 1762. John was graduated from Yale in 1762, and entered the profession of the law, and was almost immediately made justice of the peace of the town of Farmington. On June 2, 1766, he married Elizabeth, only daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Warren) Lee, of Farmington. She was a very attractive lady, in all respects fitted to be a helpmate to the young lawyer, and the future general and judge, who did so much for the early history of the country. She lived to a great age, and died in 1841. Early in 1774 he removed to Lenox, Berkshire Co., Mass., where his ability as a leader was at once recognized. He was chosen clerk of the propriety of that town, and made selectman and assessor almost as soon as he arrived there. On July 6th, he was sent as a representative of the town of Lenox to the Berkshire convention, which adopted "the solemn league and covenant" against the use of wares imported from Great Britain and the East Indies. He was one of the earliest to see, as a lawyer, that the aggressions of the British Crown were sapping the liberties of the provinces, and was most active in showing the people that such was the fact. His influence was so great he was elected to the general court which convened at Salem on Oct. 5, 1774, and was one of the most active in insisting that the general court should be turned into the first provincial congress, which made the revolution possible. This congress adjourned on Dec. 10, 1774. On Jan. 30, 1775, he was elected to the second provincial congress, called to assemble at Cambridge on the first day of February. He was so satisfied that no redress could be had from the British Crown that he organized and equipped a regiment to serve in the defence of the country. During a recess in the sessions of the second provincial congress, the news of the battle of Lexington reached Lenox on Friday afternoon, and on Saturday, at sunrise, Gen. Paterson marched with his regiment, which was the first one in the field after the battle of Lexington. After the adjournment of the second provincial congress on May 27th, he went permanently into the field with his regiment and remained, serving the country without interruption until the close of the war in 1783. He built and commanded redoubt No. 3, at Roxbury, and saved the American troops from an attack in the rear during the battle of Bunker Hill, and shortly after, he was complimented by Washington on account of the distinguished bravery of himself and his regiment in two attacks at Lechmere's Point. After the evacuation of Boston he was ordered to the North, and went to Canada, and was present at the battle of the Cedars, and afterward at Ticonderoga. From there he was ordered to reinforce Gen. Washington, and crossed the Delaware with him on the eve of Dec. 25, 1776, and rendered most efficient service in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. On Feb. 21, 1777, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and sent to Ticonderoga, and was engaged in the fortification of Mount Independence. When that place was evacuated he fought in the battle of Hubarton. He then went to Albany, and from there to Saratoga, and rendered most efficient service in the various battles of Bemis's Heights and the surrender of Burgoyne. In the winter of 1777–78, Gen. Paterson was at Valley Forge, and was one of the wisest advisers of Washington. He undertook the fortifications of the left wing, which were built with ability and efficiently manned. During that dreadful winter he was everywhere, and always active, and rendered most efficient services in bringing up the discipline and courage of the army. He also ren-

dered efficient services in the battle of Monmouth, and afterward in the Highlands, where he was stationed for most of the time during the remainder of the war. He was the youngest member of the court, except Gen. Lafayette, on the trial of André, to which position he was appointed with all the generals in that vicinity. Gen. Washington knew that the acts of that court were to be scrutinized and critically judged by all the governments of the world. On Sept. 30, 1783, he was commissioned as major-general, and in December, 1783, he retired from the army, having been in military service continuously since he raised his regiment in 1774. He was one of the organizers of the Society of the Cincinnati. In 1785–86 he represented Berkshire county in the general court of Massachusetts. In 1785 he was appointed major-general of the state of Massachusetts, and almost immediately afterward was put in command of the Berkshire militia, to put down Shays's rebellion, and in March he received the thanks of the legislature of the state for the services rendered. In 1791 he removed from Lenox to Tioga county, N. Y., where he was almost immediately called into public service. He represented Tioga county for the years 1792 and 1793 in the legislature of the state of New York. He was a member of the convention called to revise the constitution of New York in 1801. In 1798 he was made judge of Broome county, which office he held until his death. He was elected to the U. S. congress in 1802, and served until March, 1805. In congress he was the same active, untiring, efficient man that he had been during the war, looking after the best interests of the country, and always mindful of the needs of the soldiers who had fought with and under him during the revolutionary war. On returning from congress he was for twelve years the presiding judge of Broome county, his term of office ending with his life. He was a quick, nervous, active man, of fine bodily presence. He was six feet one and a half inches in height, and well proportioned. He was diffident and retiring, never putting himself forward or importuning for place. In all his relations he maintained the strictest probity and honor, and never forgot that he was a gentleman. He was eminent as a lawyer, was a useful and worthy citizen, and held many offices of trust. He was as just as a judge as he had been active and efficient as an army officer. He had seven children—two sons and five daughters. He died suddenly at Lisle, N. Y., in the full vigor of manhood, in pursuit of duty, and with a profound love for the country he had served and so ably defended. His house was burned shortly after his death, and all his papers and memoranda and portraits were destroyed. Tablets to his memory were erected in the Episcopal church in Lenox in 1887, and a granite monument in that town in 1892, by his great-grandson, Thomas Egleston, of New York. In 1892 his remains and those of his wife were removed to the churchyard in Lenox, and they now lie beside those of two of his daughters and his son-in-law. He died July 19, 1808.

EGLESTON, Maj. Azariah, was born at Sheffield, Berkshire Co., Mass., Feb. 23, 1757, son of Seth Egleston His ancestors came from Exeter Eng., in the Mary and John in 1630, settled in Dorchester, Mass., and afterward, in 1635, removed to Windsor, Conn., and from there to Sheffield. As a young man Azariah was active in procuring signatures to the "solemn league and covenant" which was adopted by the Berkshire convention, signed by 110 citizens of Lenox. This league and covenant contained the principles of the American revolution and was drawn up by some of the most prominent men of the county, and its public adoption made it like household words to the men and women of that time. He and his three brothers enlisted as privates in Capt. Noble's company of the "Flower of Berkshire," in a regiment commanded by Col., afterward Gen., John Paterson. He served in this regiment for eight months. He then re-enlisted for a year in the same company and served part of the time in Canada and the rest in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. On the 25th of December, 1776, he was in the advance guard commanded by Col. Stark in the taking of the Hessians at Trenton. He was in the battle of Princeton and assisted in capturing three regiments of British troops. Previous to leaving Mount Independence, opposite Ticonderoga, he enlisted for the war as a sergeant, and in 1777 he served in the campaign against Burgoyne and was in both of the battles of Bemis's Heights and also at Saratoga when Burgoyne capitulated. Soon after the battle of Germantown, he was promoted to the rank of ensign in Col. Vose's regiment. His commission, dated Jan. 1, 1777, is signed by John Hancock. In 1778 he was in the battle of Monmouth, N. J., and afterward marched to Rhode Island, and was in the siege of Newport and in a number of skirmishes during the retreat from Rhode Island. He was commissioned as lieutenant in 1780. He continued in the service of the government until the end of the war, going to New York in December, 1783, and from there to West Point, where he completed the settlement of his accounts as paymaster of the 1st Massachusetts regiment, and on March 4, 1784, returned to Lenox. He was commissioned deputy quartermaster-general in the Massachusetts militia under Gen. John Paterson on May 29, 1787, by Gen. John Hancock, with the rank of major, and served with the same rank on the staff of Maj.-Gen. John Ashley. He was a friend of both Generals Lafayette and Kosciuszko, and was constantly associated with Gen. Washington, being with him during the terrible winter at Valley Forge. He was one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati, his signature being the twenty-second on the Articles of Association, Gen. Washington's being the first. His constant association with Gen. Paterson during the war made him an intimate member of his family as well as of his staff. He married Hannah, daughter of Gen. Paterson, Aug. 11, 1785. For thirty-five years after the war Maj. Egleston was one of the leading citizens of Berkshire county and was distinguished both for his public spirit and private hospitality. He founded the school there, giving the ground on which the Lenox academy afterwards stood, which he supported for many years at his own expense. Amasa Gleason was put at the head of the academy and served faithfully many years. The exhibitions of the academy and the dinners at Maj. Egleston's house on these occasions were the great events of Berkshire county for many years. Up to 1850 the academy was one of the principal educational institutions of western Massachusetts. He also organized the Episcopal church in Lenox, was the first treasurer of the parish and represented it for many years in the diocesan convention of the state. His home was always the headquarters for army officers and men of law, literature and learning in Berkshire county. From 1796 to 1799 he was the chosen representative of his district in the General Court (house of representatives) in Boston. In 1807–8–9 he was elected state senator. In 1808 he was appointed Associate Justice of the Court of Sessions, which office

he held until after the war of 1812. He died Jan. 12, 1822, within a few weeks of his sixty-second birthday.

EGLESTON, Thomas, mining engineer, was born in New York city Dec. 9, 1832. He was graduated from Yale in 1854, and entered upon a scientific course at the school of mines in Paris, from which he was graduated in 1860. Upon his return home he was appointed in 1861 to make the mineralogical and metallurgical collections of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, and retained charge of the work until 1864. In 1863 he presented to the trustees of Columbia college plans for the organization of a school of mines, and was appointed to the chair of mineralogy and metallurgy, upon the opening of the institution in 1864. In 1866 he made the geological and agricultural survey of the first 100 miles of the Union Pacific railway, and in 1868 was appointed commissioner to examine and report upon the condition of the fortifications in the United States, and in 1870, 1878 and 1885 he inspected and reported the condition of the U. S. mint in his capacity as U. S. commissioner. Prof. Egleston's reputation as an expert on metallurgical subjects is not confined to his service to the government. His opinion has been sought extensively throughout the United States and in several other countries by private enterprises and corporations on points in furnace construction, mining operations, treatment of ores and similar practical enterprises. For important services rendered at the Paris Exposition of 1867, he received from the French government a bronze and silver medal. In 1873 he was a juror of the Vienna Exposition. Prof. Egleston has contributed largely to the advancement of the science of mining and metallurgy in this country. He was one of the founders of both the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1871, and of the American Metrological society. He was also one of the original members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, as well as of the American Society of Electrical Engineers. For many years he was the first vice-president of the New York Academy of Sciences. He is a member of the committee on Standard Time and Units of Measurement of the Civil Engineers, and also on Units of Measurement and Uniform Methods of Testing of the Mechanical Engineers, besides being a member of numerous other scientific committees. In 1874 he received the degree of Ph.D. from Princeton, and LL.D. from Trinity, and in 1890 he was decorated with the order of the Legion of Honor from France. Since 1865 he has been a consulting mining and metallurgical engineer. Prof. Egleston takes an active interest in the religious affairs of the Protestant Episcopal church, being a member of the corporation of Trinity church, New York, of the American Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning, and a lay vice-president of the Bible and Common Prayer Book society, the City Mission society and of other religious societies. He has taken out various metallurgical patents, and has written over 100 pamphlets and original investigations on subjects connected with his specialties. He published: "A Catalogue of Minerals" (1863); "Diagram to Illustrate Crystallography" (1866); "A Comparison of the Metric and English Measures" (1868); "Metallurgical Tables in Two Volumes" (1869); "Lectures on Mineralogy" (1871); "A Catalogue of Minerals and Their Synonymes" (1889, 1891, 1892), and "The Metallurgy of Gold and Silver" in two volumes (1890).

HACKETT, Corcellus Hubbard, merchant, was born at Tunbridge, Vt., Apr. 20, 1839. He belongs to a colonial family, and descends from Capt. William Hackett, who lived at Dover, N. H., 1657. His great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather early took part in the American revolution, the former being in the battle of Bunker Hill. In 1790 his great-grandfather, with his family, moved from Dunbarton, N. H., to Tunbridge, Vt., when that section of the country was a vast wilderness. The subject of this sketch remained on the farm of his father until sixteen years of age, at which time he left his home to make a place for himself in the world. Up to this time he had never had but the customary three months' winter schooling per year, excepting one term at the academy at Canaan, N. H., at which institution he later prepared for college. In 1860 he entered Dartmouth college, but ill health, superinduced by hard work, changed all his plans for a liberal education and a professional life. With returning health, after many discouragements, he became interested in mercantile pursuits, and for seventeen years he was in business in Boston, retiring in 1882 with what he then thought a competence. He sustained severe losses at the great fire in Boston in 1872, which devastated so large a part of the business section of that city. His stock, valued at several hundred thousand dollars, was burned, but notwithstanding this great calamity, he secured other premises before the fire was extinguished, and was the following week in New York making extensive purchases. Every consideration, and great sympathy was shown by the commission houses, and no questions were asked as to impairment of the resources of his firm, and all obligations were promptly met. Upon his retirement from business in 1882, he traveled abroad with his family for about two years, visiting the principal points of interest in England, Germany, France, Italy, and Switzerland. In 1885 inducements were offered him to move to New York, where he organized the house of Hackett, Carhart & Co., in which relation he continues to enjoy the reputation which had preceded him to the metropolis. In 1865 Mr. Hackett married Helen L., daughter of Albert Humphrey, of Weymouth, Mass., whose ancestors were among the first settlers of the Weymouth colony, which town is second only to Plymouth in date of settlement. Mr. Hackett is a republican in politics, and believes that the true prosperity of the country depends upon the triumph of the principles of that party. He is a member of the West Presbyterian church, Forty-second street, a member of the Chamber of commerce of the State of New York, and is identified with numerous commercial, financial, and charitable enterprises.

HILLARD, George Stillman, lawyer, was born at Machias, Me., Sept. 22, 1808. His college course was completed at Harvard, followed by admission to the bar. He took his seat in the state senate in 1850. Lectures and addresses also brought him before the public. He became solicitor of Boston, and subsequently joined the editorial staff of the "Christian Register" and the "Jurist," being associated in the latter with Charles Sumner. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 21, 1879.

FISK, George Clement, manufacturer, was born at Hinsdale, N. H., March 4, 1831, the son of Thomas T. and Emily (Hildreth) Fisk. Mr. Fisk received his education at the public schools in his native town, and in 1852 removed to Springfield, Mass., where he obtained a position as bookkeeper for T. W. Wason, car builder.

On June 7, 1853, in Hartford, Conn., Mr. Fisk married Maria E., daughter of Daniel H. and Martha J. Ripley, and has two children. When Mr. Fisk entered the employ of T. W. Wason it was on a very small salary, but the company soon recognized his ability, gradually promoted him, and in 1854 he was admitted as a member of the firm. On the reorganization of the company in 1862, he was elected treasurer; in 1869 he was made vice-president of the company, and in 1871 was elected president, which office he still holds (1892) after forty years' continuous connection with the company. He is also president of the Springfield steam power company; president of the Fisk Manufacturing company, and proprietor of the Brightwood paper mills in New Hampshire. Mr. Fisk is a striking illustration of the power of perseverance in the face of obstacles. Born in a small New England town, almost in obscurity, and starting in life with many disadvantages, he has worked himself up to the highest positions of financial trust and importance. He is highly respected, and is often referred to as an example of what young men may become if they possess real worth and merit.

HENDRICKS, Francis, merchant and banker, was born in Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1834, of Dutch Huguenot parentage, his ancestors, on both his father's and mother's side, having come to this country from Holland before the year 1700. He was educated in the common schools and at Albany academy. His father died when he was seven years old, and he was early thrown upon his own resources. In 1850, at the age of sixteen, he went to the city of Rochester and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1861 he removed to the city of Syracuse, where he succeeded in building up a large and prosperous business. Although always an earnest and active republican, it was not until 1877 that he entered political life. In that year he was appointed a member of the board of fire commissioners, serving in that capacity for two years. In 1880 he was unanimously nominated for mayor, and was elected by a large majority. At the end of the term he was renominated and re-elected by an increased majority. He was chosen to represent the second district of Onondaga county in the legislature of 1884, and was re-elected the next year. In 1886 he was elected to the state senate, and served continuously in that body for six years, representing the twenty-fifth senatorial district. During the entire term he held the position of chairman of the affairs of cities. Upon the adjournment of the legislature of 1891 he gave notice that he did not wish to be returned to the senate, and went to Europe, where he spent several months. In September of that year he was appointed by President Harrison collector of the port of New York, assuming the charge Oct. 1, 1891. In the management of the affairs of that office in which the distribution of positions to political favorites has been so much a question of policy, Mr. Hendricks has held closely to the rules of civil service reform, and succeeded in escaping the criticisms under which so many of his predecessors have suffered. Mr. Hendricks retains his home and business interests in Syracuse, being senior member of the firm of Francis Hendricks & Co., president of the State bank of that city, president of the Trust and Deposit company of Onondaga, and trustee of the Syracuse Savings bank.

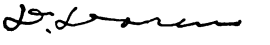
ORMAN, James B., business man, was born at Muscatine, Ia., Nov. 4, 1849. He received his education at the common schools in Chicago, and then worked on his father's farm until 1866, when he removed to Denver, Col. Perceiving there a brisk demand for freighting animals, he resolved to enter into the business, and during the next three years he imported large numbers of horses, mules, bronchos, etc., which he disposed of at a large profit. When the year of railroads opened in 1869, in company with his brother, W. A. Orman, he took a contract on the Kansas Pacific, between Sheridan and Denver, and from this time forward his fame as a contractor extended over the entire field of railroad construction in Colorado and other territories. He has been identified with the Denver and Rio Grande, Canadian Pacific, Oregon & Pacific, T. S. F. & N., and with the Colorado Midland, from Colorado Springs to Aspen. He subsequently built the road from Carbondale to connect with the Colorado Midland at Robinson's Lake. Mr. Orman has also identified himself with the development of southern Colorado, and is a dealer in real estate in Pueblo, which city owes much of its progress to his enterprise and activity. He has built some of the finest business blocks, and his residence there is one of the handsomest in the state. In 1879 he began to build the Pueblo horse railway; the company was reorganized with $500,000 capital, Mr. Orman retained as president, and since 1890 the road has been run by electricity. In 1879 he took an active interest in mining in Leadville, Aspen and in the Cottonwood district, and in 1884 he engaged in stock raising. He is a leading member of the Opera House association, a director of the Pueblo board of trade, vice-president of the Bessemer Ditch company, a large stockholder in the Pueblo pressed brick manufacturing company, and is interested in many other public and private enterprises. In politics he is a democrat, and served in the city council since its incorporation. He was elected representative to the third general assembly in 1880, and served in the state senate from 1883 to 1885. In the session of 1883, when a U. S. senator was elected, he became the unanimous choice of the democratic minority for that position. Since then he has twice refused the democratic nomination for governor, and was a delegate to the democratic national convention of 1892. Mr. Orman is energetic and bold in character, farseeing, and has excellent judgment in all business matters. His activity is untiring, and his capacity for details is extraordinary.

SIZER, Nelson, phrenologist, was born in Chester, Hampden county, Mass., May 21, 1812. His great-grandfather was of Portuguese nationality, having emigrated to America from the island of Terceira, one of the Azores, in 1726, settled in Middletown, Conn., and married a woman of Scotch descent. His neighbors, desiring to make the colony seem to be English, persuaded those having a foreign prefix to their names to drop it. His name being Antonio de Sousa, or Souza, when spoken quickly, sounded like de Sizer, so Deacon Rockwell, the astute town clerk, with kindly spirit, "Englished" his name and entered it on the town record as Anthony Sizer. All who bear the name in this country trace their origin to this man. The eleventh child and eighth son of this marriage was William, the grandfather of our subject. He entered the revolutionary army at twenty-two, in 1777, as lieutenant, was promoted the next year to be captain, and served through the war. Four of his brothers also served in the army. His father, Fletcher Sizer, the second son and fourth child of a family of sixteen, married Lydia Bassett, of Westfield, Mass., daughter of an Englishman. In this way Nelson, the fourth son of a family of ten, of whom but three were daughters, derives liveliness and sociability from the Portuguese; prudence, integrity and studiousness from the Scotch, and stability and vitality from the English. Born and bred on the "Berkshire hills" among a hardy, orderly, ingenious and industrious people, he became familiar with farming and manufacturing pursuits. In 1834 he was offered inducements to take a position in a paper mill in Blandford, Mass., and in two years became a partner and had charge. In this he continued five years, doing eighteen hours' work a day. The two partners divided the night, and each put in a whole day. During this extra six hours night-work, attending the paper-grinding engines, in which there was considerable leisure, he spent the time writing articles for the county papers, and in the study of phrenology, a great interest in which had been awakened by the visit of Dr. Spurzheim to the United States, his published lectures, and his death in Boston in 1832. In 1839, Mr. Sizer's wife having died, he gave up the paper business to enter the practical work of a phrenologist, and thereby increased his financial income and greatly widened his field of mental growth and activity. For ten years he traveled and lectured, summer and winter. In 1841 he joined P. L. Buell, of Massachusetts, in a phrenological partnership, and during two years they gave extended courses of lectures in Washington, D. C., Virginia, Maryland, New York and in New England, and wrote and published jointly a book entitled "A Guide to Phrenology." From the beginning Mr. Sizer aimed to give phrenology and its practice an elevated place in public estimation; usually obtained churches for his courses of lectures, and was commended by letter from one clergyman to another, being thus aided in giving a strong moral and educational scope to his work. He early became a stated contributor and agent for the "American Phrenological Journal," and was also socially in touch with the Fowler & Wells publishing house. In 1843 he married Sarah Remington Hale, of Suffield, Conn., then resided at Avon, Conn., where, in 1846, was born to them Nelson Buell Sizer, who became an alumnus of the University of the city of New York, and also a physician, and settled in Brooklyn, N. Y. By the former marriage there were two children, George W. and Julia E., the wife of Francis Wood, of Brooklyn. In 1849 Mr. Sizer was invited to take the position of phrenological examiner in the office of Fowler & Wells, in New York, and from that day to the present (1893) remains in the same work. He at once became a prolific contributor to the "Journal," and from 1859 to 1863 inclusive had sole editorial charge of it, besides doing a very large volume of professional work, the proprietors, Messrs. Fowler & Wells, being almost constantly absent on professional tours. Since 1864 he has not only been the chief phrenological examiner in the office, and associate editor, but vice-president and president of the American Institute of phrenology, incorporated in 1866, and also its principal teacher. The first class of the institute, in 1866, consisted of six members; in 1892 of forty-eight, and the aggregate to that last date reaches 545 graduates, who have come from all the English-speaking countries of the world, and not a few of them have become able and successful advocates of the science. He has made 300,000 professional examinations, and thousands warmly confess that his advice has guided them to success in right pursuits, or saved them from mental or moral wreck. The power of his constitution and ability to work were not confined to his early years, but at the age of eighty he daily performs a volume of professional work which few men at forty have ever been able to do, besides, during six weeks in the year, giving to the institute class two lectures daily, of an hour each, and there have been in a single class two lawyers, three physicians, five ministers and twenty teachers. Perhaps there may be something in the work itself which tones up and sustains the vital and mental functions. In the midst of all these duties he has dictated to an amanuensis, and published several books of great value, among which are: "Choice of Pursuits; or, What to Do and Why;" "How to Teach; or, Phrenology in the School-Room and Family;" "Forty Years in Phrenology," embracing history, anecdotes and experiences; "Heads and Faces, and How to Study Them;" "Right Selection in Wedlock;" "Resemblance to Parents and How to Judge It." In 1884 the business of Fowler & Wells was transferred to a joint stock company and incorporated under the title of Fowler & Wells Company, in which Mr. Sizer was a corporate member and stockholder and was chosen vice-president and a trustee. His robust vigor of body and brain, his ready perception and memory of much minute and varied knowledge, especially of what men do and how they do it in so many of the trades and occupations, are a marvel to many who have profited by his analyses and advice. His power of illustration makes his descriptions of character vivid and picturesque, and his freedom of language makes them exhaustive. These qualities, with his large experience, give him in his profession a world-wide reputation.

AMMIDOWN, Edward Holmes, merchant, was born in Southbridge, Worcester county, Mass., Oct. 28, 1820. He belongs to one of the oldest families of New England, being directly descended from Roger Ammidown, a Huguenot refugee, who emigrated to Salem in 1640, and soon afterward became one of the first settlers of Boston. Though none of his posterity have risen to national distinction, many have occupied positions of prominence in the commercial and professional circles of Massachusetts, and Holmes Ammidown, the father of the subject of this sketch, was for many years one of the most substantial and highly respected among the merchants of Boston. He also acquired a high reputation as a local historian by the publication of a volume of "Historical Collections," that is held in high

esteem by writers and students of history. His son passed his boyhood in Boston, attending first the public schools and then Harvard, where he was graduated with the class of 1853—a class which is noted for the number of distinguished men it has furnished to the country. After being graduated Mr. Ammidown traveled extensively in this country, and visited Europe, where he devoted much attention to acquiring a knowledge of the literature and languages of both France and Germany. Returning to this country in 1860, he decided to pursue a mercantile career. His reputation for clear-brained business ability soon led to his receiving numerous invitations to assume the directorship of various banks and insurance companies, and he has acted in that capacity for such substantial institutions as the Importers and Traders' bank, the United States life insurance company and the Dundee water-power company—a powerful corporation controlling the waters of the Passaic river, near Paterson, N. J. Unlike most men whose attention is largely devoted to practical affairs, Mr. Ammidown has from the outset of his career taken an active interest in state and national politics. Originally he was a liberal democrat, but on the breaking out of the civil war he joined the republican party, and engaged, with both time and money, in the enthusiastic support of the Union. He has since that time been one of the leaders of the republican organization in New York city, and a frequent contributor to the press on subjects of political importance. Some of his press contributions have attracted wide attention, and exerted a decided influence on the course of public opinion. An article of his on "National Illiteracy," that appeared in 1882, set on foot a discussion which still continues to agitate the public mind; and an address on "Capital and Labor," which he delivered before the committee on education and labor of the U. S. senate, was very widely read in this country, and being translated into French and German, was extensively circulated in Europe. He has been an active supporter of a protective tariff, and his writings on that subject have been widely published. In 1882 he became chairman of the Metropolitan industrial league, and in that capacity prepared the elaborate report which that body submitted to congress. The original edition of this report was soon exhausted, when it was re-issued in official form by the U. S. government, and it is still used as a reference in congressional debates. It is a storehouse of valuable information on the subject. In 1880 it was feared by some of the republican leaders that the party was about to change its policy in reference to the tariff, and Mr. Ammidown was one of the chief organizers of the meeting that was called at the Cooper Institute to defeat that purpose. During the succeeding year he was chosen president of the American protective tariff league, and in that position he displayed remarkable executive ability, and he still remains its practical head. This association was made national in character, with branches in every part of the country, including the South, and developed so much strength under Mr. Ammidown's administration during the years from 1886 to 1888 that it became a potent factor in the defeat of Mr. Cleveland in the latter year. Another production of Mr. Ammidown's that is worthy of notice is his minority report, delivered in 1884 before the New York Chamber of Commerce (of which he is a member), on the Spanish treaty. This report was adopted by that body, and made so great an impression upon congress and the country as to prevent the confirmation of the treaty, which, until the report was made, had seemed certain to be passed. Another report of Mr. Ammidown's, adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce, which is worthy of mention, was that upon the Chinese Exclusion act, intended to prevent the passage of a bill introduced in the house of representatives, calculated to still further aggravate the relations between the United States and China. This report, endorsed by various commercial bodies and missionary societies, accomplished its purpose and resulted in the defeat of the house bill when it came into the senate. He also, in 1888, read an elaborate paper on the currency before the American association for the advancement of science, in which he advocated the larger use of silver as well as gold in the currency of this country. Extracts from this paper were widely quoted in the newspapers at the time, and helped to form public opinion on the subject. On the 11th of March, 1890, he made some remarks at a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce called to consider the McKinley bill, which excited considerable comment in the public journals from the fact that they led the Chamber of Commerce to reverse its decision on the subject—a course said to have been unprecedented in the history of the chamber. An article of his which appeared in a morning paper criticising the views of Mr. Blaine in his letter to Senator Frye, seems to have given tone to the discussion in congress on the side of those opposed to special legislation to promote reciprocity. It was reprinted in full in some of the more prominent journals East and West, and has been endorsed or reproduced by the more active opponents of that policy in congress. Mr. Ammidown has never desired public office; the only political honor he ever accepted was that of presidential elector upon the republican ticket of 1884. In July, 1892, he was appointed by President Harrison one of the commissioners-at-large for the Chicago world's fair; this appointment, however, he declined. Among other organizations, he is a member of the Century and the Union League clubs.

DOREN, Dennis, constructor of telegraph lines, was born at Wooster, O., Feb. 19, 1830. In 1850 he became a telegrapher, and erected the first telegraph line on the Indianapolis and Terre Haute railroad, and also constructed the Wade line from Cincinnati to Indianapolis. Subsequent to this Mr. Doren directed the building of lines in Ohio and Kentucky under the direction of Gen. Eckert. At the commencement of the civil war he went to Washington, and until the close of the war performed efficient service on this field, attaining distinction for his fearlessness and energy. When the Beardslee telegraph apparatus was superseded by Morse instruments, a pack-saddle company was formed, mounted on mules and, provided with fine wire, made rapid connections as the army moved over the field. The department thus speaks of this service: "Mr. Doren has built and taken down an average of twenty-five miles daily, most of his work having been done after night; every reconnoissance made in force has had telegraph communication with headquarters, connection being kept up on the march." On July 31, 1866, Mr. Doren was presented by the secretary of



war with a valuable watch, in recognition of his services during the war. He constructed for the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph company a line of 1,200 miles from Louisville, Ky., to New Orleans, La., in 1874, laboring in unpropitious weather, and completing the work under the most disadvantageous circumstances in the short period of ninety-two days. After the consolidation of the Atlantic & Pacific and the Western Union telegraph companies, Mr. Doren took the position of general superintendent of construction of the American Union telegraph company, assuming charge of the construction of lines of that company, which played such an important part in telegraphic history. During the work of construction of those lines, he accomplished the unprecedented feat of erecting 120 miles of wire in one day. In appreciation of this and other meritorious work, Mr. Doren was presented with a handsome Frodsham watch by Jay Gould, principal owner of that company, with the following letter:

576 Fifth Ave., New York City,
Christmas, 1880.

Mr. D. Doren,
Gen'l Supt. Construction American Union Tel. Co.:

May I ask you to accept the accompanying watch, chain and seal as a mark of my appreciation of your ability and integrity? Yours ever,

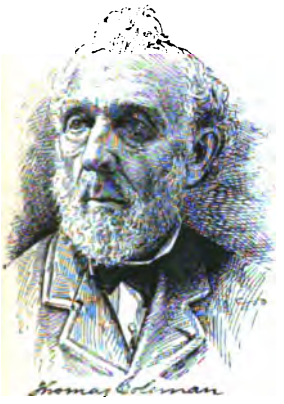
Jay Gould.

At the consolidation of the American Union with the Western Union company, he was promptly appointed general superintendent of construction of the Western Union company's entire system. He was president of the American Cable Construction company when that company contracted for the laying of the two transatlantic cables of the American telegraph and cable company, which are now leased and operated by the Western Union, and is a stockholder and director in various corporations.

ADAMS, Allen Willson, merchant, was born in Hampton, N. Y., June 25, 1848. His American ancestor was John Adams, who came from England to Plymouth, Mass., on the ship Fortune in November, 1621, being the first of the name to land in New England, and a direct descendant of Lord John Ap. Adams, M.P., 1296 to 1307, who it was said, "came out of the Marches of Wales." John of Plymouth was the brother of Henry of Braintree, the ancestor of presidents John and John Quincy Adams. The descent of A. W. Adams of this sketch is traced through James the son of John, the ancestor, thence through Richard, Isaac, Jeremiah, Col. Pliny, and Chauncey L. Adams. Jeremiah, the great-grandfather of Allen W., was born in Canterbury, Conn., in 1732, removed to Canaan, thence to Salisbury, Conn., and finally to Poultney, Vt. Col. Pliny Adams, son of Jeremiah, was a distinguished member of one of the Masonic Fraternity, and one of the original officers of the Masonic Lodge at Poultney, Vt., and commanded a regiment in the war of 1812, which was ordered to Plattsburgh, N. Y., but arrived too late to participate in the battle at that place. The mother of Allen W. Adams was Lodice Willson, daughter of John Ward Willson, whose mother was a Ward, and was connected with the same family from which Gen. Ward of the revolution was descended. The subject of this sketch, having early in life lost his father, was carefully reared by his mother. His early education was received at Glens Falls academy. He removed with his mother in 1859 to San Francisco, Cal., where he completed his education. He returned East in 1866, and began his business career with Watrous & Willson, lumber merchants of New York city. The firm dissolved partnership in 1880, and Mr. Adams with his brother and Chas. H. Willson, succeeded to the business. For several years past Mr. Adams has done a large and successful business, and is known to the mercantile community as a man of the highest integrity and uprightness of character, and has fully maintained the reputation of his predecessors. While taking no active part in politics, he has been for many years identified with the republican club, and contributed to the success of the republican party. He is also a member of the Union League club of New York city. He married, in 1875, Sarah E. Roberts, daughter of David G. Roberts, Esq., of Glens Falls, N. Y., a descendant of John Roberts, who received a grant of land at Simsbury, Conn., in 1688.

GIBSON, George Rutledge, financier and author, was born at Auburn, Ill., Jan. 20, 1853. Mr. Gibson is descended from the Gibsons of Virginia and the Rutledges of South Carolina, who were prominent in revolutionary affairs. His paternal grandfather served in the war of 1812, his father in the Mexican war, and his brother in the civil war. Mr. Gibson was educated at the University of Michigan, and there at a very early age manifested a strong taste for political economy, his library of financial literature being remarkably complete for a lad. As early as 1873 he delivered an address before the American bankers' association at Saratoga, N. Y.; in the same year began writing for the "Bankers' Magazine," of New York city, and in 1876 his article on the silver question in that periodical was translated into the "Journal des Economistes," of Paris. Mr. Gibson visited San Francisco in 1877, and in 1879 the banking and brokerage firm of Watson, La Grange & Gibson, of 60 Wall street, New York, and 331 Pine street, San Francisco, was established, with Mr. Gibson as the resident partner in the latter city. In 1880 the business was concentrated in New York, to which Mr. Gibson then removed, and in the following year Gen. La Grange retired from the firm, which has since been continued under the title of Watson & Gibson. This house is prominent in Wall street, and is particularly well known for its daily financial letter to clients and correspondents, written by Mr. Gibson. This letter is widely quoted by the press at home and abroad. Mr. Gibson is one of the best informed men in Wall street on questions of foreign finance; is author of: "The Stock Exchanges of London, Paris and New York," published in 1889; "The Berlin Bourse," "The Vienna Bourse," and he has also contributed articles to various periodicals, such as "Harper's Monthly Magazine," "American History," "Princeton Review," "Bankers' Magazine," etc., and to the daily newspapers. Mr. Gibson has delivered a number of financial addresses, notably four before the American bankers, and his forensic abilities are inherited from a long line of ancestors, who were lawyers as well as soldiers. He is a Fellow of the Royal Statistical society, and of numerous clubs and literary associations. In 1882 Mr. Gibson married the daughter of Josiah Belden, and has one child—a daughter.

COLEMAN, Thomas, banker, was born in Barnstable county, Mass., June 16, 1808, of an English ancestry that was among the earliest settlers of Plymouth colony. His father, Nathaniel Coleman, was also born in the same county, and was engaged throughout his life in arduous sea-faring pursuits, mostly in the coasting trade. The father died in 1848, at the age of sixty-eight years. Mr. Coleman's opportunities of acquiring an education in early life were limited to attendance upon the common district school of his native town, during the winter months only, until he was sixteen years of age. In 1824 he became a clerk in a store at New Bedford, Mass., in which position he remained until 1827, when he removed to Troy, N. Y., where he has since resided. In 1832 he formed a copartnership with Cornelius Schuyler in the oil, paint and dye-stuff trade, and retained that connection until 1837, when he abandoned it to engage later in the wholesale lumber business. From 1840 to 1866 Mr. Coleman was prominently and successfully identified with this mercantile interest, which he conducted in West Troy. From 1852 to 1863 he was a director of the Bank of Troy, resigning therefrom to assume the presidency of the First National bank of Troy, of which institution he was one of the founders. He still maintains this relation with the bank, and is widely and justly known as an honorable, sagacious and prudent banker. He was also president of the Star Knitting company, an extensive manufacturing enterprise at Cohoes. In 1856 he was made one of the board of governors of the Marshall infirmary, and upon the death of Jonas C. Heartt was elected its president. He was one of the organizers and early friends of the Young Men's association of Troy; served on its executive committee for several years, and was its president in 1844. Upon attaining his majority, in 1829, Mr. Coleman attached himself to the National Republican organization, and went with his party into the ranks of the whigs. When the American party was formed he joined that organization, although not a member of its secret orders, and subsequently connected himself with the republican party. In 1857 Mr. Coleman was elected alderman of the city of Troy, and served for four years. In 1858 he was chosen to represent the city in the assembly of the state, and was re-elected the following year. In the assembly of 1859 he served on the committee on banks, and was chairman of the select committee that reported the bill, revising and re-enacting all the laws relating to the Onondaga salt springs. In the assembly of 1860 he again served as chairman of the committee on banks. When the Capitol police district was formed, in 1865, he was appointed by Gov. Fenton a member of the board of commissioners. He was also a commissioner of the Rensselaer police force. In 1872 Mr. Coleman was chosen a presidential elector of the state, and cast the vote for Gen. Grant. In 1875 he was state senator; served as chairman of the committee on banks, public buildings and grievances, and as a member of the committee on commerce and navigation. Mr. Coleman conducted the investigation into the charges preferred by the governor against the Hon. D. W. C. Ellis, superintendent of the banking department, which resulted in the removal of that official, by the nearly unanimous vote of the senate. Mr. Coleman declined a renomination. In January, 1839, he was united in marriage to Catharine Jane Richards, daughter of Lewis Richards, a merchant of Troy. He a member of the Unitarian church, and one of its most liberal supporters. Mr. Coleman possesses a strong and vigorous mind, with integrity of purpose, and great firmness of character. He has discharged the duties of important public trusts with conceded ability and conscientious fidelity. As a citizen he enjoys the universal confidence and respect of the community. He has always acted upon the policy that whatever is worth doing at all should be done thoroughly and well. Without pretension as a speaker or writer, few men are able to present reasons and arguments more forcibly or tersely. In every work committed to his hands, in public or private life, Mr. Coleman has labored with diligence, perseverance and efficiency, and wholesome practical results testify to the value of his services.



METCALF, William H., manufacturer, was born in New York city July 19, 1821. His paternal ancestors emigrated from England and settled in this country at Dedham, Mass., 1837. One of his ancestors on the maternal side, Capt. Selah Benton, fought by Washington's side through the revolutionary war, and was with him at Valley Forge. His father, Eliab Metcalf, was an artist of repute, but feeble health compelled him to spend the greater part of his life in the West Indies and warm climates; he died in Havana Feb. 15, 1834. There is a touching tribute to his memory in "Dunlap's History of Arts and Designs." His father's early death interfered with plans for his becoming a lawyer, and at the age of fourteen he was placed in the office of Spofford & Tileston, at that time one of the largest shipping houses in New York. After eight years of faithful service, seeing no prospect for advancement, he resolved to take his limited capital and go west, forming a partnership with one of his fellow clerks, Charles T. Bradley. They started in 1843 with the intention of establishing a business in Milwaukee, Wis. At that period the journey was long and tedious, consuming thirteen nights and days, and traveled mostly in sleighs carrying the U. S. mail. The business connection formed at that time has since continued without interruption. The simple terms of the original contract, written on a half page of foolscap, is still preserved, and has never been changed, while the firm has advanced to the foremost ranks of prosperity and honorable dealings. In 1848 Mr. Metcalf married Caroline, daughter of Thomas Tileston of New York city. He is an extensive traveler, having visited more than once the countries of Europe, and in 1877 spent six months in Japan, studying the habits, institutions, etc., of that peculiar people. To his beautiful residence is attached the largest private art gallery in the state of Wisconsin, and in it are to be found an intelligent selection of paintings from the best known artists. He was a trustee and contributor to the famous Layton Art Gallery. The firm of Bradley & Metcalf contributed to the public park overlooking the lake the magnificent monument to Solomon Juneau, the founder of Milwaukee. Thus have these two generous-hearted and respected citizens perpetuated their own names by honoring the memory of one of their fellow-citizens, whose heroic deeds preceded their successful efforts in the world of commerce. Mr. Metcalf died at his home in Milwaukee on Apr. 8, 1892, leaving his wife and one daughter, the wife of Melbert B. Cary of New York city.

VAN HORN, Robert Thompson, congressman and journalist, was born at East Mahoning, Indiana Co., Pa., May 19, 1824, grandson of Isaiah Van Horn, a soldier of the revolutionary war, and son of Henry Van Horn, of Bucks county, Pa. He was raised on a farm, and at the age of nineteen was apprenticed to the printer's trade, which he followed, with intervals of other pursuits, until 1855. He then removed to Kansas City, Mo., and founded the Kansas City "Journal," which, during the whole of its existence, has been the leading commercial and political organ west of St. Louis. Strongly republican in politics, elevated in tone, sagacious in directing public sentiment and party policy, it has been an important factor in developing the wonderful resources of the New West. In 1861 Mr. Van Horn was elected mayor of Kansas City, by the Union element, and soon afterward entered the military service, organizing the first Federal troops in western Missouri. As major and lieutenant-colonel of the 25th Missouri infantry, he was in the battles of Lexington, Shiloh, Corinth, and participated in many important movements in the South and Southwest. He was wounded at Lexington, and at Shiloh had his horse killed under him. His ability and statesmanship were so thoroughly appreciated by the people, that he was elected member of the state senate while with his command in the field. He reluctantly returned home to perform service far more valuable to the Federal cause in the legislative halls of wavering Missouri than he could possibly have done as a soldier at the head of his regiment. In 1864 he was elected to the 39th congress, where he served for three consecutive terms, and in 1880 he was elected to the 47th congress. As a congressman he was untiring in his efforts to secure the passage of measures of importance to the growing West, as well as those of national interest. He introduced bills for the improvement of western rivers, for the consolidation of Indian tribes, for the first railroad bridge across the Missouri river, and the first bill for the organization of Oklahoma territory. He was personally influential in effecting a treaty with the tribes in the Indian Territory, by which the first railroad was granted the right of way through it. His familiarity with western affairs was such that his party, in both Missouri and Kansas, united in strongly urging his appointment as secretary of the interior under President Hayes. As a politician he has always been accorded great skill and sagacity, and for more than twenty-five years he has been a valued member of the national or state republican committees and conventions. Aside from his work as an editor, he has devoted much time to scientific and metaphysical questions, and has acquired a wide reputation as a close and logical thinker. He also enjoys an enviable social reputation as a kind and generous neighbor, and faithful friend. He was married, in 1848, to Adela H. Cooley, of Pomeroy, O.

WIGHT, William Ward, lawyer, was born at Troy, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1849, the son of William Ward Wight, and the eighth in descent from Thomas Wight, who emigrated to America in 1636, and settled at Dedham, Mass. He was graduated from Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., in 1869, taught the ancient languages at the Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, N. Y., for two years, and in 1873 was graduated from the law department of Union University at Albany, N. Y., with the degree of LL.B. He then entered upon the practice of law in the office of his uncle, Edwin Mather Wight, in New York city, but on account of ill health removed to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1875, where he has practiced his profession ever since, with the exception of a few months in 1880, which he spent in Europe. He was the originator and promoter of the plan for a public library in Milwaukee, by turning over to that city the 10,000 volumes of the Young Men's Association, and was the originator of the Civil Service Reform Association in Milwaukee, from which has sprung its nonpartisan board of fire and police commissioners. On Oct. 12, 1886, he was appointed chief examiner of this board, resigning his position Feb. 13, 1889. On Dec. 1, 1888, he was commissioned a member of this board by the mayor to fill a vacancy; on March 28, 1889, he was elected chairman of said board, and on July 1, 1889, he was recommissioned for a full term of four years, his chairmanship continuing. In 1880 Mr. Wight was elected secretary of the trustees of Milwaukee College; in 1887 he was chosen a trustee of the college, and has been continuously re-elected to both positions. He is a member of the Immanuel Presbyterian church, president of the Y. M. C. A. of Milwaukee, a life-member of the New England Historico-Genealogical Society, and of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and since 1875 has been librarian of the Milwaukee Law Library Association. He has published "The Wights," a genealogy, and "The Courtship of Miles Standish," a history, besides other volumes of local interest. On June 29, 1876, Mr. Wight married Sarah Emily West, who died Feb. 1, 1877. On June 16, 1884, he married Mary Olivia Brockway, who died July 24, 1885, leaving one child.

GOUCHER, John Franklin, president of the Woman's College, Baltimore, Md., was born at Waynesboro', Pa., June 7, 1845. His paternal ancestors came to the United States previous to 1750 from Brittany, France; his maternal ancestors from England about 1680. He was graduated from Dickinson College, Pa., in 1868; received the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1872, and of D.D. in 1885. Dr. Goucher entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry and was received into the Baltimore Conference in 1869. He was markedly successful in that calling, organizing eight new congregations and building fifteen new chapels and churches in his different fields of labor. His conference sent him to represent it in the General Conferences of 1888 and 1892. He was upon the executive committee of the centennial conference of 1884, and chairman of the finance committee of the second Œcumenical Conference of Methodists which was held in October, 1891, and is noted for his interest in the cause of foreign missions. In 1890 Dr. Goucher was called to the presidency of the Woman's College of Baltimore, Md. As president of the board of trustees of the Centenary Biblical Institute, he has guided its development into Morgan College, and has seen it housed in a fine stone building in Baltimore, and two well appointed auxiliary schools established. He has also extricated the Martin Mission Institute at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Germany, from its financial embarrass-

ments, and greatly increased its efficiency. In 1881 he promoted the organization of the Anglo-Japanese College at Tokio, Japan, securing for it a charter from the Japanese government, and the first concession for foreigners to reside outside the foreign reservation. He then purchased and presented to the college twenty-five acres of land, with appropriate buildings which he caused to be built thereon. In 1882 he planned and established primary vernacular schools at Rohilcund, India. These now include 120 primary and secondary schools, 120 scholarships for boys and girls at the central high schools in Moradabad, and a daily attendance of over 3,000 children—he and his wife personally providing for the expense of this work. The Woman's College in Baltimore, at the head of which he now stands, is a monument of his wisdom, liberality and energy, and, although it was only organized in 1888, it is already recognized as second to none other devoted to the higher education of women in this country. Dr. Goucher married Mary E. Fisher, eldest daughter of John Fisher, M.D., of Pikesville, Md., Dec. 24, 1887.

BELDEN, Albert Clinton, surgeon, was born at Castile, N. Y., Sept 14, 1845, the son of Orsimus and Catherine Weir Belden. During his early childhood his parents removed to Dover, Ill., and there young Belden passed his youth, having only such educational advantages as the schools of Illinois afforded in those pioneer days. He attended the academy at Dover until 1863, when, on Dec. 1st of that year, he enlisted in Company C, 64th regiment Illinois infantry, known and mustered out of service as "Yates's Sharpshooters." Subsequent to the war Mr. Belden taught school to enable him to defray his expenses in studying medicine, which profession he intended to adopt. In 1872 he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, being in 1875 honorably graduated therefrom. He took an extra course in physical diagnosis, medical toxicology and chemistry. In 1876 he settled in Akron, O., where he began the practice of his profession in 1881, forming a partnership with Dr. W. C. Jacobs, which continued up to the time of the latter's death, the firm doing the largest practice in the city. On May 5, 1874, Dr. Belden was married to Hannah E., daughter of Dr. David and Susan Breinig Mosser, of Breinigsville, Pa., who was a graduate of Pennsylvania Female College at Perkiomen Bridge. She is a woman of culture and refinement, and nobly assisted her husband in the good works that were cut short by his untimely death. She has since devoted herself to the forwarding of the plans he had formed for the education and development of his daughters. Dr. Belden was a member of the G. A. R., and on Aug. 2, 1881, was made surgeon of the 8th regiment, O. N. G. He was also a member of the Summit Co. Medical and Surgical Society, of the Medical Association of Northeastern Ohio, of the State Medical Society of Ohio, and of the American National Association. He was a skillful surgeon and physician, a cultivated and true gentleman, whose life had been a busy one, and gave promise of a brilliant future. His death occurred on Dec. 20, 1890.

A. C. Belden

FOX, Robert Claybrook, educator, was born in King and Queen county, Va., Dec. 12, 1834, of an old and well-known family. He spent his early years in his native county—a part of Virginia noted for culture, refinement and piety—and in 1853 entered the University of Virginia, and in this famous institution he studied with such success for two years that in 1855 he was elected tutor in Greek and Latin in the Columbian College. This position he filled most ably, but possessing a taste for business he resigned in 1857. In 1861 he was appointed cashier of the American Telegraph Company in the city of Washington, and he held this place until 1866, when he entered the real estate business. In 1881 Fox was chosen secretary and treasurer of the Columbian University, and secretary and auditor of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, both of which positions he now fills. In recognition of the ability with which he discharges all duties that fall to his lot, and of his excellent scholastic attainments, Richmond College conferred upon him, in 1884, the degree of LL.D. Possessing excellent judgment, fine ability, a well-trained and thoughtful mind, marked capacity for business, occupying, in fact, a commanding position among the leaders in business matters in the national capital, honored with the esteem and respect of all who know him, Dr. Fox has won for himself an enviable name and place. He is deeply interested in religious matters, and is a member, deacon and trustee of the First Baptist church of Washington, as well as superintendent of its Sunday-school. He married a daughter of the distinguished Amos Kendall, a member of Jackson's cabinet. The eminent success which has marked the life of this Christian gentleman may well furnish encouragement to young men, inciting them to win by patient industry, by faithful adherence to the dictates of honor, and by the cultivation of their mental powers, positions of trust, and dignity, and distinction among their fellow-men.

PECK, John Hudson, president of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y., was born at the city of Hudson, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1838. He is the eldest son of the late Darius Peck, formerly judge of Columbia county, N. Y., who was descended from early Puritan settlers of New England. William Peck, the early progenitor of the family in America, emigrated with his wife and family to this country in 1638, and was one of the founders of the colony of New Haven, of whose original constitution he was one of the signers. His descendants were divided between professional and farming interests, and produced among them many noted divines. John H. Peck, after receiving the necessary preliminary instruction, was prepared for college at the Hudson Classical Institute. From there he went to Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1859. Having determined upon the profession of law, he went to Troy, and studied with Cornelius L. Tracy, and Jeremiah Romeyn, and was admitted to the bar in Albany in 1861. He soon after formed a law partnership with Mr. Romeyn, in which he continued until 1867, when he formed the law firm of Tracy & Peck with his other legal instructor. This latter firm became very successful, and was only terminated by the death of the senior member. After its dissolution Mr. Peck took charge of the legal business of the Troy and Boston Railroad Co., the Troy Union Railroad Co., the Troy Savings Bank, and a number of private trusts and estates. Meanwhile he has been identified with educational interests; he was chosen a trustee of the Troy Female Seminary in 1883, and in May, 1888, was elected president of the Rensselaer Polytechnic

John H. Peck

Institute, a selection which proved most satisfactory to the citizens of Troy, and to the friends of the institution. While frequently urged to let his name be offered as a candidate for public office, Mr. Peck has always persistently declined such honors. He has achieved a reputation for ability as a writer and as an orator, and has delivered numerous addresses in public. He was orator of the Society of the Alumni of Hamilton College, at the commencement in 1889, when he received the degree of LL.D. Mr. Peck married, Aug. 7, 1883, Mercy Plum Mann, second daughter of Nathaniel Mann, of Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., and a descendant in the sixth generation of Richard Mann, one of the original land proprietors of Scituate, Mass.

PORTER, John K., lawyer, was born at Waterford, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1819. His father was Dr. Elijah Porter, a native of Norwich, Conn. The son was educated at Lansingburgh (N. Y.) Academy, and at the Waterford Classical School, where his preceptor was the celebrated Taylor Lewis. He was graduated with high honor from Union College in 1837, and studied law in the office of Nicholas B. Doe and Richard B. Kimball, at Waterford, and when the junior partner withdrew young Porter took his place in the firm. He early took an interest in local and national politics, and awakened much enthusiasm by his addresses at Baltimore, Md., in 1844, at the whig national convention which nominated Henry Clay for the presidency, and on other occasions. But he preferred the paths of legal practice and activity, and his political course was closed by his participation in the New York state constitutional convention of 1846, where his work was very effective, and brought him added reputation as a close reasoner as well as a man of wide practical information. In 1848 Mr. Porter removed to Albany, N. Y., having married, in 1847, the daughter of E. M. Todd, of Waterford. He subsequently removed to Albany, and began a partnership in the legal profession with Deodatus Wright. Afterward with Nicholas Hill and Peter Cogger, he formed the well-known firm of Hill, Cogger & Porter. This firm was most successful in the issue of its cases, and enjoyed the highest class of practice. Mr. Porter's great argument in the Parish will case before the New York state court of appeals, Jan. 10, 1862, followed that of his associate, Charles O'Conor, and was regarded as one of the most notable ever made in a New York court of justice. In the summer of 1863 he was counsel with William Curtis Noyes in the case of the Metropolitan Bank *vs.* H. H. Van Dyke, superintendent of the New York state bank department, which involved the question of the constitutionality of the United States legal-tender act of 1862, before the New York state court of appeals. In 1864 he was appointed by Gov. Fenton to succeed Judge Selden on the bench of that court, and was afterward elected for the full term to the position by popular vote, but resigned his seat in the early part of 1868, and returned to the practice of his profession, at the same time removing to New York city. Some of the best-known cases in which Judge Porter had a leading part, after retiring from the bench, were: Theodore Tilton *vs.* Henry Ward Beecher (1875), the United States *vs.* Guiteau, for the murder of President Garfield, and that of the defence of Gen. Babcock, private secretary to President Grant, in the notorious whiskey frauds. He died at his country home at Waterford, N. Y., where he had spent several years in retirement after an active professional life, Apr. 11, 1892.

MOORE, Harrison Bray, business man, was born at Windham, Me., of American antecedents. He was educated at the public schools of his native town. After finishing the course at these schools he removed to New York city, subsequently removing to Brooklyn, where he has since resided. Mr. Moore is a self-made man in the strictest sense of the term, having through his indomitable will, energy and perseverance alone attained the position he now holds. He has been prominently connected with the New York state militia. In 1879 he was quartermaster of the 11th brigade, N.G.S.N.Y., with rank as major. In 1884 was ordnance officer, 3d brigade, with rank as major. Mr. Moore is a man who pays the closest personal attention to all details of his business, and one in whose honesty and integrity the utmost reliance can be placed. He has never accepted public office, but holds a number of responsible business positions, and is president of the New York Lighterage and Transportation Co., vice-president of the National Bank of Deposit, and foreign freight agent of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and a member of the leading clubs of New York and Brooklyn. In the early stages of the civil war, in the year 1863, Mr. Moore, then quite a young man, started in the lighterage business with only two boats. He met with some reverses, including the loss, in 1865, of one of his boats loaded with iron rails belonging to the Central Pacific Railroad Co. Not having any capital, C. P. Huntington, vice-president of the Central Pacific Co., allowed him to work the debt out, paying at the rate of $85 per ton for the cargo, amounting to over $5,000. The insurance company failing just at this time threw the whole debt upon him. He was not discouraged, but bravely struggled on with a firm determination to build up a business in this line. Through this transaction Mr. Huntington gave him the lighterage of all the rails, locomotives, etc., for the building and equipping of the Central Pacific Railroad, California and Oregon Railroad, and the Southern Pacific, or what is now known as the Southern Pacific System, which gave him a start in his business career; aided by the persistent energy and intelligent courage which are so characteristic of this self-made man, he has succeeded beyond his fondest expectation. His business has increased constantly, and in 1874 the present company was formed, with Mr. Moore as its president. This company took the contract for handling all the material used in the construction of the New York and Brooklyn elevated roads and the Brooklyn bridge. Its facilities for handling freight are not now (1892) sufficient to meet the demands of its rapidly growing business, caused by the enormous building operations undertaken in New York city and Brooklyn, and the company is constantly building more boats, which Mr. Moore designs, and attends personally to the construction. He is the owner and designer of the engines of the steam launch Pampero, which has made for itself a reputation for the greatest speed of any boat of its dimensions. Mr. Moore's summer residence is situated on Lake George, where the Pampero made its record. He was married, in 1866, to Marietta H. Christie, and has three children, two sons and one daughter.

COGGESHALL, Henry J., lawyer, was born ot Waterville, Oneida county, N. Y., Apr. 28, 1845, son of James S. Coggeshall, a well-known physician, whose ancestors emigrated from England in 1632 with Ann Hutchinson, and settled in Massachusetts. Driven from that colony on account of their religious convictions, they went to Rhode Island, where John Coggeshall became provisional governor. Henry J. Coggeshall's grandfather, when a young man, settled in Chenango county, N. Y., where he held several local offices, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He rose to the rank of colonel of the state militia, and in 1840 he removed with his family to Waterville. Henry J. Coggeshall was educated in the Waterville seminary, but on account of impaired health, through overstudy, he was obliged to give up a contemplated collegiate course, and entered upon the study of law. Having pursued his studies for a term of four years, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of law in 1866. He at once attained a prominent and successful position in his profession. His natural tendencies and his acquired tastes led him into the broad field of politics. He made an early alliance with the republican party, and such was his zeal, energy and devotion to the principles of his chosen organization that he was called frequently to the occupation of public office. His first public position was that of assistant district attorney. In 1872 he was elected to the legislature as member of assembly from the second district of Oneida county, and in 1879 was elected county clerk. He served in that office until Jan. 1, 1883. In November of that year he was elected to the state senate. During his senatorial service (which has extended over a period of ten years), he has been a member of many important committees. He has been chairman of the committee on miscellaneous corporations, and of railroads; also a member of the judiciary, insurance, commerce and navigation, canals, public buildings, engrossed bills, privileges and elections, and general laws and claims committees. His work as a senator has been characterized by patience and industry, fidelity to every duty, a strict attention to all demands of the public, a careful consideration for the general weal, and an earnest advocacy of legislation beneficial to his own immediate constituents. He is interested in agricultural pursuits, has taken great interest in legislation looking to the benefit of the agricultural classes, and has ever been a champion of wise and consistent legislation in behalf of the laboring classes. His eloquence, tact and parliamentary skill have always been used to the advantage of the people. He has introduced, advocated and caused to become laws the bills to abolish the State paper, to prohibit the adulteration of food, to prefer soldiers in civil service examinations, to exempt disabled soldiers from poll-tax, to make the 30th day of May a legal holiday, to abolish imprisonment of insolvent debtors, to prohibit employment of children under thirteen years of age in manufactories, and to regulate the hours of labor therein; to prohibit the use of substitutes for hops in the manufacture of ale and beer, to prohibit the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, to compel the use of fire-escapes in hotels, public buildings and manufactories, and to substitute electricity in the place of hanging in the execution of criminals. Possessing remarkable and brilliant gifts, both as an orator and in debate, Senator Coggeshall is an effective speaker upon the stump. He has wide repute as a lecturer, and has written several poems of merit. He is genial, pleasant and unaffected in his bearing, and commands everywhere respect and admiration. At his own home Mr. Coggeshall is favorably known and highly esteemed. In the village of Waterville he has been identified with every public measure, and has at all times taken an active interest in the promotion of its prosperity and success. He has served as a member of the board of trustees, has been president of the fire department, and is now serving his sixth consecutive term as a member of the board of education of the village. He is a prominent mason and odd-fellow, also a member of the Order of Red men, a member of the Patrons of husbandry, a member of the Benevolent Order of Protective Elks, and numerous other societies. He was married, Jan. 1, 1867, to Lillie Alene Terry, of Waterville, N. Y. They have five children, all bright, active and scholarly, largely due to the training of the father and the patient, persevering and ever-watchful care of a most admirable mother.

GILMOUR, James, minister and teacher, was born in Paisley, Scotland, Dec. 18, 1822, and received in early life that instruction in thoroughness and promptness especially characteristic of the Scottish people. He came to the United States when about eighteen years of age, living with his grandfather, in Ogdensburgh, N. Y., where he worked on the farm, studied when he could, taught school, and fitted himself at Ogdensburgh academy for Union college. He was graduated with honor, being one of the few who received the Phi Beta Kappa key, a distinction of high scholarship. By reason of his industry and determination to succeed, he accomplished what few have done. He entered college with very little money, and when he was graduated had saved nearly $500. After travel and study in Europe for fifteen months, he took a course of study at Princeton Theological seminary, New Jersey, and was licensed to preach by the Presbyterian church. After this he became principal of Princeton academy, near Schenectady, N. Y., for two years, and during the summer vacation preached in the Presbyterian church in Ballston Spa, N. Y. On Sept. 5, 1855, he was married to Mary J. Veeder, of Rotterdam, N. Y., then went to Ballston Spa as principal of an academy. He also preached at Malta, Saratoga county, for two years, when a throat difficulty obliged him to desist. Twice his schools were burned by the carelessness of students. From Ballston Spa he went, in 1865, to Brooklyn, N. Y., and engaged in the lumber business, thinking the necessary exercise there might benefit his failing health. The next change was to Fulton, in 1869, where he became the head of Falley seminary, remaining principal of this institution until compelled to cease his labors on account of illness. Mr. Gilmour was a man of high attainments and a fine linguist. In France and Italy he learned the French and Italian languages. He was thoroughly conversant with German and Latin, and during his several trips abroad, studied the people, their institutions and the customs of their respective countries. His life was one of great influence, and devoted to doing good; his character, firmness itself. He died Dec. 18, 1885, at his home in Fulton, N. Y.

HUNT, Thomas Sterry, chemist, geologist, and mineralogist, was born at Norwich, Conn., Sept. 5, 1826. He came of an old New England family, that early in 1635 settled in Massachusetts. After completing his rudimentary education in the schools of Norwich, he began the study of medicine, but his love for chemistry so far superseded his taste for anatomy that he soon gave up the idea of being a physician, and early began to devote himself to scientific pursuits, and began the study of chemistry and mineralogy as a private student of Prof. Benjamin Silliman, and also served as assistant to the elder Silliman in the laboratory of Yale college. He was making preparations to go abroad to continue his studies, when, in 1847, he was appointed chemist and mineralogist to the geological survey of Canada, under the direction of Sir William Logan, with headquarters at Montreal. This position he held until 1872, when he resigned to accept the chair of geology at the Massachusetts institute of technology, succeeding Prof. William B. Rogers. When he first began his scientific studies he devoted himself principally to chemistry, but, after his experience in Canada, he took up the study of geology and mineralogy, and prominently identified his name with those rapidly advancing sciences, both by his unceasing experiments and by his profound philosophic thought, that was displayed in his numerous contributions to scientific literature. He was one of the foremost promoters of the movement that culminated in the establishment of the "new chemistry," and was one of the first scientists to enter the field of chemical speculation. Dr. Hunt made the first systematic attempt to subdivide and geologically classify the stratiform crystalline rocks; a work to which he brought not only his studies throughout Canada and the United States, but researches made during his frequent visits to all parts of Europe. To him science is indebted for the distinctions and designations of Laurentian, Norian, Huronian, Montalban, Taconian, and Keweenian, all of which have passed into the literature of geology. He was one of the organizers of Laval university, Quebec, and was from 1856–62 professor of chemistry in that institution, lecturing to his classes in the French language. He subsequently filled for four years the same chair in the McGill university at Montreal. He was the inventor of a permanent green ink (1859), with which the U. S. treasury notes were printed during the civil war, and from its use they derived the name of "greenback currency." This ink has since been extensively used for other commercial purposes besides the printing of bankbills. He made more exhaustive researches, both synthetic and analytic, into the chemistry of soda and mineral waters than any chemist of his day; he made a thorough study of the chemistry of lime and magnesia, with reference to the origin of the native combination of these bases, and also made valuable contributions to chemical cosmogony, and to the theory of chemical and dynamical geology. The extended researches of Dr. Hunt into the salts of lime and magnesia are, after long years, finding recognition among geologists; through these studies he established for the first time the true relations of gypsums and dolomites, and explained their origin by direct deposition. He made a thorough investigation of petroleum, both from a chemical and geological standpoint; discussed the phenomena of volcanoes and igneous rocks from a new light, and brought to light and established the hypothesis of Keferstim, that their source is found in chemical reactions; and was first to explain the relation between modern volcanic phenomena and large accumulations of recent sedimentary formation, and the nature of such relations with folded or contorted strata. His ideas on these subjects may be found in his paper, "The Chemistry of the Earth," in the Smithsonian report, 1869. He has also made numerous contributions to chemistry and geology relative to their technical and practical application as regards soils, fertilizers, peat, building material, the manufacture of salt, and the ores and metallurgy of iron and copper, which may be found in the reports of the Canada survey and in the work, "Geology of Canada," of which he wrote the latter half. He discovered the phosphates of lime in Canada, and called attention to their utility as fertilizers. From 1873–76 he was a member of the geological survey of Pennsylvania. Dr. Hunt was exceedingly popular as a lecturer on scientific subjects, and twice delivered courses of lectures before the Lowell institute at Boston, Mass. He made investigations regarding the equivalent volumes of liquids and solids, anticipating those of Dumas, and his researches into the polymonism of mineral species opened a new field in mineralogy. His philosophical studies were, however, only incidental to his work in chemical geology and chemical mineralogy. Dr. Hunt's contributions to scientific bibliography were numerous, over 200 titles of different papers having appeared in reports of the Geological Survey of Canada, and in the transactions of learned societies and various periodicals. His writings are of a varied character, and have occupied an important part in the development of science during the past quarter of a century, many of them having been widely copied and translated into foreign languages. He had the following degrees: M.A., Harvard; LL.D., McGill; Sc.D., Laval; and LL.D., Cambridge, Eng. He was a fellow of the Royal society of London (elected 1859), a member of the National academy of sciences, president of the American association for the advancement of science, of the American institute of mining engineers, and of the American chemical society. He was one of the founders and first president by election of the Royal society of Canada, one of the organizers of the Geological congress, and its first secretary, and vice-president of the congresses at Paris, 1878, Bologna, 1881, and in 1888 at London. He was a member of the international juries at Paris in 1855 and in 1867, and in 1876 at the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia. He was also an officer in the French legion of honor, and of the Italian orders of St. Mauritius and St. Lazarus. In 1878 he retired from public and professional life. He was never married. The "American Chemist" (1874) says of him: "The name of no American chemist occurs more frequently, or in a more important relation to the progress and development of our science during the past quarter of century than that of Dr. Hunt. His contributions have been equally valuable in theoretical chemistry, in chemical philosophy, and in geological and mineralogical chemistry. No author has covered a wider range." For several years before his death, which was caused by heart disease, Dr. Hunt was in feeble health. He died at the Park avenue hotel, New York city, Feb. 12, 1892.

FRANCIS, Edward Stillman, banker, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., of one of the oldest and most influential families; was educated in its public and private schools, and at a very early age became a clerk in the Pittsfield bank, then just established. He served the bank for three years, advancing in grade under Mr. Junius D. Adams, one of the most

competent and successful cashiers. Before attaining his majority, he accepted the position of cashier of the Shelburne Falls bank, Franklin county, Mass., serving in that capacity until December, 1863, when he was recalled to the Pittsfield bank to become its cashier, the place being made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Adams. The bank had assumed an important and influential position, and its officers were gentlemen of reputation and ability, some of them being veterans in business and finance. The bank has had an uninterrupted success from its organization, and during the twenty-nine years of Mr. Francis's management as cashier, no cloud of suspicion has rested upon the institution, but it has steadily increased the volume of its business, meeting all demands upon it promptly, and returning regular and satisfactory dividends to its stockholders. Mr. Francis has devoted his energies to the successful management of the bank, and enjoys the full confidence of the stockholders, directors, and general public. He is a gentleman of integrity, scrupulous uprightness of character, of literary culture, and of refined tastes. His experience and ability have called him into positions of trust for the public benefit. He was one of the corporators of the Berkshire atheneum, having as colleagues in that noble enterprise such men as Thos. Allen, the Rev. Dr. Todd, Senator Dawes, Gen. W. F. Bartlett, and others, and has served the institution as treasurer for many years. He was appointed chairman of the funding committee of the town debt, and was for years sole trustee of a very large property, administering it with great success. Mr. Francis finds relaxation from his manifold responsibilities in music, in which he is proficient and of which he is passionately fond. His talent he has devoted not only to his enjoyment, but also to the benefit of the public.

HARDEMAN, Robert Ulla, state treasurer of Georgia, was born in Bibb county, Ga., Nov. 22, 1838. His father, Thomas Hardeman, and his mother, Sarah B. Sparks, were of English and Irish descent. Five Hardeman brothers, his ancestors, came to this country and founded a Hardeman county in both Texas and Tennessee. Robert was graduated from Emory college in 1858, a classmate of Bishop Haygood. He married, the same year, Martha E. Murrelle, began merchandizing at Covington, and entered the Confederate army as a private in the 2d Georgia battery commanded by Thomas Hardeman, his brother, and afterward the 45th Georgia regiment, and served as captain and acting adjutant of Thomas's brigade, in the Virginia army, until the close of the war. He then kept books for Hardeman & Sparks in Macon until 1876, when he went into the office of the comptroller-general of the state at Atlanta, as bookkeeper until 1884, when he was elected state treasurer, and served by successive re-election until the present time (1892). He is a remarkably rapid, accurate and original worker, and a thorough and able master of finance. His books are models of system, beauty, and correctness. He has introduced many valuable features into the state's financial records, and his knowledge of state financial matters is so complete and accurate that he is regarded as an authority upon all facts and questions connected with the revenues of the commonwealth. He has originated some of the most important public measures for state taxation and state indebtedness, and he has suggested and carried through the best of financial schemes. It was upon his recommendation that the sinking fund was established in 1886, and $100,000 applied yearly to the redemption of bonds, which in 1892 had wiped out $500,000 of the public debt, and that will by 1934 completely pay off the state indebtedness. In 1884 he funded $3,000,000 7 per cent. bonds of the state at 4½ per cent. against the most vigorous and venomous opposition in New York. In 1886 he floated $2,000,000 of 7 per cent. bonds at 4½ per cent., and in 1889 he placed $2,000,000 of the state sevens at 3½ per cent. These financial achievements have established his reputation as a successful and able financier.

LIND, Jenny, soprano singer, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 6, 1821. From her ninth to twelfth year she sang children's parts at the theatre in Stockholm, and from 1838–41 appeared there in the principal soprano parts of modern operas. Subsequently she studied about a year with noted teachers in Paris. In that city she applied for an engagement at the Grand Opera, and was refused. In 1844–45 she sang in Berlin and other cities of Germany, and at the capitals of Denmark and Sweden; a year later appeared in Vienna. Her London *dëbut* was made in 1847 at the Italian opera, where her reception was extraordinary in opera, oratorios and concerts. She continued her successful career in Great Britain until 1849; later she was heard in Ireland. In 1849 the Swedish songstress was engaged by the American speculator, P. T. Barnum, for a professional tour in the United States, in which her appearances were limited to concerts. On the expiration of her contract with Barnum she toured for a second term on her own account, with Mr. O. Goldschmidt as her musical conductor, and in connection with other artists, and at the end of that term was married to Mr. Goldschmidt. Her reception in America, stimulated by Barnum's art of puffery, amounted to a musical furore. Nothing was left undone to raise public curiosity. However, she satisfied expectation by her phenomenal ability. Many and frequent were her private charities, especially those bestowed on her needy countrypeople. In 1852, after their return to Europe, husband and wife dwelt for a time in Dresden; eventually they went to London to live, where, up to 1866 she occasionally sang in. oratorios and charity concerts. She interested herself with several pupils, and was somewhat connected with the vocal department of the Royal College of Music at London. She gave a hospital to Liverpool, added a wing to another in London, and endowed schools in her native land with considerable sums of money. In 1887 Frau Lind-Goldschmidt was struck with paralysis, and thereafter retired from public observation. She was unselfish, conscientious, and in private life greatly admired—in striking contrast to many other artists of note. Jenny Lind's voice was of extraordinary range, power and flexibility; her delivery was easy and unaffected. Many of her intricate *fioraturi* were spontaneous and original, founded on her profound knowledge of music. "Towsend tanks" was her ordinary acknowledgment of a double encore. She died in Malvern, Eng., Nov. 2, 1887.

BACON, Sherman Joseph, merchant, was born in Burlington, Hartford county, Conn., Feb. 27, 1812. The ancestor of the Connecticut branch of the family was Andrew Bacon, who came in the ship Elizabeth from England, and settled in Hartford in 1637. His nephew, Nathaniel, who inherited the bulk of his property, was one of the original settlers of Middletown, Conn., and Mr. S. J. Sherman's descent is traced through Andrew, son of Nathaniel, and John, son of Andrew, John, Jr., Joseph, son of John, Jr., and Joseph, Jr., born Sept. 24, 1777. The English branch of the family is one of great antiquity. Grumbaldus, a Norman gentleman, it is said, came into England at the time of the conquest, A.D. 1066, in company with William de Warren, earl of Surrey, and received large grants of land in county Norfolk. Reynolds, one of his three sons, took the name of Bacon, and from him sprang this illustrious family, many members of it being distinguished for talent and brilliancy; among them was the famous Lord Bacon. The Connecticut Bacons were prominent in the war of the revolution, and Capt. Joseph Bacon, the grandfather of Sherman J., was a captain in the 15th Connecticut militia regiment, and took part in the battle of Long Island. The mother of Sherman J. Bacon was Abigail Cleveland, daughter of Ezra Cleveland, who was a descendant of Moses, of Woburn, Mass., and whose son, Josiah, was one of the original settlers of Canterbury, Windham county, Conn., and Col. Moses Cleveland, of that town, named the city of Cleveland, O. The family derive their origin from a town of that name in Durham county, Eng. The principal branch was seated in the county of York early in the thirteenth century. Sir Gut de Cleveland was present at the siege of Boulogne, in France, 1349, and afterward at the battle of Poictiers, where he commanded the spearmen. A branch of the family removed to Devonshire, Eng. Sherman Joseph Bacon, the subject of this sketch, while an infant, was taken by his father to East Granville, Mass., where he received his early education at the common schools. He was prepared for college by Rev. Timothy M. Cooley, who, it was said, fitted more men for college than any man of his day. An early defect in his hearing prevented Mr. Bacon from entering college and following a professional life, as he intended, and some two years after completing his studies in 1834, he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and established a drug business, which he carried on successfully for a number of years. The failing health of his family necessitated his returning East in 1845, where he was finally, from the same causes, compelled to remain, although he continued his business in St. Louis until 1859. In 1848 he established a commercial business in copper and other metals, which he carried on successfully for nearly a quarter of a century, and was well known as a merchant of probity and honor and of unimpeachable integrity, and during the great civil war he was especially active as a member of the Union league club in supplying men and money, and other sinews of war, to sustain the government in the terrible struggle for existence, contributing liberally from his own private means. He was also a trustee of the Demilt dispensary, and a generous contributor to their and other institutions. He was a member and active supporter of Dr. Hall's and Dr. Crosby's churches, but his defective hearing has prevented him from accepting positions of trust, with which his associates and fellow-citizens would gladly honor him. Mr. Bacon has been twice married. His second wife, who is still living (1892), is a daughter of Harlow Kimball, one of the first settlers of Chicago, Ill., and a descendant of Richard Kimball, who came from Ipswich, Eng., in the ship Elizabeth in 1634, and settled at Ipswich, Mass. His great-grandmother was a Miss Olmstead, a near relative of the author of "Olmstead's Philosophy." Mr. Bacon is a member of the New England society, a life member of the Academy of design, and was for a number of years a member of the New York Historical society.

S. S. Bacon

SPALDING, George Burley, clergyman, was born at Montpelier, Vt., Aug. 11, 1835, the third son of James Spalding, a distinguished physician and surgeon, and Eliza Reed. The family of Spalding gave its name to the town in Lincolnshire, Eng., which is mentioned in a charter for the foundation of the great Crowland abbey, granted by King Ethelbert, whose reign began in 716. On the maternal side the ancestry is unbrokenly traced to Brianus de Rede, who in 1139 held a great estate at Morpeth, on the Wensback, in the north of England. The earliest American ancestors were Edward Spalding, of Braintree, Mass., and John Reed, of Rehoboth, Mass., both of whom came to America in 1630, and some of whose descendants served in the early Indian wars and in the revolution. George Burley was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1856, studied law with Judge W. G. M. Davis, of Tallahassee, Fla., studied theology two years at the Union theological seminary, New York city, and one year at Andover, Mass., graduating in 1861. In August of that year he married Sarah Livingston, daughter of Rev. John W. Olmstead, D.D., of Boston, Mass., and has several children. On Oct. 5, 1861, Mr. Spalding accepted a call to the Congregational church at Vergennes, Vt., where he remained until September, 1864, when he removed to Hartford, Conn., to accept the pastorate of the North church, now known as the Park church, and on Sept. 1, 1869, he became pastor of the Congregational church at Dover, N. H. During his seminary course in New York Mr. Spalding contributed various articles to the New York "World," of which his brother, James Reed Spalding, was the founder; to the "Courier and Enquirer," and to the New York "Times." While at Dover he wrote a large number of editorial leaders for the "Watchman," and in January, 1881, established the "New Hampshire Journal," the state organ of the Congregationalists, and was its editor for several years. He was chairman of the school committee of Dover, president of the trustees of the State Normal school, member of the Constitutional convention of New Hampshire, in 1877 representative of the city of Dover in the state legislature, and chaplain of that body. He was also trustee of the New Hampshire missionary society, and of the State orphans' home. Mr. Spalding accepted a call to the Franklin street Congregational church at Manchester, N. H., in 1883, and to the First Presbyterian church at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1885, where he has since been elected trustee of Auburn theological seminary, and of Hamilton college, and vice-president of the American tract society. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth college in 1878. Dr. Spalding has published several valuable religious and historical works.

Geo. B. Spalding

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F. W. Carpenter

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FRUITNIGHT, John Henry, physician, was born in New York city Nov. 9, 1851, and is of German descent, his father having emigrated to America in 1840 from Hanover, Germany, where he was a member of the queen's body-guard. On arriving in New York he entered the grocery business, and, like many others, failed during the panic of 1857, and did not retrieve his fortunes until 1867.

During this period John Henry assisted his father in such small ways as a boy of his age was able to do. At the same time he attended the public schools, was apt and industrious in his studies, and possessed a remarkably retentive memory. He was ready to enter college at the age of twelve, but was not permitted to do so until he was sixteen, when he entered the college of the city of New York, and was graduated in 1872 with the degree of A.B. He then entered Bellevue hospital medical college, devoting his evenings to teaching German and mathematics, and received his degree of M.D. in the spring of 1875, and that of A.M. from the college of the city of New York in the following summer. He engaged in the general practice of medicine practically devoid of means, and for some time supported himself by teaching classes of private pupils. In 1876 he married Gertrude Huggins, of New York city. Dr. Fruitnight finally decided to make a specialty of the diseases of children, in which department he soon became well and favorably known, and his writings in this branch of medicine have been quoted by members of the profession in various European countries. He was physician to the out-door department of the New York foundling asylum from 1879 to 1881, trustee of St. John's Guild since 1887, and one of the consulting physicians of the Seaside hospital of the guild at New Dorp, S. I., and also a member of the floating hospital committee of the same guild. His wife having died in 1879, in 1881 he married Mary A. Stewart, of Iowa City, Ia. Dr. Fruitnight is the author of numerous papers and monographs, among which are: "Malarial Fever in Infancy and Early Childhood," "Compulsory Vaccination," "Local Treatment in Diphtheria," "Treatment of Scarlet Fever and its Complications," and others relating to diseases of children of equal importance. He was a member of the ninth International Medical congress, held in Washington, D. C., in 1887; is a Fellow of the American academy of medicine, also of the American pædiatric society, and one of its original members—its membership being limited to sixty for the United States and Canada, and by virtue of this membership becomes a member of the American congress of physicians and surgeons. This congress meets triennially at Washington, and is composed of the members of the various special societies whose membership is made up of the best men in all the different specialties. He is a member of the N. Y. society of medical jurisprudence. Dr. Fruitnight, as a member of the New York academy of medicine, represented it as a delegate to the New York state medical society from 1888 to 1891. He is a Fellow of the section of obstetrics, New York academy of medicine, also of the pædiatric section of the same academy, of which section he was the first secretary and one of its original fellows at the founding of the section in 1887. He is a member of the Northwestern medical and surgical society of the city of New York, membership limited to thirty; was secretary of the same from 1880 to 1886, and became its president in the latter year. He is also a member of Bellevue hospital medical college alumni association, member of its council since 1880, and was its second vice-president in 1889; he is a member of the New York physicians' mutual aid association, and of the Colonial club. He was among the organizers of the city hospital for children of St. John's guild, and is one of the attending physicians of the same. Dr. Fruitnight has also been prominently identified with religious and benevolent matters for several years, and contributes to many of the organized charities of his native city. He has been deacon of the Central Presbyterian church since 1880, was secretary of the board of deacons from 1880 to 1886, and president of the board since 1886.

CARPENTER, Francis Wood, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Seekonk, Mass., June 24, 1831, the son of Edmund and Lemira (Tiffany) Carpenter. His father carried on a general blacksmithing business in Seekonk for nearly forty years, and was very much esteemed in the town for his integrity and good citizenship. He was a descendant of William Carpenter of Weymouth, Eng., who came from Southampton in 1638 on the ship Bevis. Mr. Carpenter received an academic education, and prepared to enter college, but preferred to begin at once mercantile life, and having become acquainted with Gilbert Congdon, a minister of the society of Friends, who carried on the iron and steel business under the firm name of Gilbert Congdon & Co., in Providence, R. I., through purchasing iron for his father, he entered their employ July 3, 1848. In February, 1854, he was admitted as a partner, and has remained in the concern from that time to the present, 1892, being now president of the Congdon & Carpenter company, a corporation formed the beginning of the present year, succeeding to the business of Congdon, Carpenter & Co., of which Mr. Carpenter had been senior partner for twenty years, and had been instrumental in increasing the business from $50,000 yearly, to nearly $1,250,000. He is also president of the Rhode Island Perkins horseshoe company, a company capitalized for $2,750,000, and of the Quidnick manufacturing company, manufacturers of cotton goods, and of the Boston district messenger company, the Postal district messenger company of Providence, R. I., and of the American national bank. He is a director in the People's savings bank, Corliss safe and vault door company, the Providence Washington insurance company, and the Union mutual insurance company. He has been president of the Providence commercial club, and of the Providence young men's Christian association. Has been a member of the Central Congregational church for thirty-five years, and has been active in the work of the church, having been superintendent of the Sabbath-school for seven years, and is now chairman of the building committee for the erection of a new church edifice. He has frequently been solicited to accept a nomination for public positions, but has always declined, preferring to devote his energies to the business and religious enterprises in which he is engaged. Mr. Carpenter has been twice married, his first wife being Anna Davis Barney of Seekonk, Mass., to whom six children were born; the second wife was Harriet Zerviah Pope, and by this marriage are four children.

WETHERELL, Emma Abbott, vocalist, was born in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 9, 1849. Her father a musician in humble circumstances, strolled about with his daughter from place to place in the West, giving concerts wherever he could in parlors and hotels. She had an intense love for music and a wonderful voice which she was ambitious to cultivate, and at the age of eighteen left Chicago for New York, taking her guitar and a very light gripsack, with only money enough to pay her way to Fort Wayne, and depending upon her talent for further funds to reach her destination. At Fort Wayne she gave a concert in the hotel parlor which did not produce enough money to pay her expenses over night, so she pawned her guitar and made her way to Toledo, O., where she knew Clara Louise Kellogg was at that time singing, and whom she was anxious to meet. On her arrival she had not the means to purchase admission to the opera house, so met Miss Kellogg in her drawing-room after the performance, and asked her to hear her sing, to which she kindly consented, and was so pleased with her voice that, after hearing her plans, she offered to pay her way to New York, and furnished a letter to a friend who would care for her. But before going, Emma Abbott expressed a desire to hear her benefactor sing, and was provided with a ticket for the next night's performance, and for the first time in her life, listened to a genuine opera. After arriving in New York, she went to Plymouth church, Brooklyn, to meet Mr. Beecher who received her kindly and at once gave her introductions which secured her admission to the choir, where she first learned to read music. She then obtained a $600 position in the choir of the Madison avenue Baptist church. From there she went to Dr. Chapin's church as a soloist, and there met her future husband, Mr. Eugene Wetherell. In 1872 a fund was raised to send her abroad to complete her education, to which Mr. Beecher put his name down for a round sum. By chance her instructor in Paris was the teacher of a child of Baroness Rothschild, who sent for Miss Abbott, and upon hearing her voice, presented her with a check for $2,000 and offered to pay her bills for tuition. About the time of the completion of her studies, an impressario from London made a flattering engagement with Miss Abbott to sing for him. While in London she was joined by Mr. Wetherell and they were married, after which she fulfilled her engagement to sing in the Italian Opera house, making her *début* in Donizetti's "La Fille du Regiment," but it is supposed that a disappointed rival for the position packed the house with those who could condemn her singing, and she was hissed as she left the stage, which caused the impressario to cancel the engagement, and she returned to New York city where she gave a series of concerts, and afterward, with her husband, formed an operatic company, making a circuit of the larger cities of the United States every season for several years. She sang mostly in popular operas of Bellini, Verdi, Donizetti, and in "Faust," "Martha," "The Bohemian Girl," "The Chimes of Normandy," and "Les Huguenots." Miss Abbott was not particularly attractive in her personal appearance nor was her voice extraordinary, but she was a conscientious vocalist, a truly Christian woman, and a good business manager. Her husband died at Denver, Col., and left her an ample fortune, she continuing as the sole manager of her company. In her will, after making bounteous provision for relatives, she gave all the residue of her property to charity, including benefactions to those who befriended her in her early struggles and to the churches in which she was early interested, including Mr. Talmage's Tabernacle, Plymouth church, and the Madison avenue Baptist church. The two latter churches appropriated her gift to enlarging and remodeling their organs, and placed thereon a memorial plate to her memory. She died in Salt Lake city Jan. 5, 1891, while on a professional tour.

BARNUM, Phineas Taylor, showman, was born at Bethel, Conn., July 5, 1810. He was the son of a farmer and tavern-keeper, but showed in childhood great aversion to agricultural labor together with a liking and aptitude for business employment. When he was fifteen years old he was thrown upon his own resources, and was successively clerk in a store, editor of a paper, village storekeeper, and exhibitor of Joice Heth, the alleged nurse of Washington. This last venture decided his vocation, and he became the head of a small traveling company of performers, and a showman. In 1840 he bought the American Museum in New York, and from that time the magnitude of his undertakings and successes were remarkable, earning for him the respectful interest of his countrymen, and the personal acquaintance of noted persons abroad. His best-known achievements include the discovery, naming and exhibiting of Gen. Tom Thumb; the bringing of Jenny Lind to America; the purchase of Jumbo, the great elephant; and the organizing (in 1874) of "Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth," which travels over the United States and Canada in seventy-four freight cars, and a Pullman train, moving by night, and giving performances in tents seating 25,000 people, at all cities of more than 40,000 inhabitants. The winter quarters at Bridgeport, Conn., include elephant houses, where forty elephants are housed and trained; a lion and tiger house, kept at the required high temperature; quarters for camels and caged animals; a sea-lion and hippopotamus house, containing a great pond, artificially heated; chariot and train houses; blacksmith, paint and carpenter shops, and a practice ring for riders and acrobats. Upward of 82,000,000 tickets have been sold for the Barnum exhibitions. This versatile Connecticut genius won other laurels than those of a showman. Of the books he has written more than 1,000,000 copies were sold. He lectured before the largest audiences in America and Europe. He laid out and built up the eastern half of the City of Bridgeport. As a member of the Connecticut legislature for several terms, and as mayor of Bridgeport, he made an enviable official record. The city of Bridgeport was Mr. Barnum's home for forty-five years, and its parks, cemeteries, boulevards, and public institutions founded by his generosity, and advanced by his wise supervision, bear witness to his practical philanthropy. Mr. Barnum in 1890 presented a large building lot at Bridgeport to the Fairfield county (Conn.) Historical Society, the Bridgeport Scientific Society, and the County Medical Society, and erected an appropriate building thereon for these societies. He died at Bridgeport, Conn., April 7, 1891.

BARLOW, Samuel Latham Mitchill, lawyer, was born in Granville, Hampden county, Mass., June 5, 1826, son of Samuel Bancroft Barlow, a physician. His ancestors emigrated to this country from England in 1620. After practicing medicine for some time in Connecticut, Dr. Barlow removed to New York with his family. Young Barlow answered an advertisement, through which he obtained a situation with Willett & Greig, attorneys. This was in 1842, and his pay was $1 per week. Seven years later he was admitted to the bar, and made manager of the firm with a salary of $3,000. He was so successful in conducting the affairs of the firm's clients that it was frequently suggested to him that he should enter business on his own account. He was quick, intelligent, full of tact, and thoroughly understood law. He soon became popular, and on starting in business for himself had all the work that he could manage. At the age of twenty-three he obtained, under the treaty with Mexico, the charge of the settlement of claims, from which he received fees amounting to $250,000, which was in itself a fair fortune for the time. Seven years later four great trunk-line railroads appointed him umpire to settle a rate war, and it is said that he personally benefitted very largely by his interposition in this affair. His success in making money was enormous. In 1852 he made a trip of five weeks to Europe, which brought him in $50,000. Three weeks' stay in London, in addition to the voyage across and back, paid him another $50,000. He once received $25,000 for half an hour's work. This was obtained by his settlement of a dispute between certain Americans at the period of the Franco-German war, who had contracted to sell to the French government $2,000,000 worth of arms. A settlement being effected through Mr. Barlow's tact and judgment, this large reward was willingly given to him. One of the most famous legal fights in which Mr. Barlow was involved was that against Jay Gould for the control of the Erie railroad. He not only succeeded, but forced Mr. Gould to pay over $9,000,000 to secure a settlement. Mr. Barlow was elected one of the directors of the road under the new management and retained as its private counsel at a salary of $25,000 a year. In 1852 Mr. Barlow became a member of the firm of Bowdoin, Larocque & Barlow, which soon acquired an immense office practice. The two other partners dying, leaving Mr. Barlow alone, he took in Joseph Larocque, a brother of the original member, and afterward Judge Shipman and Judge Choate, forming the firm of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate, which was one of the most important law concerns in New York. Mr. Barlow was an ardent democrat, and supported Gen. McClellan for the presidency in 1864. About that time he acquired a large block of stock in the New York "World," which paper's policy he shaped until 1869, when he sold out. He was one of the original founders of the Manhattan club and one of its prominent leaders. He was a lover of the fine arts, and at his home in Madison Square had accumulated a magnificent collection of paintings, bric-à-brac and engravings. Meanwhile, his private library was one of the most valuable in the United States, in particular for its collection of works on the early history of, and early voyages to, America, in which it was almost unique. Mr. Barlow had a fine residence at the corner of Twenty-third street and Madison avenue, facing the Square, and a country seat at Glen Cove, L. I., where he kept blooded stock, some of his dogs in particular being of the very best breeds, taking prizes at the annual bench shows. Mr. Barlow was a *bon vivant*, his cellars being stocked with the choicest brands of wines. In 1888 Mr. Barlow's firm lost between two and three hundred thousand dollars through the dishonesty of a confidential clerk, one Bedell, who had for a considerable period driven a flourishing business in bogus mortgages, which were paid as if genuine by the firm on the discovery of the rascality. Mr. Barlow died suddenly on the morning of July 10, 1889, at his country residence, Elsinore, Glen Cove, L. I.

Samuel L. Barlow

RICE, Allen Thorndike, editor, was born in Boston, Mass., June 18, 1853. In 1862 he was taken to Europe, where he remained for five years, when he returned to America, but in 1871 again went abroad, and studied at Oxford. He was graduated in 1875, and returned to the United States, settled in New York, and entered Columbia law school as a student. In 1876 Mr. Rice purchased the "North American Review," and continued thereafter to edit it until his death. This old established magazine was entirely re-formed by Mr. Rice, on different lines from any that had been applied to magazine editorship up to this time. He began at once to draw attention to its pages by obtaining articles on the most important topics of the times, and subjects under general consideration from experts in connection with them. Having large means, he was enabled to obtain contributions from some of the most able and eminent men in the world. A special feature of the "North American Review" under his management was the "Symposium," a discussion of any important subject among the issues of the day by persons on both sides of the question who were best qualified to enter into an argument regarding it. In 1879 Mr. Rice organized and managed the Charnay expedition, sent out by the United States and France jointly, to examine into the remains and ruins of ancient civilization in Central America and Mexico. In 1884 he went to Paris, and purchased a controlling interest in the "Matin," one of the leading morning papers of that city. In 1886 he was nominated by the republicans in New York city for congress, but was defeated by factions within the party, the result being that his opponents were eventually expelled from the republican organization. Mr. Rice now began to consider the Australian system of voting, and he was the first to recommend its adoption in the United States. The whole matter was extensively discussed through the press and at political meetings, and finally the demand for ballot-reform became so determined that, in 1887, it was incorporated in the platforms of the republican and united labor parties, and a bill effecting a modification of the Australian system was passed by the legislature of the state of New York in 1890, signed by Gov. Hill, and put in force at the election for state and municipal officers of the same year. In 1889 President Harrison appointed him minister to Russia, but he died on May 16th of that year in New York city, a few days prior to the date fixed for his departure for St. Petersburg. Mr. Rice was the editor of "Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln" (New York, 1886), and a contributor to "Ancient Cities of the New World" (1887).

Allen Thorndike Rice

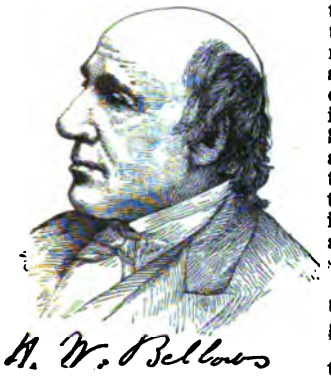
GILROY, Thomas F., mayor of New York city, was born in Ireland June 3, 1840. He came to this country with his parents at the age of seven years, made his home in New York city where he has since resided; was educated in the public schools and at the N. Y. free academy. He learned the trade of printer and in 1862 was appointed clerk in the comptroller's office. He subsequently became a clerk in the Croton aqueduct board, and later a clerk in the supreme court, and a clerk in the ninth and tenth judicial district courts of the city of New York. He was afterward appointed deputy county clerk, in which office he remained three years. After the completion of this term he was appointed under-sheriff of the county of New York by Mayor Grant. On May 2, 1889, he was appointed by Mayor Grant commissioner of public works for the term of four years. He at once instituted the policy of retrenchment and reform, saving the city fully $53,000 the first year. He introduced and perfected a system of subways for water pipes and wires, and was largely instrumental in causing the removal of overhead telegraph and telephone wires. He adopted the new method of street paving on concrete foundation. He advocated the purchase by the city of the lands bordering on the lakes and streams from which the water supply is obtained, to preserve the water from contamination. He was the first to introduce an extensive system of asphalt pavements with a fifteen years' guarantee. During the time he was deputy county clerk, he was appointed by the supreme court receiver for the Mitchell Vance corporation. After six months' labor, he brought the affairs of the corporation to a successful conclusion and reorganized the company to the entire satisfaction of the creditors and stockholders. Out of an apparent disaster, with visible assets amounting to less than $200,000, Mr. Gilroy in six months realized for the creditors over $600,000. He is a member of the Tammany Society, the oldest political organization in the country, and chairman of Tammany Hall's important committee of twenty-four. In 1888 he visited Great Britain and the continent, where he made a study of the street-cleaning systems of London and Paris. May 18, 1891, Mr. Gilroy was elected grand sachem of Tammany Hall. In the municipal election, Nov. 8, 1892, Mr. Gilroy was chosen mayor of New York city to succeed Hugh J. Grant. He received a larger majority than had ever before been given to any Tammany candidate and was supported by independent voters who believed his integrity, business experience, and thorough knowledge of city affairs peculiarly fitted him for the position.

Thos. F. Gilroy

BOWIE, Oden, governor of Maryland, was born at Fairview, Prince George county, Md., Nov. 10, 1826, son of William D. and Eliza Oden Bowie, the former of Scotch and the latter of English descent. Both the paternal and maternal ancestors were among the early settlers of the state. His father was an intelligent and highly respected planter, who represented Prince George county several times in the house of delegates, and was for six years a member of the state senate. His mother died when he was only nine years of age, and soon after he was placed in the preparatory department of St. John's college at Annapolis. Later he entered St. Mary's college, Baltimore, from which he was graduated in July, 1845, as valedictorian of his class. The following year he enlisted for the Mexican war as a private in the battalion of Maryland and District of Columbia volunteers, under Col. William H. Watson, who was afterward killed at the battle of Monterey, dying in the arms of Lieut. Bowie, who was the only officer left with the command at the time of his death. The young lieutenant's gallantry in that battle secured him the appointment of senior captain of the Voltigeur regiment, one of the ten regiments added to the regular army, and making a new branch of the service. Shortly after his promotion he was obliged to resign his commission on account of a disease contracted in Mexico, peculiar to that climate. In 1847, when only twenty-one years of age, he was elected to the Maryland house of delegates, where he won such popularity that he was returned several times. In 1860 he was elected president of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad company, a position requiring executive talent of the highest order. In this responsible office he has won a national reputation as one of the ablest business men of the country. In 1864 he was a candidate for lieutenant-governor on the same ticket with the venerable Judge Chambers for governor, but, as is alleged, owing to the intimidation of electors, was defeated. In 1867 he represented Prince George county in the state senate, serving until the constitutional convention of that year. In November, 1867, he was elected governor by a majority of over 42,000 votes, but in consequence of the new provision of the constitution allowing Gov. Swann to serve out the full term of four years for which he had been originally elected, he did not enter upon the executive duties until January, 1869. In October, 1873, Gov. Bowie was elected president of the Baltimore city passenger railway, his predecessor, Henry Tyson, having resigned to accept the vice-presidency of the Erie railroad. Gov. Bowie's executive abilities have been clearly exhibited in his wise and successful management of that corporation. The arrearages on the City Park Tax fund of over $100,000 were quickly paid, and the value of stock was raised from $15 to $85 per share. Gov. Bowie is a man of comprehensive views and excellent judgment. While he is the executive head of two great corporations, which he manages with consummate skill and success, he still finds time for healthful recreation and to indulge his taste for fine horses, having been president of the Maryland Jockey Club since its organization. In politics he has always been identified with the democratic party. He is a vestryman of the Episcopal church. He married Alice Carter, a descendant on her mother's side of Lord Baltimore. They have seven children. "Fairview," their home, and one of the oldest ancestral homes in America, is an estate of 1,000 acres, all arable land except where covered by fine groves of white oak, hickory, walnut, and white and yellow poplar. The soil is finely adapted for grazing purposes, and for such crops as corn, tobacco, wheat, and hay. The farm is well stocked with blooded horses, Devon cattle, and improved grades of sheep. Fairview has turned out some very fine racing stock, including such celebrated horses as Catesby, Crickmore, Compensation, Belle, Bessie, Belle d'Or, Oriole, Ore Knob, etc. The mansion is a large double brick house, with a wide hall through the centre. It fronts north and south, with porches running the whole length on both sides. It was built by the grandfather of Gov. Bowie to replace one destroyed by fire about the beginning of the present century. The hospitality dispensed at this ancestral home is proverbial.

Oden Bowie

BELLOWS, Henry W., clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., June 11, 1814. He was of an old New England family, and his father was a merchant, at one time possessed of considerable wealth. Four of the son's school years were spent at Round Hill, Northampton, where he had the late J. G. Cogswell and George Bancroft for teachers. In 1828 he entered Harvard, and was noted for his proficiency in study. After graduating he entered the Harvard divinity school, left it for the South, returned to it again, and while completing his theological course maintained himself by teaching. He went to the South a second time, but disliking slavery, returned, and in 1838 was ordained pastor of the First Unitarian Congregational church of New York city. In this position he remained forty-four years, growing continually in influence, and in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. As a public speaker Dr. Bellows had great readiness of utterance. His extemporaneous discourse was a stream of pure and lucid English; his written style had the same charm of lucidity. In 1846 he took part in founding the "Christian Inquirer," a Unitarian paper published in New York; he was also editor for some years of the "Liberal Christian," and a frequent contributor to the "Christian Examiner." His editorial discussions were always marked by candor and perfect courtesy. He would criticise Unitarianism and orthodoxy with an equally impartial pen. In many respects he followed his sympathies more than his logic, and this disposition brought him into harmony with men who did not at all share his doctrinal beliefs. His published works relate principally to the living questions of our day. Some of them are: "The Treatment of Social Diseases," "Restatements of Christian Doctrine," and a book of travels, "The Old World in its New Face." When the civil war broke out, Dr. Bellows entered upon a series of philanthropic activities which will perhaps constitute his best title to fame. He organized the Sanitary commission, and was its first and only president. What the Sanitary commission did, the manifold ways in which it watched over the comfort of the Federal soldiers—supplying medicines, clothes, ambulances, and watchful care, establishing hospitals in the field, and at permanent stations, bringing sick soldiers home in hospital cars and trains, applying whatever skill science and benevolence could devise for mitigating the horrors of war—can only be fully told in the history of those eventful years. The commission distributed for the service of the army $15,000,000 in supplies and $5,000,000 in money. More than this, it set an example of philanthropy which has been copied in Europe; and it has prompted, and will continue to prompt measures for reducing to a lower point the sufferings which naturally follow in the train of war. Dr. Bellows was less distinctively a scholar than a thoroughly well-read man upon every subject. His incessant activity and diversity of interests prevented that secluded concentration which makes the scholar, but few men had greater facility in acquiring information. His interest in leading public questions, in charitable movements, in social progress, in education, in purifying and strengthening the tone of the national character, were only subordinate to his zeal in the profession in which he delighted. He died in New York city Jan. 30, 1882.



H. W. Bellows

HOUSTON, William Churchill, lawyer, was born in South Carolina in 1740. His father, a native of Ireland, settled in North Carolina with Lord Cabarrus. He was graduated from Princeton college, New Jersey, in 1768, having for a year or two previously supported himself by acting as master of the grammar-school attached to that institution. In 1769 he became a tutor in the college, and in 1771 was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. When the American revolution broke out, Prof. Houston and Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon were the only professors attached to the college. The students scattered, and on the 28th of February, 1776, Mr. Houston was appointed captain of a company of the Somerset county (N. J.) militia, serving until the next August, when he resigned and resumed his duties at the college. In 1777, retaining his connection with his alma mater, he was chosen a member of the New Jersey assembly, and in 1778 of the state council of safety, of which council he was, for a time, treasurer. He was a member of the Continental congress in 1779, and served until 1782. He was also a member from 1784 to 1786. During this year he resigned his professorship at Princeton to take up the practice of law at Trenton, N. J. (having been admitted to the bar in 1783), and here he acquired a large practice. He was a delegate to the convention at Annapolis, Md., in 1786, which recommended the assembly of a convention to frame the federal constitution, and was also chosen to attend the latter convention, but his health failed, and he could not be present at its later sessions. From 1784 until his death, Mr. Houston was clerk of the supreme court of New Jersey. He died at Frankfort, Pa., Aug. 12, 1788.

WALTER, Israel David, merchant, was born in Reckendorf, Germany, in 1815, and was the son of David and Adele Walter. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and in 1832 he came to this country and settled in Pennsylvania. Here he became a cloth weaver—an apprenticeship of three years at home having thoroughly fitted him for the trade. In 1835 he came to New York city, where he served as clerk and salesman in the woolen business, but very early established a wholesale dry-goods business in his own name, and shortly after, when his nephew was admitted as a partner, the name was changed to I. D. Walter & Co. In 1858 he retired from active business life, and devoted his time to the purchasing and development of real estate, and to forming, fostering and encouraging public charity. Mr. Walter was president of the Hebrew orphan asylum, and founder and president of the Montefiore benevolent society. He was a director of the Oriental bank, and also of the Merchants' and traders' insurance company, and was for several years school trustee. In 1838 he married Henrietta, daughter of Simon Coutent, of New York city. As a national guardsman, he served his time in the 7th regiment artillery, N. G. S. N. Y., where he won much distinction as a marksman. He was sympathetic and generous, and always proved himself the friend of the struggling young men who came to America from his own country, and many of the rich Hebrews of New York city and elsewhere owe their first start and encouragement to Mr. Walter's assistance and timely and cheery words. He died Dec. 9, 1866, at his home, 262 East Broadway, New York city.

MUNSELL, Harvey May, soldier and underwriter, was born at Painted Post, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1843. He traces his ancestry, on his father's side, to Sir John M(a)unsell, lord chief justice of England in the time of Henry III., and, on his mother's, to John May, who emigrated to this country from Mayfield, Sussex county, Eng., in 1740. When he was ten years of age he lived with an uncle at Tionesta, Pa., and he was obliged to earn his own support. He had just passed his eighteenth year at the breaking out of the war, and he at once sought to enlist under the first call, but over all the recruiting offices he found the sign: "No more men wanted." He finally opened a recruiting office on his own account, and was subsequently mustered into the U. S. service as a member of the 32d Pennsylvania regiment. In a brief time the ranks of the 32d Pennsylvania, renumbered to be the 99th, were filled up, and it was forwarded to Alexandria, Va. Thence it was sent to the front, where it went through the campaign of 1862, taking part in the second battle of Bull Run and that of Chantilly. Through all its marching and fighting young Munsell had borne himself so bravely as to be promoted to the rank of color-sergeant of the regiment, and it was in that capacity that he went into the terrible battle of Fredericksburg on Dec. 13, 1862. His regiment was on the right. Young Munsell was in the front line, supporting the colors of his regiment, the 99th Pennsylvania. The orders of Kearny had been, "Bear the colors proudly in the fight—erect and defiantly in the front line. Let them be the beacon-light of every regiment." This Munsell was doing, and as he saw the Confederates about to resume the charge, he rushed forward, bearing the colors aloft, and shouting to his comrades to follow. At sight of this brave boy —not yet twenty—charging them, as it were, single-handed upon a force that had just routed Meade's entire corps of Pennsylvania reserves, the men of the 99th, with such of Meade's soldiers as had rallied, rushed upon the Confederates with the bayonet, drove them back, and made large numbers of them prisoners. The charge over, it was found that the flag and the uniform of the young color-bearer were riddled with bullets, but he had been saved unharmed. The next great battle in which young Munsell was engaged was that of Chancellorsville, May 2 and 3, 1863. For his gallantry in this battle he was decorated by his commander, Gen. Birney, with the Kearny cross, a badge given only to the most meritorious non-commissioned officers and privates. His next battle was the terrible one of Gettysburg, where he still bore the colors of his regiment. On the left of the line were the Pennsylvanians, "firm as the rocks beneath their feet," and there in their front stood the young color-bearer, defiantly waving his flag. Again and again came the surging mass, and was rolled back, but never was the solid column which held the "key" for one instant broken, and still the color-bearer stood there waving his tattered banner. It was riddled with shot; eleven bullet-holes were in his uniform, and his color-guard of eight corporals were stretched dead or wounded on the ground around him, but still he stood there waving his flag. At last Longstreet poured his hosts in upon the flank of the Pennsylvanians, and Gen. Ward gave the word to "fall back." The color-bearer was now in the rear—all of twenty paces behind his comrades—the shells sweeping past and bursting all around him, scattering the earth over him and his banner, Soon one struck the ground a few feet away, and threw its fragments into the air above his head. Stunned by the concussion, but still clutching his flag, he fell into the rent the shell had made, and lay there while the Confederates swept by him. Some of his comrades, looking back, saw him fall, and when the regiment came to a halt reported: "Munsell all blown to atoms, and the flag captured!" How long he remained unconscious he does not know, but when he came to himself he found that he was lying upon the flag, and the Confederates were all around him. Not relishing the idea of a Southern prison, he kept perfectly quiet, feigning death, until he saw the 6th Union corps sweep down upon the "Devil's Den," driving the Confederates back before them. Then he sprang quickly to his feet, and making his way to the rear of the attacking force, where his regiment was reforming, he took his place in the line and unfurled his flag as if nothing had happened. His comrades could hardly realize that it was the living color-bearer and not an apparition. Both his colonel and brigade commander, in their official reports to the war department, commended the gallant conduct of Sergt. Munsell in the highest terms. He subsequently took part in the battles of Auburn, Kelly's Ford, Mine Run, Wapping Heights and Bartlett's Mills. On Jan. 1, 1864, he was personally presented by his regiment with an elegant silk flag, inscribed with the names of the battles in which he participated. Soon after this he was granted a furlough of thirty days, and about this time there came to him a presentiment that he should be killed in the next battle. He applied to his colonel to extend his furlough, but the colonel refused, and then, with his flag and Kearny medal, he went on to Washington to make application to the secretary of war. Mr. Stanton received him gruffly, asking him what he was doing there away from his regiment. In answer the young man unfurled his flag, showed him the inscriptions on the flag, and the silver plate on the staff, and also that upon the Kearny medal. The secretary read them with an expression of astonishment, and called some of his subordinates about him to examine them. Then he asked the sergeant what he could do for him, to which the young man replied, "I am a coward, sir. I want to get out of the next fight." Mr. Stanton thereupon burst into a laugh, and asked if there were any more such "cowards" in his regiment. Then, after drawing from the young man an account of his war experiences, he said earnestly: "Mr. Munsell, I'll discharge you. I'll promote you to a commissioned officer in the regular army. I'll do anything for you." The sergeant replied that he did not want a commission, but simply liberty to attend the Free military school at Philadelphia for a short time. This was given him, and that was the end of his presentiment. Soon afterward he was commissioned first lieutenant in his old "Company C," in his old regiment, and was engaged at Cold Harbor and the battles around Petersburg. Then, without solicitation, he was directed by Secretary Stanton to aid in raising a new regiment, in which he should hold the rank of major. This he did not do, being then a tenant of Libby prison. On his exchange and return to his regiment he found his commission as captain awaiting him, and at the close of the war he was granted by the secretary of war the medal of honor, authorized by congress to be given to those who should distinguish themselves for eminent services in the war. He was for about seventeen years general agent in Philadelphia and New York city of the Northwestern mutual life insurance company, of Milwaukee, Wis. He has since been associated with the inventor in developing the "Brown Segmental Tube Wire Wound Cannon," which has proven such a great success.

ABELL, Arunah S., journalist, was born at East Providence, R. I., Aug. 10, 1806. His ancestors, of English extraction, were among the earliest settlers of the town of Seekonk. His grandfather, Robert Abell, served with distinction in the war of the revolution, and Caleb Abell, the son of Robert, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was quartermaster in the war of 1812, and upon his return to civil life, at the close of the war, filled many positions of honor and trust. After Arunah S. Abell had completed his short career in school he became a clerk in a store, but at the age of sixteen found his vocation in life by leaving his place in the little store to become a printer's apprentice in the office of the Providence "Patriot." Later on, as a journeyman, he was foreman of a large printing-office in Boston, and there mastered all the details of the business, his plan being to become manager of the printing department of some public journal. It seemed to him that New York would give him better opportunities to further his ambition, and thither he went, with letters of introduction to newspaper owners, from whom he immediately secured employment. It was in New York that he met his two fellow-printers, Wm. M. Swain and Azariah H. Simmons, who, like himself, were anxious to branch out for themselves in the newspaper line, as joint owners of some new journal. The three decided upon Philadelphia as the place for their new enterprise; and on Feb. 29, 1836, articles of agreement were signed by the three men, whereby the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" was brought into existence. At first the venture was not attended with success, and some of the partners were inclined to take a gloomy view of the situation, but Mr. Abell never faltered in the belief of ultimate triumph. Matters soon grew more encouraging, and at the end of the year the proprietors began to look forward to the establishment of a similar paper in Baltimore, and it is with the founding of the "Sun" of Baltimore that Mr. Abell's name is particularly identified, for from the first the management of it was put under his sole personal control. The first number of the "Sun" was issued on May 17, 1837, and its success was so marked that in a few years the firm was compelled to erect its own building, which was the first iron structure in this country. In 1864 the Philadelphia "Ledger" was sold by the surviving partners, Swain and Abell, and in 1868 Mr. Abell, by purchase, became sole proprietor of the Baltimore "Sun." Mr. Abell was noted for a clear, calm judgment in business matters, that was as remarkable as rare. It amounted to a genius for every-day affairs, and was almost infallible in the quickness of its comprehension and the certainty of its conclusions. He defined the policy of the "Sun" in its first issue, and it never varied a hair's breadth from its character as an exponent of independent, non-partisan, clean, honest journalism; free from the sensationalism that lowers and weakens too many of the newspapers of the day, and abhorring the journalistic methods that make private reputation and family life the victims of newspaper gossip. The "Sun" has always been distinguished for its enterprise in the legitimate fields of news, and for the energy with which it surmounted all obstacles. The "Sun" always kept abreast of the times. It adopted the rotary press after the New York papers had rejected it. During the war with Mexico the "Sun" helped to establish the pony-express, and thus obtained news from the seat of war often in advance of the official despatches. Mr. Abell was among the early promoters of the telegraph; he was largely interested in real estate in and around Baltimore, and at the time of his death had built and owned a large number of business houses on leading commercial thoroughfares, his success contributing to the credit of the city with which he had been so long and so prominently connected. Unusual tributes of respect were paid to his memory by the mayor and city council after his death, and resolutions were passed eulogizing in the strongest terms the useful and honorable career which had just been brought to a close. Fortunately for the cause of higher journalism, Mr. Abell's death did not leave the "Sun" in inexperienced or unworthy hands. For years before his death he had shared the labors and responsibilities of his position with his sons, Edwin F., George W. and Walter R. Abell, who had been carefully trained in the business from boyhood, and who, for some time previous to his demise, had been practically in charge of it. Since his death the "Sun" has been in hands which are thoroughly competent to direct its policy, and which have strengthened, developed and improved it in every way. It has a wider circulation and larger business than any paper south of Philadelphia, and the number of its readers and its business clientage are constantly increasing. By the death of Walter R. Abell, on Jan. 3, 1891, the firm, though still bearing the title of A. S. Abell & Co., is reduced to two members, Edwin F. and George W. Abell. Inheriting in full measure the special gifts and characteristics of their father, the "Sun" promises to maintain, under their management, in the future, as in the past, its record and reputation as one of the most enterprising, honest and independent of American newspapers. Mr. Abell died in Baltimore Apr. 19, 1888

A. S. Abell

RIPLEY, Eleazar Wheelock, soldier and legislator, was born at Hanover, N. H., Apr. 15, 1782; son of Sylvanus Ripley, professor of divinity at Dartmouth college, 1782–87, and nephew of its president, John Wheelock. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1800 and became a lawyer in Maine (then and till 1820 a part of Massachusetts), practicing at Portland in 1811. An oration of his on July 4, 1805, was printed. He was in the legislature in 1810–11, speaker of the house in the latter year, and state senator in 1812. He entered the army in 1812 as lieutenant-colonel of the 21st infantry, became its colonel March 12, 1813, and brigadier-general Apr. 15, 1814. He served with conspicuous gallantry on the Canadian border. was thrice wounded in the attack on York (Toronto) Apr. 27, 1813, in the battle of Niagara in July, 1814, and at Fort Erie in September; for his part in these engagements he received the brevet of major, and a gold medal from congress, on which was inscribed: "Niagara, Chippewa, Erie." At the reduction of the army in 1815 he was retained in the service, remaining in the army till 1820, when he settled in Louisiana, resumed the practice of his profession, was sent to the state senate, and as representative of his district in the U. S. congress from 1835 up to the time of his death, which occurred at West Feliciana, La., March 2, 1839.

CARSON, Hampton Lawrence, lawyer and legal author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21, 1852. His paternal ancestors were driven out of Scotland, through the tyranny of Archbishop Laud, into the north of Ireland. After the siege of Derry they came to America and settled in Philadelphia. His great-grandfather was a prominent merchant of that city, and during the revolution supported the cause of the colonists, being one of the first to sign the famous non-importation resolutions. Dr. Joseph Carson, his father, was a noted physician and scientist, and professor of materia medica in the University of Pennsylvania. The maternal ancestors of Mr. Carson were English Quakers, and he is a lineal descendant of Henry Hollingsworth, who came to this country about the time of William Penn in 1682. The family chest that was brought over in the ship Welcome, is now owned by him. His great grandfather, Levi Hollingsworth, was one of the early members of the City Troop of Philadelphia, the oldest cavalry organization in America, and fought for American independence. Gen. A. A. Humphreys, who led the famous charge at Mary's Heights in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., during the civil war, was Mr. Carson's uncle. His mother was a daughter of Henry Hollingsworth, cashier of the bank of North America and president of the Western Savings fund of Philadelphia. After obtaining a good preparatory training in an excellent classical school conducted by Rev. John Faires, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the department of arts in 1871. While in college he excelled in declamation and in English composition, and there laid the foundation of his future success as an orator and author. After studying law under the instruction of William M. Tilghman, he was admitted to the bar in 1874, and the same year received the degree of LL.B. from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. Being well fitted for the practice of his profession and having early acquired a reputation as a public speaker, he rapidly rose to prominence and influence at the bar of his native city. On account of his broad and comprehensive knowledge of the law and his success as a practitioner, he has since been leading counsel in a large number of cases, covering a wide field, and he frequently has been employed as master and examiner in equity cases, being uniformly sustained by the Court of Appeals. At times he has taken a deep interest in local, state, and national politics, and his course in that field has been steadfastly honest and consistent. In national matters a stanch republican, in local matters he is an independent. He took an influential part in the campaign for reform in Philadelphia in 1877, and stumped the state of Pennsylvania the following year for the republican party in favor of honest money. As an opponent of ring rule his ability and power as a public speaker were brought into requisition in all the campaigns of the committee of one hundred, an organization whose object was to bring about a reform in the municipal government of Philadelphia. He has also spoken in the interest of reform in New York and other cities. In 1880, in Chicago, he delivered a strong and impressive speech against the third presidential term, before a large meeting held in that city during the session of the republican national convention of that year. He has uniformly declined office. He declined the nomination of Register of wills of Philadelphia, and also declined the appointment of Recorder of the city, tendered him by Gov. Pattison in 1883. Mr. Carson has lectured frequently on the causes which led to the adoption of the constitution of the United States and kindred subjects, and has delivered numerous orations and addresses on notable occasions. They include a response to the toast, "The Junior Bar," at a banquet given to Benjamin H. Brewster, as attorney-general of the United States (1882); "Eulogy on Gen. A. A. Humphreys" (1884); "The Causes of the Revolution and the Age of Washington," at Haverford college (1885); "Historical Sketch of the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania," before the faculty and alumni of that institution (1882); "American Citizenship" (1888); "The First Congress of the United States" (1889); "The Supreme Court of the United States" (1890); "The Case of the Sloop Active" (1892). Early in his professional career Mr. Carson frequently contributed articles to the law journals, and in 1876 he became one of the editors of the "Legal Gazette," where his writings attracted considerable attention on account of their thoughtfulness and research. He has had leading articles in the "American Law Register" on: "Allowances for the Maintenance and Education of Minors," "The Right to Counsel in a Criminal Case," "Early Procedure in Criminal Cases," "Crimes and their Punishments." His "Law of Criminal Conspiracies as Found in American Cases," which appeared in 1887, was the first work touching upon strikes and boycotts published in this country. It has been recognized by the courts as authority. As secretary of the constitutional centennial commission in 1887, he entered into a voluminous correspondence with the governors of all the states and territories, and with high officials of this country and Europe. His efficient work in that position added largely to the success of the celebration held in Philadelphia in 1887. The following year he prepared and published, under the direction of the commission, two large quarto memorial volumes, handsomely illustrated, containing "The History of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Promulgation of the Constitution of the United States." The work of the most enduring value performed by Mr. Carson, was the preparation in 1891 of his "History of the Supreme Court of the United States," under the direction and authority of the Judiciary Centennial committee of the New York state bar association. It is a royal octavo volume of 750 pages, enriched by fifty-three full-page copper-plate etchings of all the justices from the organization of the court to 1890. This book is a monument of industry and research, and is admirable alike for fullness and accuracy of knowledge, for the appropriate intermingling of interesting and valuable biographies of the justices, and for the clear and authentic account of the growth of Federal jurisprudence under the decisions of the supreme court. It possesses the highest merit and will have a permanent place in the literature of the law.

POSTLEY, Brooke, lawyer and soldier, was born in New York city, son of Charles Postley and Margaret Fairfax of Virginia. Charles Postley was an officer in the war of 1812, and owner of extensive ironworks in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. His father was an officer in the revolutionary war. Brooke Postley, after a liberal classical and military education, became counselor-at-law in 1850. He was elected colonel of the 3d regiment of New York cavalry, and in 1866 he organized and commanded the Hussar brigade of cavalry. He has been a special partner in several mercantile houses in New York city.

POSTLEY, Clarence Ashley, soldier, was born in New York city Feb. 9, 1849, son of Brooke Postley. He was carefully educated in the best schools of his native city. Growing up during the stirring times of the late civil war, young Postley determined to become a soldier, and entered the U. S.

Military academy at West Point, whence he was graduated in 1870. He served in the 3d U. S. artillery in Florida in 1870–72, then entered the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, Va., and served in 1872-73, graduating in 1873. At West Point he was assistant professor of mathematics (1873–78), and resigned from the U. S. army in 1883, with the rank of lieutenant of artillery, U. S. A., and lieutenant-colonel New York state militia. In 1886 Mr. Postley purchased the beautiful residence corner 63d street and 5th avenue, New York city, and with his wife devoted much care and thought to its interior decorations and appointments. It is one of the most complete residences in the metropolis, and contains a fine library bearing largely on the military history of the United States.

HAUSER, Samuel Thomas, governor of Montana, was born at Falmouth, Pendleton county, Ky., June 10, 1833. He was educated at schools in his native state, removing to Missouri in 1854, where he became engaged as a civil engineer on the Missouri Pacific railway and Northern Pacific railway. In 1862 he went up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, and prospected the upper Columbia waters, returning to Bannack mines in the fall; the following year he explored the Lewis and Clark route down the Yellowstone. In connection with N. P. Langford, in 1865, Mr. Hauser opened a bank in Virginia City, Mon., and also in that year erected the first furnaces that were operated in the territory. In 1866 he organized the First national bank of Helena, and the St. Louis mining company, now known as the Hope mining company, at Phillipsburg. He built the first silver mill in Montana, and organized the first national banks of Missoula, Butte, and Benton. He constructed the branches of the Northern Pacific in Montana, now known as the Northern Pacific & Montana railroads. He also organized the Helena & Livingston smelting and reduction company, and is its president. He is actively interested in stocks and various other enterprises, and is one of the pioneers of Montana. His name has been identified with the development of the state during the past twenty-five years, and much of its present prosperity is due to his unusual energy, push, and enterprise. During the pioneer days of Montana he had many thrilling experiences and narrow escapes, when the outlaw element terrorized the state. This condition of affairs led to the organization of what is known as the "Vigilants." Mr. Hauser was a prominent member of the "Vigilant committee," and took an active part in seeing that justice was promptly meted to the outlaws. This was effected without losing a member of the Vigilants. He is a democrat, and has always been actively interested in politics. In 1886 President Cleveland appointed him governor of Montana, in which capacity he served for two years. Since retiring from office he has devoted himself to the management of his extensive business, spending much of his time in New York city.

STEELE, Joel Dorman, author, was born in Lima, N. Y., May 14, 1836, son of Allen Steele, a Methodist minister. He was graduated from Genesee college in 1858, and at once began his career as an educator, where he immediately assumed a high rank. His pupils were admonished to act upon their sense of duty and honor, no punishment for misdemeanor being held over their heads. His personal influence was so great that he succeeded in a plan which would have failed in less efficient hands. He achieved particular success in his method of teaching history and the sciences, which he taught largely from original notes. His first publication was a small text-book entitled "Fourteen Weeks in Chemistry," chiefly compiled from his class-room lectures. It proved a pronounced success. Other books of a similar character followed, and found equal favor with the public, and from that time until his death his pen was never idle. His magnetic personality strongly impregnated his writings, and contributed largely to their success. No school-book author has done more to "popularize science" than Dr. Steele. Besides his scientific works on physics, chemistry, astronomy, geology, zoölogy, botany and physiology, in conjunction with his wife, Esther B. Steele, he prepared a series of school histories known as the "Barnes's Brief Histories," so named from their publishers, A. S. Barnes & Co. The set comprised a "History of the United States," an "Ancient Mediæval and Modern History," a "History of France," and a large "Popular History of the United States." These histories met with even more favor than his scientific works, and it is claimed his "Barnes's Brief History of the United States" has had a larger sale than any other historical text-book ever published in this country. He bequeathed $50,000 to Syracuse University to found a professorship which bears the name of the Steele chair of theistic science. In 1870 he received the degree of Ph.D. from the regents of the University of the state of New York, and in 1872 was elected Fellow of the Geological society of London. He died May 25, 1886.

perfect schools of practical life insurance in the country. While conducting a very large business Mr. Bristol still finds time to devote to life-insurance literature something in the way of scientific pursuits—a painting, an invention, or an occasional poem, his writings appearing in the papers under the *nom de plume* of "J. I. D. B."

LOCKWOOD, Mary Smith, author and World's Fair commissioner, was born in Hanover, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1831. She was the daughter of Henry and Beulah (Blodgett) Smith, and has been the mother of two children. She lost her son at the age of thirteen; her daughter has grown to womanhood. As a child she had an eager, inquisitive mind, and early manifested an interest in literary pursuits. Her first publication was a "Hand Book of Ceramic Art." Her most valuable contribution to literature is "The Historic Homes of Washington;" a work of absorbing interest and great merit. It is a large quartovolume and handsomely illustrated. For the preparation of this work Mrs. Lockwood was peculiarly qualified by reason of her long residence there, and her personal acquaintance with the scenes and personages described, supplemented by habits of close observation and thorough familiarity with the history of the city. Mrs. Lockwood is one of the foremost members of the Woman's Suffrage Club of the District of Columbia; commissioner-at-large of the Columbian World's Fair; member of the American Historical Society; historian-general of the Daughters of the Revolution; one of the founders of the Travel Club. She writes for magazines and papers, has decided views of politics and political economy, and is president of the Woman's National Press Association. She was married to Henry C. Lockwood Sept. 15, 1851.

WRIGHT, George Lathrop, was born at Moravia, N. Y., Apr. 23, 1843, where his childhood and early youth were passed. He was graduated from Yale in 1867, and for the following five years was principal of a select school at Morristown, N. J. In the spring of 1873 he accepted an agency from the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., and engaged in business in St. Louis, Mo. In 1876 he became interested in Capt. Eads's plans for deepening the channel and the water on the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi, and was of considerable service to that eminent civil engineer. He subsequently retired from other pursuits in order to devote his entire time to the improvement of the western waterways. In 1878, through his persistent efforts, an organization was formed for this purpose, comprising representatives from a hundred boards of trade from all the places of note from St. Louis to New Orleans, and from Omaha to Pittsburg. Mr. Wright was elected secretary of the executive committee of this association, and from this time until 1885 large conventions were held in St. Louis, Washington, D. C., and at New Orleans, for which he prepared memorials that he submitted to congress. He performed this work so well that he was selected to be the representative of these several conventions, and the advocate of their demands before the congressional committee on rivers and harbors, which resulted, in 1884, in the appropriation of nearly $8,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river alone, besides other sums for needed work on its tributaries. It may be said that for the expenditures on western waterways, past, present and prospective, for the conservation and betterment of our greatest natural system of mid-country waterways, made or to be made by the U. S. government upon the recommendation of U. S. army officers, the government is very much indebted to Mr. Wright's clear comprehension of the present and future needs of interstate commerce, and of its relations to the interests of the corn and grain producers of the West, the sugar and cotton planters of the Mississippi delta, and especially to the increase of our trade with Central and South America, and with the West Indies. During his many trips up and down the Mississippi river, Mr. Wright thought of the waste of the forces of that great stream, and began to study how they could be gathered up and transformed into electric energy for transmission to the shores for the supply of light, power and heat to the communities along their banks. Remembering how the forces of the currents of some of the great rivers of Europe have been utilized for years, a series of experiments was begun that resulted in the organization of the River and Rail Electric Light Co., of which he is president, which owns many patents on electrical devices in this and in foreign countries, that may revolutionize the illuminating, the manufacturing, and the passenger transportation systems of the globe.

CECIL, Elizabeth Frances, authoress, was born in Powhatan county, Va., the daughter of John W. Nash, an eminent jurist. Her ancestors were among the early settlers of Virginia, who emigrated to the colony subsequent to the defeat of the cavalier party in England. The subject of this sketch was named after two of her maternal ancestors who came of old and well-known Virginia families, namely, Elizabeth Washington and Frances Madison. She was principally educated at home by governesses, and was fond of reading but disinclined to study, and consequently did not acquire much knowledge outside of the departments into which she was led by her natural inclinations, but managed to keep up with the average school-girl in several languages and branches of science and also in music and painting that were deemed essential for the education of a young woman at that period. She early began to write in prose and verse, but not being fortunate to strike a popular vein became discouraged and gave up literature as a personal ambition. But afterward finding that the editorial verdict and popular taste do not always agree, she found sale for several short stories and articles entitled "Industrial Heroes," "Literary Salons," "Popular Suffrage in Literature," and some fugitive verses. In 1870 she was married to Ernest Walpole Cecil, who died in 1890. Mr. Cecil was a descendant in the fifth generation of Robert Cecil, fourth earl of Salisbury, England, and in the sixth generation of John Manners, duke of Rutland. In 1888 Mrs. Cecil became a member of the Aryan society, a Southern literary organization established for the purpose of organizing the literature of the South into

a prominent society for fostering higher literary and artistic standards. The society was founded by F. G. Forsyth de Fronsac, and some of its earlier papers were deposited in the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Though it has never yet fully realized its purpose, much is hoped for its future. Mrs. Cecil is a Roman Catholic, having adopted her husband's hereditary faith.

COLFELT, Lawrence Maclay, clergyman, was born at Reedsville, Mifflin Co., Pa., Dec. 22, 1849, of English and Huguenot extraction. His mother was a direct descendant of generations of English sea-captains, one of whom made several voyages with Sir Francis Drake, and his father a descendant of the actual Eidgenossen, or oath-comrades of Calvin and Farel at Geneva and Neuchatel, in the sixteenth century. Lawrence was prepared for college at Bedford, Pa., by the Rev. John Lyon, and at seventeen entered the junior class of Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., graduating two years later. After a course of theology at the Princeton Seminary, he was called to the Presbyterian church at Allentown, N. J., and two years later to the First Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, where he exercised great influence over the young men of his congregation. At the end of ten years Dr. Colfelt resigned his pastorate for a necessary rest, in order to recuperate his health, but in a few months accepted a call to the Oxford church, Philadelphia. In 1885 Hampden-Sidney College gave him the degree of D.D. He is a preacher of great force and eloquence, and his sermons, which he delivers without notes, are the productions of a cultivated and progressive mind. He is hospitable to new truths from every side, and is one of the leaders in Philadelphia of an advanced Presbyterian theology, the forerunner of the new type of clergyman who combines the solidity of the old conservatism with the progress of the age.

FORNEY, John Wein, journalist, and collector of the port of Philadelphia, was born in Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 30, 1817, and educated in the private schools of that city. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to the printer's trade in the office of the Lancaster "Journal," of which he soon was made the editor. In 1840 he became joint proprietor of that paper and the "Intelligencer," when they were merged in one publication. In the heated political contests between 1838 and 1845, he also published the "Plaindealer," a campaign paper, which attained a large circulation. He sold his newspaper interests at Lancaster in 1845, when President Polk appointed him surveyor of the port of Philadelphia. From that year to 1851 he was editor and publisher of the "Pennsylvanian" in Philadelphia, which, under his guidance, swayed the councils of the democracy of the state. He acquired a national reputation for editorship similar to that enjoyed by Horace Greeley in New York, and Thomas Ritchie, of Richmond, Va. From 1851 to 1855 he was clerk of the national house of representatives, and as such it became his duty to preside over the house in 1855 during the two months' contest for the speakership, which culminated in the election of Nathaniel P. Banks. For his firmness, dignity and fairness in this position, he won the applause of all parties. He regularly contributed to the "Pennsylvanian" from Washington, and in 1852–53 was the editor of the "Union," the democratic organ at Washington. In 1855, as chairman of the democratic state central committee, he headed the Pennsylvania delegation at Cincinnati, and was mainly instrumental in securing the nomination of James Buchanan as president. In 1857 he was nominated by the democrats for U. S. senator, but was defeated by Simon Cameron. Mr. Forney opposed the administration of President Buchanan, owing to the latter's position on the Kansas question. Transferring his allegiance to Stephen A. Douglas, he broke off all connection with the administration and endeavored to effect the election of Douglas in 1860, foreseeing with his usual political sagacity the certain defeat of his party upon any other platform than that of the freedom of the territories. It was with these convictions, and guided by such principles, that he founded the "Press" in Philadelphia, Aug. 1, 1857, and from their advocacy he never swerved, following with zeal whither they finally led — into the republican party. The "Press" was established to antagonize the pro-slavery wing of the democratic party. Its warfare, as conducted by the trenchant pen of its editor, was bold and unrelenting, and every blow widened the gulf between itself and the party it professed to support. Mr. Forney's resolute opposition to the adoption of the Lecompton constitution in Kansas, caused an open disruption between Buchanan and himself. Mr. Forney probably did as much as any one man in the country to strengthen the republican party in its early history and to prepare it for the struggle that was to follow. He was elected clerk of the house of representatives a second time in December, 1859, and about that time started the "Sunday Chronicle" at Washington, which, in October, 1862, was changed to a daily. When the war opened, he enlisted every energy in the cause of the Union, and with both his Washington and Philadelphia dailies supported Mr. Lincoln's administration in the conduct of the war. The "Daily Chronicle" was the organ of the administration in Washington, and one of the strongest supporters of every measure that tended to preserve the authority of the government, or to secure the efficiency of the army. During his residence in the national capital Mr. Forney was the intimate friend of the leading statesmen of that period, and it was this extensive acquaintance with public men, and comprehensive knowledge of public affairs, that gave his articles in the papers their interest and their influence. He was secretary of the U. S. senate from 1861 to 1868. In 1870 he sold his Washington paper, returned to Philadelphia and devoted his time to the "Press." In March, 1871, President Grant appointed him collector of the port of Philadelphia, an office which he resigned at the end of a year, but during that time he perfected "the system of direct transportation of imports in bond without appraisement and examination at the port of original entry." He was one of the most enthusiastic workers for the Centennial Exposition and went to Europe in its interests in 1875. He disposed of the "Press" in 1877. In 1879 he established the "Progress," a weekly paper, in Philadelphia, which he published until his death. In 1880 he supported Gen. Hancock for the presidency. His journalistic career was a long and successful one, and included editorial writing upon almost every constitutional and economic measure in which this country has been interested. He rose by the force of his own ability and merits from the position of a printer boy to that of a leader among journalists. No editor in America has made a deeper impression on the public mind, or done more to honor his profession. He was the author of:

"Letters from Europe" (1869); "What I saw in Texas" (1872); "Anecdotes of Public Men" (1873); "A Centennial Commissioner in Europe" (1876); "Forty Years in American Journalism" (1877), and "The New Nobility" (1882). Col. Forney married the eldest daughter of Philip Reitzel, of Lancaster, Pa., and had three sons and three daughters; Philip, the eldest, served gallantly in the civil war, then became captain in the regular army, and was killed in a railroad accident; James, the second son, is lieutenant-colonel in the U. S. M. C.; John W. is engaged in journalism. Mr. Forney died Dec. 9, 1881.

FORNEY, Tillie May, journalist, youngest daughter of John Wein Forney, was born in Washington, D. C., where her distinguished father was an important factor in public affairs. Soon after her birth he removed to Philadelphia, and established a home there, the same in which his widow and unmarried children still live. Miss Forney was reared in an atmosphere calculated to inspire her youthful mind with thoughts of literary ambition. The bent of her inclination was toward the example of her brilliant father, who strained every effort in cultivating and improving her views on all subjects. Current events, literary topics, and political intricacies were the leading subjects of conversation in the family circle. Thus the child grew into girlhood under a training of unusual advantage. She early became her father's amanuensis and literary companion, being well equipped to assist him in his work and converse with him in his hours of leisure on subjects which most deeply interested him. She accompanied him on his trip through Europe when he was sent there as centennial commissioner in 1875, and after his return was his constant companion and mental counterpart. This close intellectual fellowship encouraged her to studiously develop the talents she had inherited, and to the improvement of the instructions she had received. Her work in succeeding years has been steady if not obtrusive. She has been a regular contributor to several magazines, and a frequent writer for the daily press, and is about to enter into the arena of fiction. Miss Forney cares little for society, in the general acceptation of the word, though she would not be her father's daughter if she were not an apt conversationalist and general favorite with those who know her best. She possesses a superior voice of the purest quality and an ardent love of music, which, with her intellectual attainments and vivacious manner, make her a welcome guest in any social circle.

CASTRO, Henry, pioneer, was born in July, 1786, in France, but of Portuguese descent. He was an educated man of benevolent heart and indomitable enterprise. On the 4th of Feb., 1841, during Lamar's administration in Texas a law was enacted authorizing the president of the republic to enter into special contracts for colonies on the frontier. On the 15th of Jan., 1842, President Houston entered into a contract with Castro, for establishing such a colony in the wilderness from the Medina river west, beyond all existing settlements, and open to the forays of the wild Indians and the hostile Mexicans in the twelve towns, haciendos and ranchos on and in the valley of the Rio Grande. The successive raids in that year delayed the enterprise; but on the 13th of Nov., 1842, the first ship, with 113 immigrants, sailed from Havre, and in all 27 ships brought over more than 5,000 immigrants —farmers, orchardists and vinegrowers, chiefly from the Rhenish province—an excellent class of law-abiding, industrious people, "whose deeds do follow them" in the beautiful fields, vineyards and gardens in Medina and the contiguous counties. Their spiritual shepherd, the Abbé Meritrier, came with them. Being generally poor, Mr. Castro furnished them food for most of the first year and gave them milch cows and oxen. In all he expended $150,000 in the enterprise, doubtless more than he ever realized. The capital town, soon after the arrival of the first immigrants, Sept. 3, 1844, was laid out on a beautiful elevation on the west bank of the limpid Medina river. By the unanimous vote of the colonists it was christened Castroville, and is still the capitol of the county of Medina. Gen. Houston, on Mr. Castro's return to France in 1842, appointed him consul-general for Texas, in which capacity he rendered valuable service, as he had previously done in aiding Gen. James Hamilton, Texas minister, to popularize the cause of Texas in France. In every sense he was a benefactor and deserves to be, as he is by all surviving citizens of the young republic, gratefully remembered. He died in Monterey, Mex., *en route* to France. His son Lorenzo, a man of literary tastes and a fine writer, especially on Mexico and the early Spanish days of Texas, resides in San Antonio, Tex. and is a worthy son of his honored father.

FOSTER, John Watson, secretary of state, was born in Pike county, Ind., March 2, 1836; the son of an Englishman who came to America in the early years of the century, and settled in Indiana and married the daughter of one of the pioneer families that emigrated from Virginia to Indiana. John was educated in the public schools of the state, and afterward was graduated in 1855 from the Indiana State University. Then he studied law at Harvard, and returning home, began the practice of his profession at Evansville. In 1859 Mr. Foster married Mary P. McFerson. He had already made his mark among the young lawyers of Indiana when the civil war broke out. He at once volunteered for service, and was appointed major of the 25th Indiana Volunteers. After seeing some hard fighting at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and elsewhere, he rose to the rank of colonel. In Gen. Burnside's expedition to East Tennessee, Col. Foster headed a brigade of cavalry, and was the first to occupy Knoxville in 1863. At the end of the war he was brigadier-general by brevet. His chief services during the conflict were with the western armies of Grant and Sherman. After Gen. Foster settled down to civil life, he edited the Evansville "Daily Journal," and in 1869 was made postmaster of that city. His first prominent political office was the chairmanship of the state republican committee of Indiana in 1872. In 1873 he was appointed by Gen. Grant to be minister to Mexico. At the expiration of Grant's term of office, President Hayes reappointed him. He went to Russia as minister in 1880, and held that office until late in the year of 1881, when he resigned and came home, owing to the pressure of urgent private business. In 1883 he was appointed minister for the third time, on this occasion being sent to Spain. This nomination was made by President Arthur. Since his return from Spain, Mr. Foster has resumed his practice in Washington. In November, 1890, he was engaged as a special agent of the state department to assist the president and Secretary Blaine in the negotiation

of reciprocity treaties. He applied himself assiduously to this work, and was particularly successful. Treaties with France, Germany, Austria and Spain and with all the South American countries, excepting Venezuela and Colombia, were concluded with his aid. Gen. Foster also rendered efficient aid to President Harrison in the Chilian affair, and in the conduct of negotiations in the Bering sea controversy, and was named as the agent to prepare and conduct the case of the United States before the arbitration tribunal. At one time it was thought that the difficulty of securing any one to take his place might prevent his appointment as secretary of state. This question was fully considered, however, when the president invited him to take charge of the state department, and it was then concluded, in view of the short time remaining under the treaty within which the case must be presented to the arbitrators, that Mr. Foster should continue to act in that capacity, in addition to performing the regular duties pertaining to the state department. Gen. Foster also assisted Secretary Blaine in his negotiations with the Canadian commissioners on the subject of trade relations between the Dominion and the United States. In personal appearance Gen. Foster is decidedly prepossessing. He is of a tall, slender figure, with snowy white hair and moustache and long side whiskers. His complexion is as clear as a young girl's, and his blue eyes have a kindly twinkle. He is said to possess a larger intimate acquaintance not only among foreign diplomats in this country, but among the politicians and statesmen of Europe, than any other living American. He is the possessor of a moderate fortune, which he has acquired by his industry and moderate manner of living.

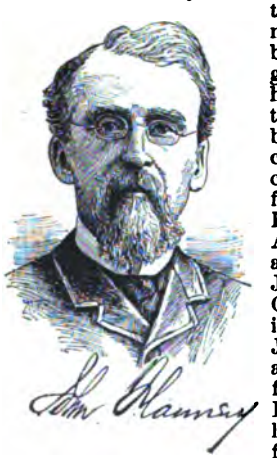
JOHNES, Edward Rodolph, lawyer, was born at Whitesboro, Oneida Co., N. Y., Sept. 8, 1852, the son of William Pierson and Anne Louisa (Gold) Johnes. The first Johnes who emigrated to America was Edward Johnes, who came over in the fleet with Winthrop in 1622, and called the first election of selectmen in Massachusetts in 1634. He subsequently removed to Southampton, L. I., where he settled on a large tract of land that had been granted to him, and since 1644, with one exception, all the members of the family have been New Yorkers. The family mansion where Gov. Lovelace was entertained in 1660 was torn down in 1881. Four members of the Johnes family, including the subject of this sketch, were graduated from Yale College, the Rev. Timothy Johnes from whom Washington took communion just before the battle of Brandywine, having graduated in 1737. The father and grandfather of Edward R. Johnes on the paternal side were wholesale merchants in New York city. His mother was a granddaughter of Thomas Ruggles Gold, a descendant of Gov. Gold of Connecticut, and was senator and congressman from New York state in the early part of this century, his name appearing in many of the prominent law cases that were tried prior to 1827. After the death of his father, Mr. Johnes's family removed to Mobile, Ala., and subsequently to Lexington, Ky. Mr. Johnes prepared for college at Geneva, N. Y., and entered Yale in 1869, graduating four years later, and being poet of his class. After traveling abroad for a year, chiefly in Egypt and the East, Mr. Johnes returned to New York, entered the Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. After a brief association with William P. Hillhouse in the practice of law, he was joined by Henry C. Wilcox, who was associated with him nearly fourteen years. His firm was retained by the Venezuelan government in the boundary dispute between that country and England, which he conducted to a satisfactory termination. His pamphlet on that question and the Monroe doctrine is exhaustive. He was also retained in connection with the Nicaragua and Costa Rica boundary line, and was one of those who organized and raised money for the construction company of the Nicaragua Canal, and aided in obtaining a charter therefor. In 1885 he obtained the injunction which held the quotations of the Stock Exchange for his clients, the Consolidated Exchange, and under which the Exchange built up its business in stocks. In these litigations he was associated with Gen. Benjamin Tracy, and Col. R. G. Ingersoll. His firm were also the counsel for Canon Bernard, whose suit involving several millions brought in two archbishops, the king of Belgium and the pope, and in other celebrated causes. Subsequently Mr. Johnes became associated with Ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman. In 1890 he took up the claims of 30,000 postmasters and obtained legislative relief. He also drafted the bill for the separation of prisoners into classes, and for the payment to the prisoners' families of a certain portion of their earnings, which has been adopted in New Jersey and in other states. He is counsel for the American Ornithological Union. Apart from legal matters Mr. Johnes has aided the development of many business enterprises, being the first to invest money in and to open the coal mines of central Texas and the graphite quarries of New Jersey. Mr. Johnes has devoted considerable time to literature, and has published a book of verse, entitled "Briefs by a Barrister," the "History of Southampton, L. I.," and a pamphlet, "Circumstantial Evidence of a Future State," besides other pamphlets and articles. He is one of the original 250 members of the University Club, and is also a member of the St. Nicholas, Old Law, and Titans' Clubs, and of the American Geographical Society, and American Archæological Society. He is over six feet in height, is well-proportioned, and has brown hair and eyes. He is a broad-church Episcopalian. Mr. Johnes is married, and has one child.

CALLENDER, Walter, merchant, was born in Stirling, Scotland, Jan. 9, 1834, the son of James and Christian (Reid) Callender. Mr. Callender's father was a manufacturer of shawls and tartans, a native of Bannockburn, Scotland, and died in 1835. His paternal grandfather, Robert Callender, was a linen manufacturer, and married Janet MacBeth, dying in 1816, while his widow survived until 1856. His maternal grandparents were Walter Reid and Ann Morrison, descendants of the clan Macgregor. Walter Callender was educated in Stirling, and was graduated from the mathematical school of that town, under Duncan McDougall, and from the classical academy under Mr. Dunlop. He then served an apprenticeship in the dry-goods business, and subsequently obtained a situation with J. and W. Campbell & Co., Glasgow, where he remained about three years. In the year 1855 he emigrated to Canada and found employment in the dry-goods store of P. Drennan, at Kingston. The following year he removed to Boston, Mass., and became a clerk in the dry-goods firm of Hogg, Brown & Taylor, where he remained until April, 1861, when he enlisted in the 4th battalion of rifles, in Boston. This battalion was the nucleus of the 13th regiment, Massachusetts volunteers, in which he enlisted June 29, 1863, for three years' service, and left Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, for the front in August of

that year. He was with the regiment in its various skirmishes and battles until the second battle of Bull Run, where he was taken prisoner. After being exchanged in December, 1862, he was detailed by Special Orders No. 47, War Department, Washington, D. C., Jan. 29, 1863, for duty with Capt. S. L. Brown, assistant quartermaster of volunteers. On Aug. 19, 1864, he was appointed by the war department captain in the 1st regiment Q. N. volunteers, colored, and took part in the defence of Washington when threatened by Gen. Early. After the close of the war Capt. Callender remained in the headquarters of the quartermaster's department, in Washington, in the division commanded by Gen. S. L. Brown, until July 14, 1866, when he retired to organize the firm of Callender, McAuslan & Troup, Providence, R. I. While living in Glasgow he became a member of St. Andrew's church and for the last twenty-five years has been a member of the Beneficent Congregational church, Providence. Capt. Callender was married Apr. 8, 1866, to Ann Oswald Crow, a native of Glasgow, by whom he had several children. She died in 1882, and on June 4, 1884, he married Jane Stobie Reid, daughter of Rev. John Reid, parish minister of Old Kilpatrick, Scotland.

Walter Callender

FLANNERY, John, banker and cotton merchant, was born at Nenagh, county Tipperary, Ireland, Nov. 24, 1835. His father was John Flannery, and his mother was Hannah, daughter of Malachi Hogan. In 1851 his father sailed with him to Charleston, S. C., where his aunt, Mrs. M. A. Reedy, lived. He clerked in Atlanta, Ga., a short while, and then for two years in Charleston, and in 1854 removed to Savannah, and occupied various mercantile positions as clerk and bookkeeper in dry-goods, paint and grocery houses, until 1861, when he began service as a private at the seizure of Fort Pulaski, and became successively lieutenant and captain, fighting gallantly to the close, and taking part in the eventful campaigns of Joe Johnston and Hood in Georgia and Tennessee. After the war he became accountant at Hilton Head, S. C., and in July, 1865, a partner with L. J. Guilmartin and E. W. Drummond in the cotton commission firm of L. J. Guilmartin & Co., which handled also an important line of steamers from Charleston, S. C., to Palatka, Fla., through Savannah. In 1877 he bought out the business and formed, with John L. Johnson, the present strong house of John Flannery & Co. In 1866 he visited his mother in Europe, and in 1867 married Mary E. Norton, niece of Mrs. John McMahon. He was, in 1870, an organizer of the Southern Bank of the State of Georgia, a director from the first, and acting vice-president in 1881, and since then its president. Its building was erected in 1886 under his direction. A member of the Savannah Cotton Exchange since 1877, he has served as its director, vice-president two terms, and its president, and the Exchange building was constructed under a committee of which he was a member. He has been director of the U. H. Cotton Press Co.; the Tyler Cotton Press Co.; the Savannah Hotel Co., which built the De Soto hotel in 1889; an original organizer of the Jasper Monument Association in 1878, and its president in 1881 to the unveiling of the monument in 1888; president of the Catholic Library Hall Association, and active in its building, and in the erection of the Catholic cathedral; member of the Hibernian Society since 1866, and once vice-president. In 1872 he was elected captain of the Irish Jasper Greens, and is director of the Savannah Construction Co., South Bound Railroad Co., and other enterprises. Capt. Flannery is one of the commercial pillars of his progressive city, a leader in its great cotton trade, the second in the United States, and the head of one of the great banks of the South. Broad, wise and enterprising in trade and finance, a moral and social model, and aflame with public spirit, he has helped with time and money every project for Savannah's benefit, and every cause of charity, patriotism, or city advancement. Indifferent to politics and never a candidate, he works to elect good men.



John Flannery

GARRARD, Louis Ford, lawyer, was born at Columbus, Ga., Nov. 25, 1847, son of Wm. W. Garrard, a prominent cotton merchant. At the age of fifteen Louis entered the University of Alabama, but after remaining there one year, he, as one of the corps of cadets, was ordered into active service. He was afterward transferred to the Nelson Rangers, who acted as Gen. Stephen D. Lee's escort until the close of the war. Feeling that his education was not completed, Mr. Garrard then entered the University of Kentucky. After remaining there some time he decided to study law, and went to Harvard, where he received instruction from Profs. Parker, Parsons, and Washburn. After leaving Harvard Mr. Garrard returned to his native city, and was admitted to the bar just before completing his twenty-first year, and subsequently formed a partnership with Mark H. Blandford. Mr. Garrard was elected to the legislature in 1878, and was a member of the committee on finance, and framed the famous "Baby Bond bill," so called from the size of the bonds, thereby issuing $500,000 of 4 per cent. bonds. The object of these bonds was to meet the eight per cent. bonds, issued several years before, and which had become due. These "baby bonds" were the size of a greenback, and were valued at from $5 to $100, enabling the masses to make safe investments with their small savings. Mr. Garrard was also the author of other bills that became laws. He was re-elected to the legislature three times, and was speaker in 1882 and 1883. In the latter year, his partner being elected to the supreme bench, Mr. Garrard retired from political life, and has since devoted himself to the practice of his profession.

Louis F. Garrard

CATLIN, George, painter, was born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 26, 1796, the son of Putnam and Polly (Sutton) Catlin. His father served for six years in the war of the revolution and his mother was a daughter of one of the original settlers of Wyoming who took an active part in the battles with the Indians at the time of the massacres. His paternal ancestors "came over with the Conqueror" and have since been seated at Nervington, Kent, and different members of the family have at times been in the service of the Kings of England, and other sover-

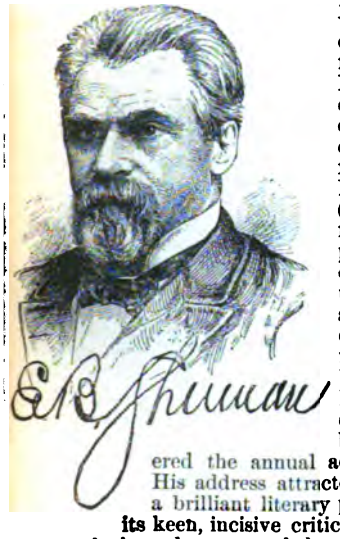
eigns. The first of the family to settle in the United States was Thomas Catlin, who emigrated to this country from England or Wales and settled in Hartford, Conn., about 1643. In 1797 the parents of the subject of this sketch removed to Broome county, N. Y., and were subsequently located at different periods at Hop Bottom, Montrose, and Great Bend, Pa. He received the ordinary training that was customarily given to the colonial children of the period, showing little fondness for books, but became a proficient fisher and hunter, his mind and imagination being filled with tales of Indian life and adventure. He was a pupil at the law school of Reeves and Gould, of Litchfield, Conn., from 1817–18, and afterward pursued his studies in Pennsylvania, where he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in the courts of Luzerne and the neighboring counties. He possessed great talent for painting, as an amateur had won considerable reputation during his residence in Connecticut, subsequently decided to abandon law, and devote himself entirely to art, following out his intention by disposing of his law library, and in 1823 settled in Philadelphia where he was soon admitted to the fraternity of artists, which included some of the best talent of the times. The following year he was made an academician of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He often visited the more prominent cities on business connected with his brush and frequently encountered the delegations of Indians which were at that time constantly in the habit of visiting Washington. His mind had up to this time been occupied with the idea of discovering some new department of art upon which he could expend his enthusiasm and his life's energies. He therefore decided that he would preserve from oblivion the appearance and character of the rapidly dying out races of the American Indian and early foresaw that his efforts would be of service to future generations. He pursued this work for forty-two years—1829–71—and during that period traveled through the wilds of North and South America and a part of the time resided among the Indian traders and hunters of the West. His name soon became famous in his line of work, and in 1830–31 he began the series of his Indian paintings, and in 1832 painted the portraits of Black Hawk and his prisoners of war, and during his various journeyings throughout America painted members of thirty-eight tribes, which furnished the material and illustrations for his book, "Illustrations of the Manners, Customs and Condition of the North American Indians." He made a careful study of the Indian, regarded him in all his changing phases, and correctly portrayed both his appearance and character to future generations. From constant association with the Indians he found much to admire in their characteristics, and was thoroughly in sympathy with them and earnestly interested in their future. He made a collection of his portraits and illustrations of primitive habits and costumes, which formed a unique gallery and museum which he took abroad and exhibited in the various places in Europe. After his death this collection became the property of the Smithonian Institution at Washington and is called the George Catlin Indian Gallery of the United States National Museum. In 1842 he was invited to lecture in London at the Royal Institution, and took this opportunity to prepare a matter which he had had long under consideration, that of establishing a museum of mankind which would contain and perpetuate the appearance, history and manners of all the declining races. Besides his work already mentioned which was translated into French and German, he published: "Notes of Eight Years in Europe" (N. Y., 1848); "The Breath of Life, or Mal-Respiration" (N. Y., 1867); "Last Rambles amongst the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and the Andes;" "The Lifted and Subsided Rocks of America, with their Influence on the Oceanic, Atmospheric and Land Currents, and the Distribution of Races," some pamphlets and a number of articles for the leading periodicals. Besides his Indian paintings he was a successful miniature painter on ivory in water colors, and also painted a number of famous portraits. His life-work was inspired by a scientific motive, and he left as a legacy to future anthropologists a valuable collection of original material for them to study. He died in Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 23, 1872.

SKINNER, David Salmon, dental surgeon, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1844, son of Dr. Salmon Skinner, one of the oldest and most prominent dentists of Brooklyn. He is descended from the famous Skinner family who intermarried with the Van Cortlandts, one of whom, Cortlandt Skinner, was attorney-general of New Jersey during the colonial period. This family can be traced by well-established authorities from Sir Robert Skynner, or Skinner, a Norman knight who served under Duke William in his expedition to England, and received from his royal master, in recompense for his valiant services, the lands of Bolinbroke in Lincolnshire, accompanied with the hand, in marriage, of the daughter of their former owner, Robert de Bolinbroke, a Saxon of the conquered side. From the year 1070 the issue of Sir Robert Skinner and the heiress of Bolinbroke continued in line, intermarrying with many distinguished houses, until the chief branch became extinct in 1700. Dr. David Skinner, the subject of this sketch, received a private and public school education and after completing his studies became associated with his father, by whom he was initiated into all the intricacies of the profession, and subsequently acquired a reputation as a skillful dentist and honest practitioner. He was fond of military tactics, and spent a great deal of time in drill practice with Col. Ellsworth of Zouave celebrity. Soon after the breaking out of the war he joined 1st company, 7th regiment, N. Y. S. M. He also assisted in raising a company of the famous New York Legion. He served for some time in the quartermaster's department in the Shenandoah Valley, where he saw much active service. On his return he resumed his connection with the 7th regiment and was elected color sergeant. He served with the 7th in the draft riots in 1863, and in the Orange riot of 1871, and was highly complimented in a letter from his company on the latter occasion. He received the medal of honor for eleven years' consecutive service in the regiment, and was elected a life member of the Veteran Association. He still retains most of his military connections. He is a member of the Old Guard of New York, and honorary member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, also of the Boston Tigers and the Providence (R. I.) Light Artillery. He has been for many years prominently identified with the Masonic Fraternity. He is a life member of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, F. A. M., Gate of the Temple, Chapter No. 208, R. A. M., and of Palestine Commandery, K. T. of New York, Sovereign Grand Inspector-General, 33d degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also a member of Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the First and Second District Dental Societies of the State, and of the Brooklyn Dental Association.

DEERE, Charles Henry, manufacturer, was born in Hancock, Addison county, Ill., March 28, 1837, son of John Deere, the pioneer plow maker, whose parents were William Rinold and Sarah (Yates) Deere: the former a native of England, the latter of Connecticut, of English parentage; her father, Capt. Yates, having come to this country as an officer in the British army during the revolutionary war. Capt. Yates served his king faithfully until the independence of the colonies was no longer a question, when he forswore allegiance to all foreign powers, and thereafter lived in strict loyalty to his adopted country. John Deere, the founder of the works at Moline, Ill., which bear his name, was born in Middlebury, Vt., Feb. 7, 1804. At an early age he fully mastered the blacksmith's trade, and he married Demarious Lamb, of an old England family. In 1838 he removed to the new West, and settled in Grand Detour, Ill. Ten years later he went to Moline, and there founded the celebrated plow shops of Deere & Co., of which, from 1868 until his death, he was president. Charles H. Deere received his education in the village schools of Grand Detour and Moline, and later in Iowa and Knox academies, and, as further preparation for his business life, was graduated from Bell commercial college in Chicago in 1854. Mr. Deere became successively bookkeeper, traveler, and purchaser for the firm of Deere & Co. When the plow works were incorporated in 1868 he was made vice-president and general manager, a position which he held until his father's death in 1886, when he was elected to the presidency of the company. He has had the active part in building up and extending this industry. Mr. Deere is founder of the Deere & Mansur company, corn planter works, president of the Moline water power company, director in various other works in Moline, as well as in the large branch houses of Deere & Co. in Kansas City, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, and San Francisco. He is connected with various other business enterprises. For several years he held the chairmanship of the bureau of labor statistics for the state of Illinois by appointment of the governor. His appointment as state commissioner of the World's Columbian exposition is the second he has received of that character, having been appointed a commissioner to the exposition at Vienna in 1873 for the state of Illinois. Mr. Deere is, politically, an active republican, and was chosen an elector-at-large in the presidential campaign of 1888. Mr. Deere is a man of liberal ideas, having traveled extensively in this country and abroad. Socially, he is a pleasant companion, and many a friend in need has found him a friend indeed. Mr. Deere was married, in 1862, to Mary Little Dickinson of Chicago, where she was well known, and much admired for her fine qualities of mind, as well as for unusual personal beauty. Mrs. Deere identifies herself with the interests of the community in a thoroughly characteristic manner, where she is beloved for her generous, unostentatious charity, her ready sympathy with every movement for the benefit of any worthy object, and her unswerving adherence to principle and duty. Added to a charming presence, Mrs. Deere possesses distinct social talents, which render her a most gracious hostess, and at their beautiful home, "Overlook," they have drawn about them friends and distinguished guests from far and near, who have been royally welcomed and entertained. Their two daughters were educated in New York city, have traveled extensively, and are attractive and cultured, and well known in society in New York, Chicago, and Washington. The elder daughter married William Dwight Wiman of New York city.

CLYMER, George, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, was born in 1739 at Philadelphia, Pa., to which city his father came from Bristol, Eng. · At seven years of age he was left an orphan, and was adopted by an uncle, William Coleman, an eminent merchant of Philadelphia, whose principal heir he became. For a short time he was captain of a volunteer company for defence of the colonies against the oppression of Great Britain, and in 1773 participated in the "Tea-meeting" Oct. 16th, being chairman of the committee that requested the resignation of the appointees of the East India company. Later he was a member of the council of safety of Philadelphia, and from July, 1775, to August, 1776, was one of the first Continental treasurers, subscribing to the first loan, and exchanging all his specie for Continental currency. July 20, 1776, he was appointed, with others, to succeed the delegates who gave up their seats in congress, refusing assent to the declaration of independence, and affixed his signature to that document. On the adjournment of congress to Baltimore he remained in Philadelphia, with Robert Morris and George Walton, as a committee to transact public business. In 1777 his house in Chester county, Pa., was sacked by the British, and he was not re-elected to congress, but was sent, as one of three commissioners with extensive powers, to investigate Indian hostilities on the western frontiers. Returned to congress in 1780, his devotion to the public service was marked as before, and he was a warm endorser of the Bank of North America, the subscriptions to which he was appointed, with John Nixon, to receive. In 1784 he was a member of the legislature of his state, and recommended an amelioration of its penal code; in 1787 was a member of the convention that framed the federal constitution, and in 1788 was elected to the first national house of representatives, in which he advocated the assumption of the state debts for the war by the government. In 1791 he was appointed collector of the new duty on spirits, which led to the riots in western Pennsylvania, an office which drew upon him much opprobrium and was attended with personal danger. In 1796 he was one of the commissioners to negotiate the treaty with the Creek and Cherokee Indians in Georgia, after which year he withdrew from public life. He was the first president of the Philadelphia bank, and also of the Academy of fine arts of that city, and was made vice-president of the Agricultural society on its reorganization in 1805. He was a man of singular purity and integrity of character, than whom there was no more devoted laborer in the cause of American independence. In 1765 he married Elizabeth Meredith, a daughter of Reese Meredith, one of the principal merchants of Philadelphia, and an early friend of Washington. With his father-in-law, and later with a brother-in-law, he carried on an extensive and profitable mercantile business until 1782, when his public services claimed all his time and energy. He died at Morrisville, Bucks county, Pa., Jan 23, 1813.

SHERMAN, Elijah B., lawyer, was born in Fairfield, Vt., June 18, 1832, of Anglo-Welsh ancestry, being a son of Elias H. and Clarissa (Wilmarth) Sherman. Until twenty-one years of age he remained on the ancestral farm, toiling during the summer months, and in winter attending or teaching in the common schools. He fitted for college in Brandon seminary and Burr seminary, Manchester, and entered Middlebury college in 1856, graduating with honors in 1860. After teaching in South Woodstock and Brandon seminary, he enlisted in May, 1862, a private in company C, 9th Vermont infantry; was soon after elected lieutenant, and served with his regiment until January, 1863, when he resigned—the regiment being then in enforced idleness in Camp Douglas, Chicago. Entering immediately upon the study of law, he was graduated from the law department of the University of Chicago in 1864, and entered upon the successful practice of his profession. In 1876 he was elected representative to the Illinois legislature, and re-elected in 1878. His thorough training and ripe scholarship, coupled with his experience at the bar and profound knowledge of the law, gave him a high rank as a legislator. In 1877 he was commissioned judge advocate of the 1st brigade Illinois national guard, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, and held that office for seven years. In 1879 Mr. Sherman was appointed one of the masters in chancery of the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Illinois, a position he still (1893) holds. His thorough familiarity with the principles and procedure of chancery courts, coupled with unusual habits of industry, application and accuracy, enabled him to achieve eminence in this important branch of judicial labor. In 1882 he became president of the Illinois state bar association, and delivered the annual address before that body. His address attracted attention, not only as a brilliant literary production, but because of its keen, incisive criticisms of existing faults in jurisprudence, coupled with admirable suggestions for their reform. For several years Mr. Sherman has been a member and officer of the American bar association, and taken an active part in the deliberations of that national body. In 1885 he received from Middlebury college the honorary degree of LL.D., a recognition prized the more highly because that conservative institution confers the degree upon very few of its many distinguished sons. Mr. Sherman, not content with being a lawyer and a jurist, has taken delight in scientific research and *belles-lettres*. Possessed of a fine literary taste, and being master of a style at once incisive, perspicuous and pleasing, his literary productions and public addresses have given him high rank as a *litterateur*, orator and critic. In 1866 he married Hattie G. Lovering, of Iowa Falls, Ia. His only son, Bernis W. Sherman, following his father's example, was graduated from Middlebury college in 1890, from the Union college of law, Chicago, in 1892, was immediately admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of the law.



CARSON, Christopher ("Kit Carson"), hunter and soldier, was born in Madison county, Ky., Dec. 24, 1809. While he was an infant his family removed to Howard county, Mo. When he was fifteen he was apprenticed to a saddler, but two years later joined an overland trading expedition to Santa Fé, and became a trapper, roaming over the plains between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific ocean. Here he became so expert in all mountaineering, hunting and trapping as to even surpass the Indians in fertility of resource and keenness of observation. For sixteen years his rifle supplied every particle of food on which he lived. Messrs. Bent and St. Vrain, Indian traders, in 1831 engaged him to supply their fort with provisions and furs, and this he did for eight years. In 1842, after the death of his Indian wife, he brought his daughter to St. Louis, Mo., to be educated. Lieut. John C. Frémont, U. S. A., was then in the city, preparing his first expedition to explore the Rocky mountains, and forthwith engaged Carson as guide. The expedition lasted from June to September, and in it Frémont discovered and ascended the peak which bears his name. The next year Carson returned to New Mexico, married a Spanish lady, and resumed hunting and trapping for his former employers. He was connected with the second expedition under Frémont, and continued with him during the military operations which resulted in the conquest of California in 1846–47. During the last year he was sent eastward to Washington, and while there was nominated by President Polk as lieutenant in the U. S. rifles, but the U. S. senate rejected him. Settling in New Mexico in the year 1853, on account of the scarcity of sheep in California he collected a flock of 6,500, and drove them over the mountains to that state, a feat of great hazard, and then sold them at high prices. Returning to Taos, in New Mexico, he was appointed U. S. Indian agent for that district, and in that office, by his knowledge of Indian character, his fidelity to his engagements, and the respect in which he was held by the tribes, he succeeded in negotiating several important treaties. In the civil war of 1861–65 he was loyal to the government of the United States, and rendered it great services in New Mexico, Colorado and the Indian Territory. He was brevetted brigadier-general for these services, and at the close of the contest resumed his duties as Indian agent. In 1868, with a party of Indians, he visited Washington, and made a tour of the Northern and Indian states. Gen. Carson died at Fort Lyon, Col., May 23, 1868.

PENDLETON, Nathaniel, lawyer, was born in New Kent county, Va., in 1746. When he was nineteen years of age he entered the revolutionary army. He was aide-de-camp to Gen. Nathaniel Greene in his campaigns in the Southern states, and was thanked by congress for his gallant conduct at the battle of Eutaw Springs, N. C., Sept. 8, 1781. When the war closed he settled in Georgia and studied law, ultimately becoming U. S. district judge. He was recommended to President Washington for the office of U. S. secretary of state, to succeed Edmund Randolph of Virginia, but Alexander Hamilton distrusted his politics, although the two men subsequently became such friends that in Hamilton's fatal duel with Aaron Burr, Pendleton was his second. He was elected a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States (1787), but did not serve. In 1796 he removed to New York city, and soon took a leading position at the bar. Mr. Pendleton married Susan, daughter of Dr. John Bard of New York city. He died at Hyde Park, N. Y., whither he had removed and settled upon a farm, Oct. 20, 1821.

HORSMAN, Edward Imerson, merchant, was born in New York city Nov. 25, 1843, the son of Edward Imerson Horsman. His great-grandfather, Edward Horsman, was a gentleman of Yorkshire, Eng., whose son William, having been educated for the ministry, became the Duke of Wellington's chaplain at Apsley House, and married Miss Dalrymple, a daughter of Sir John Dalrymple and sister of the Earl of Stair, by whom he had one son, Edward, who was educated at Rugby and at Trinity college, Cambridge, Eng. Edward was admitted to the bar of Scotland in 1832, but soon ceased to practice law. He was subsequently a commissioner of church inquiry in Scotland, a justice of the peace of the borough of Edinburgh, a lord of the treasury, chief secretary for Ireland, and a member of parliament for Liskeard for many years. He died in 1875. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch emigrated to America in 1802, and settled in Boston, Mass. Edward Imerson was educated at the grammar schools, and was first employed in business at the age of sixteen, in the importing house of Paton & Co., No. 341 Broadway, New York city. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in business on his own account at No. 105 Maiden lane, as a manufacturer of games and home amusements. In 1869 he removed to No. 100 William street, where he occupied the store and basement, and three years later he extended his establishment through to the building No. 72 John street. He then visited Europe, and enlarged his business by the importation of dolls, toys, fancy goods and novelties. In 1877 his business had increased to such an extent that he leased the entire building, Nos. 80 and 82 William street, Nos. 64 and 66 Maiden lane, and extending through to Liberty street, and subsequently added Nos. 68, 70 and 72 Maiden lane. On May 1, 1891, he removed to No. 341 Broadway, and became proprietor of the store in which, thirty-two years before, he commenced his business life as an errand boy at $2 a week. On August 23d following his establishment was totally destroyed by fire, but on the next day he commenced business at No. 356 Broadway, where he remained until December, when he returned to No. 341—the building having been restored. On Apr. 22, 1869, at Holy Trinity church, Brooklyn, Mr. Horsman married Florence L. Benton, of Suffolk, Va. Mr. Horsman is a member of the New York Chamber of commerce, senior warden of St. John's P. E. church, Brooklyn, a member of the diocesan fund of the diocese of Long Island, a life member of the Brooklyn institute, an incorporator of the Museum of arts and sciences that is to be erected in Prospect park, Brooklyn, an incorporator and charter member of the Montauk club, and was a member of the site and building committee, and is a member of the house committee, and a member of the Riding and driving club of Brooklyn. Mr. Horsman took a prominent part in the struggle to locate the World's fair in New York city, and in the formation of the committee of 100 appointed by Mayor Grant, was made a member of the committee on permanent organization, and one of the general executive committee. He was also one of the delegation to Washington to make a presentation to the U. S. senate. He took an active part in the organization of the mass-meeting held at Cooper Union, protesting against the opposition to the World's fair bill before the assembly at Albany, and was one of the committee which shortly afterward went to Washington in behalf of New York, when the final vote was taken in the house of representatives, giving the fair to Chicago. Mr. Horsman attributes his success to his strict application to business, and to a determination to succeed. He is five feet nine inches in height, weighs 200 pounds, his hair is gray and his eyes are dark blue.

JACKSON, William, soldier and statesman, was born in Cumberland, Eng., March 9, 1759. He was left an orphan at an early age, and sent to Charleston, S. C., where, under the guardianship of Col. Owen Roberts, he received his education. In June, 1775, he was, at the early age of sixteen, commissioned a lieutenant in the First South Carolina regiment; was promoted captain in 1779; served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, with the rank of major; was engaged in the fight at Stono in June, 1779; again, in the repulse at Savannah, and taken prisoner at Charleston in May, 1780. Having been exchanged in February, 1781, he was appointed secretary to John Laurens, special envoy to France for the purchase of supplies. On his return he served as aide to Gen. Washington, with the rank of major; and was then appointed assistant secretary of war, under his old commander, Lincoln. This latter office he resigned in 1783 in order to visit Europe on private business; returned the following year and began the study of law, and in 1788 was admitted to the bar. While pursuing his legal studies he was, on the organization of the Federal convention, recommended by Washington and Hamilton as secretary of the convention, his competitor being William Temple Franklin, grandson of the famous Dr. Benjamin Franklin. Jackson was elected. The delicate nature of the convention's work, and the difficulties which beset it, required that its business should be conducted with the greatest secrecy. How conscientiously Jackson fulfilled the trust reposed in him is evident from the fact that no paper exists in his handwriting giving the least idea of the proceedings of the convention, and that the same feeling which prompted him to destroy his memoranda, forbade him from ever alluding to the subject. It has been claimed by some of his admirers that certain private notes of the debates and proceedings were taken by him, which are preserved by his descendants, but the statement needs verification. During President Washington's first administration, 1789–93, Jackson was, for the first two years, his private secretary. He next spent two years in Europe. Upon his return the appointment of adjutant general of the army was tendered him by Washington, but declined, Jackson preferring to devote himself to the practice of his profession until 1796, when he accepted from the president the appointment of surveyor of the port of Philadelphia. This office he held until removed by President Jefferson in 1801. He then began the publication of a daily newspaper in Philadelphia, the "Political and Commercial Register," which was continued till 1815. From 1800 till his death he was secretary-general of the society of the Cincinnati, and at their request prepared and pronounced the eulogy on Gen. Washington. Returning to his law practice he became a solicitor of revolutionary pensions. He died in Philadelphia Dec. 17, 1828.

BROWN, Oliver Huff, merchant, was born near Farmingdale, Monmouth county, N. J., Dec. 12, 1852, of Scotch descent. In his early youth his father died, leaving the mother with a large family to care for, and with resources very limited. Then ensued a struggle to which many are subject, but few have the courage and endurance of young Brown, to wrest success from so unpromising a beginning. He was content to remain at home, assisting his mother in supporting the younger brothers and sisters. At the same time he prepared himself as best he could for a future career. This educational preparation consisted of such rudimentary knowledge as could be obtained by attendance at the village school four months of each year during a period of some four or five years. Mr. Brown possessed in a remarkable degree a natural talent, that often supplies the lack of a long collegiate education. Text-books were not an absolute necessity to him in acquiring knowledge. A keen perception, a retentive memory, and a native faculty for mentally digesting that which he saw or heard or read, coupled with the spurring realization of his deficient schooling, enabled him in a few years to overcome this first and great disadvantage, and to enter, fully equipped, upon the battle-field of life. His business career began at the bottom of the commercial ladder, when, at the age of nineteen, he entered a small country store at New Branch, N. J., as clerk. He was fortunate in this first employment, for it came directly in the line of his natural abilities. Courteous, attentive, and of pleasing address, it was not long before his employer gave him entire charge of the business. But the field was small, and two years later (in 1873) he accepted a position with Mr. John A. Githens, in the leading business establishment of Asbury Park, N. J., the famous seaside resort. For eight years he was the head man of the establishment, and this period gave him the finishing touches of a mercantile education. In acquiring this education he did not neglect his other duties, and while a faithful and constant student in his chosen calling, he found time and inclination for social diversions. Prominent in Asbury Park and Ocean Grove at that time was the Library association. Mr. Brown was one of the foremost of its members, and in it developed a literary ability that always secured for him an attentive and appreciative audience. In the autumn and winter of 1879 he visited relatives in Scotland, and spent several months on the continent in the principal cities of the Mediterranean, Rome, Naples, Venice, Turin, Milan, etc. He subsequently crossed the ocean again in 1889. During his journeys he was a regular contributor to the "Asbury Park Journal." Returning from Europe in 1880, he continued in the employ of Mr. Githens until the autumn of 1881, when he purchased property at Spring Lake Beach, N. J., and erected a small store, where he began a furniture and general house-furnishing business, his capital being the earnings he had saved during the previous ten years. The business prospered, and the small store was enlarged time and again to meet the steady increase, until in ten years it grew to be the largest and most successful establishment of its kind on the New Jersey coast. These European tours were not without their fruits, for Mr. Brown made a specialty of securing the finest china, glass and bric-à-brac, importing it direct from the art centres of Europe. His stock in this line is scarcely equaled by the large houses of New York and Philadelphia. It was a novelty to bring such wares to so small a town, and his judgment was questioned; but the wealthy summer visitors of the resort were not slow in appreciating the value of his selections, and his goods soon began to go to every part of the Union. As an outcome of the Spring Lake Beach business, a branch was established in 1889 at Lakewood, the winter resort, and it quickly grew to be one of the largest establishments in Ocean county. Mr. Brown was one of the organizers of the borough of North Spring Lake, for six years a commissioner of that borough, and is now (1893) its mayor. He was also one of the organizers of the First national bank of Asbury Park, the Monmouth trust and safe deposit company, and the Lakewood trust company, being vice-president of the first, and a director in all of them. He is a director of the Spring Lake and Sea Girt land and improvement company, and the Deal Beach land company, and part owner of six large schooners now (1893) engaged in the coasting trade. One of the vessels bears his name, *O. H. Brown*. Mr. Brown is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, is active in the Sunday-school, and an ardent member of Asbury lodge 142, F. and A. M.

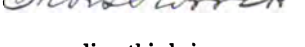
KRAUS, William, merchant, was born at Demmelsdorf, Bavaria, Oct. 15, 1823, son of Marx Kraus. He, while a boy in Germany, worked with a maker of looms for weaving woolen cloth. In 1843 he came to America, and soon learned the language and gained considerable general knowledge by close study and observation. He at first went to the far West and engaged in a general merchandizing business. In the interest of his various enterprises he visited most of the large towns and cities in this new country. This experience led him to engage in the manufacture of clothing for the wholesale trade. He married, Oct. 2, 1850, Minnie Lauer, of Cincinnati, O. Their residence, 38 West Forty-Seventh street, New York, is a centre of hospitality, and both Mr. and Mrs. Kraus find pleasure in dispensing liberally of their well-earned fortune. They are regular attendants and useful members of the Temple Emanuel of Fifth avenue.

LANE, Jonathan Homer, scientist, was born in Geneseo, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1819. He matriculated at Yale in 1842, was graduated in 1846, and in 1847 became connected with the U. S. coast survey. In 1848 he was appointed assistant examiner in the U. S. patent office, and in 1851 was promoted to be principal examiner. At a later date he was again connected with the coast survey, and from 1869 until his death was an *attaché* of the bureau of weights and measures. Mr. Lane made a number of important mechanical and optical inventions, was long a member of the National academy, and at an early age attained high rank as a scientist. In 1869 he was a member of the U. S. expedition that observed the total solar eclipse at Des Moines, Ia.,, and in 1870 was sent for the same purpose to Catania, Spain. He gave much time to the study of electricity, and his published writings include: memoirs "On the Law of Electric Induction in Metals" (1846), and "On the Law of Induction of an Electric Current on Itself" (1848). He also published "Theoretical Temperature of the Sun" (1870), and "Description of a New Form of Mercurial Horizon" (1871). He died in Washington, D. C., May 3, 1880.

CASSEL, Abraham Harley, antiquarian and bibliophile, founder of the Cassel library, was born near Kulpsville, Montgomery county, Pa., Sept. 21, 1820. Though he has spent almost his entire life at this secluded spot, six miles from any railroad, following the occupation of a farmer, he is well known in this country and in Europe for his remarkable literary attainments and his great success as a collector of rare books, pamphlets, papers, and manuscripts. Having acquired a vast fund of valuable information by his own individual efforts from the many thousands of books he has collected, and never happier than when inspiring others with his own thirst for knowledge, or when dispensing the contents of his books to his many guests, for many years his country home has been the favored resort for editors, authors, learned men, and students of history, from all over this country and parts of Europe. On the paternal side he is a descendant of Hubert Cassel, a nephew of the pioneer, Johannes Cassel, Mennonites, who with many early German emigrants, by the personal invitation of William Penn, came over and settled at Germantown near Philadelphia, in 1684. On the maternal side he is a great-great-grandson of the first Christoph Saur or Sower, the celebrated scholar and printer of Germantown, and of Peter Becker, the first elder of the German Baptist church in America. From these men noted in the colonial history of Pennsylvania, Mr. Cassel doubtless inherited his great thirst for knowledge and taste for historical and classical literature. Many of the unlettered Germans in his state and neighborhood, in consequence of a supposed attempt in a previous generation to proselyte their children by compelling them to attend schools in which the religion of rival sects was taught, were averse to giving a boy an opportunity of gaining more than the rudiments of an education. This view was held by his stern father, who endeavored to crush the son's desire for private study and reading by imposing upon him an extra amount of farm work. But Abraham seemed to have been born with a love for books; as a little child his attention was attracted to a book more than any other plaything. An elder sister taught him to read in his eighth year, by the side of her spinning wheel. His only additional advantage was six weeks' attendance at a country school near his home; but he employed all his leisure time from his labors on his father's farm in diligent study of such books as came within his reach. His fondness for books developed in a wonderful degree, and he even spent much of the night, wrapped up in the covers of his bed, sitting in a cold room by the dim light of a tallow candle, eagerly obtaining a comprehensive knowledge of their contents. Being strongly endowed with mental concentration and a retentive memory, he soon learned to absorb from a book its most valuable features, without the assistance of others, and he thus became a complete example of the self-educated man. By his own efforts he obtained a thorough knowledge of German and English, and became quite familiar with Latin and Greek. At the age of eighteen he began to teach school and continued in that avocation from six to eleven months in each year for eight years, and then engaged in farming at the paternal homestead, where he still resides. Mr. Cassel prospered as a farmer. Early in life he became interested in colonial literature and he began to collect rare and valuable books. While teaching school he learned the whereabouts of those now priceless works, which the religious enthusiasts who settled Pennsylvania brought across the Atlantic. In after life, in search of rare volumes, he made many a long trip, partly on foot through Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, and the West, to the Mississippi river and beyond. On one of these tours he traveled over 6,000 miles. His sole object in bringing together these literary treasures was a love for books and his desire to study them. So the wonder grew until this plain, unpretentious farmer astonished the historical societies and learned men, when it became known that he owned a library of over 50,000 valuable books, pamphlets, and documents — historical, theological, and scientific. He brought together probably the most complete collection of the Franklin, Saur, Ephrata, and Swenkfelder publications in America. His library established the fact that the early Germans in Pennsylvania were the most prolific publishers of books in this country, previous to the revolution. He has many original documents of the literature of the reformation, and first editions of the works of all the principal reformers, the earliest Bibles in many languages, first issues of all the leading newspapers in the American colonies, and a great variety of works on ancient philosophy and archeology. For half a century he wrote for German and English periodicals and furnished a vast amount of valuable historical information to local histories in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. Early in life he was the companion of Watson the annalist, and of I. D. Rupp, the historian, and furnished to them much information. Fearing that his priceless volumes might some day be scattered through many libraries and their value lost to the investigator, Mr. Cassel gave about 28,000 books and documents to the Brethren's Collegiate institute at Mount Morris, Ill., and contributed to the Historical society of Pennsylvania about 3,000 valuable books and papers relating to the early history of that state; besides making liberal donations to Bridgewater college, Virginia, and Ashland college, Ohio. His library now contains about 8,000 volumes and about 16,000 pamphlets and miscellaneous documents. Mr. Cassel is a very prominent and influential member of the German Baptist or Dunker church and has long held a commanding position in its conferences, but he persistently refused to enter the ministry in answer to the earnest appeals of his brethren, because he loved his studies so much and because he thought he was not "called of the Lord." For half a century he has been a wise counsellor in his church, and his decisions on important questions are generally accepted as final. He is universally recognized as the historian of his church. He declined lucrative situations offered him by merchants and by a bank, and twice refused to accept public office. He is the personification of benevolence, and has a gentleness of manner and kindliness of heart which win for him recognition among all classes of people, who find in him a worthy friend and charming companion. Crowning all his noble qualities, is the spirit of humility which shows itself in all his daily acts. He has a certain simple eloquence of speech which is made impressive by his earnestness, and to which is lent an added charm by a slight German accent. He dresses in the plain habit of his brethren and possesses a clean-cut face which is lit up with intelligence and kindled with enthusiasm when he discourses on his favorite themes. He is held in the highest esteem by his prosaic neighbors who care little for books. This is partly due to the fact that he has thrived by holding the plow himself, and has accumulated a competency, but the universal respect in which he is held by a large circle of acquaintances in all classes of society is mainly due to his sincere and noble character.

STRAWBRIDGE, William Correy, lawyer, was born in Chester county, Pa., June 24, 1848, in the mansion built by his ancestor, James Strawbridge, upon land deeded to the latter by the Penns in 1759, being originally a tract of 5,000 acres comprising Faggs manor on the Elk river. The mansion and the land belonging thereto have since remained in the Strawbridge family and are now owned by William Correy Strawbridge. In Chapman's genealogy of the descendants of Thomas Trowbridge, who came from Taunton, Eng., to Dorset, Mass., in 1636, it is said: "The family of Trowbridge derives its name from its inheritance, Trowbridge, in Devonshire, where it resided for many centuries, and which was the property of Peter de Trowbridge in the reign of Edward I. The name in early records is spelled Troubridge, Trowbridge, Throwbridge, Trobridge, Strowbridge and Strawbridge. Thomas Strawbridge, son of James, was lieutenant-colonel of the second regiment of Chester county militia in 1776, and in September of the same year was a member of the assembly to frame the first constitution of Pennsylvania. In 1777 he was president of the board of appeal before whom drafted men were examined. Later he purchased munitions of war for the army. After the revolution he moved to Montour county, Pa., and in 1785 was presiding judge of the courts there. James Alexander Strawbridge was a director of the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad Co., and of the First National Bank in Oxford, Pa., and was a leading man in all the public affairs of Chester county. He was married to Mary Niven Hodgson. Their son, William, the subject of this sketch, was educated at the West Chester Military Academy, where he was captain of the cadet corps, and, as an engineer, at the Rennsselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1870, having been president of his class during his freshman and senior years. He declined a position on the engineer corps of the Pennsylvania railroad, but soon after accepted the assistant superintendency of the Pennsylvania Steel Works at Harrisburg, which he resigned to study law in Philadelphia with Hon. F. Carroll Brewster. After his admission to the bar, Mr. Strawbridge assisted Judge Brewster in his personal practice while the latter was attorney-general of Pennsylvania. Since 1875 he has been exclusively engaged in the practice of patent law, in which branch of his profession he has won distinction. Since 1877 he has been associated in the practice of his profession with Mr. J. Bonsall Taylor, under the firm name of Strawbridge & Taylor. His services have been called into requisition in a large number of patent cases, some of the most important of which involved: the Martin patent for the manufacture of open-hearth steel; the tilting-top carriage patents; the circular knitting-machine patents, and the asphalt block pavement patents. The litigation of the last-mentioned patents involved the manufacture and use of asphalt block pavements. Mr. Strawbridge has had to do largely not only with local patent matters but represents many of the most important patent owning interests throughout the country. When the United States government through its attorney-general, filed a bill in chancery in the circuit court for the district of Massachusetts, against the Bell Telephone Co., to set aside certain patents granted to Alexander Graham Bell, and assigned by him to that company, on the ground that they had been obtained by fraud, the defendant denied the jurisdiction of said court to hear and consider the case, and denied that a suit by the government against a patentee was a proper remedy for the relief sought. In the prosecution of this historic case, the government was represented by Solicitor-General Jenks, acting as attorney-general, and by counsel specially appointed by the government, among whom were Hon. Allen G. Thurman and Mr. William C. Strawbridge. The circuit court sustained the demurrer of the defendant and dismissed the bill in equity. The case was appealed to the United States supreme court; it involved questions never before presented to that tribunal. It was disposed of in an elaborate opinion delivered by Justice Miller and reported in Vol. 128 "United States Reports." The supreme court decided that where a patent is issued by the United States, and is obtained by fraud, mistake, or accident, or where there is an error which is capable of correction, a suit by the United States against a patentee is the proper remedy for the relief sought, and that in case of patents issued by the authority of the government and by officers for that purpose, who may have been imposed upon, or have erred as to their power, or made mistakes in the instrument itself, the remedy for such evils is by proceedings before the judicial department of the government. The supreme court reversed the decree of the circuit court of the United States, and remanded the case to that court with directions to overrule the demurrer.

ROSSER, Thomas Lafayette, soldier and civil engineer, was born in Campbell county, Va., Oct. 15, 1836. His father, John Rosser, married Martha M. Johnson, and Thomas was the second of seven children by this marriage. In 1849 the family removed from Virginia to Texas, and from the latter state Thomas entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in 1856, when the course of studies at that institution was five years. Without waiting for the academic season to close, President Lincoln, as soon as Fort Sumter was fired upon, ordered the graduating class of 1861 into the army. Thereupon young Rosser, being a member of this class, resigned, proceeded to Montgomery, Ala., tendered his services to President Davis, and was appointed a first lieutenant of artillery in the Confederate army. Shortly thereafter he was elected captain of company D in the Washington Artillery of New Orleans. Having been severely wounded at Mechanicsville, Va., in 1862, he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of artillery, and a few days after to be colonel of the 5th Virginia regiment of cavalry, in the brigade of J. E. B. Stuart. In the fall of 1863 he was promoted to be brigadier-general of cavalry and assigned to the old brigade of the distinguished Turner Ashby. It was while he was commanding this brigade that it won from Gen. Wade Hampton the name of "The Laurel Brigade." In the fall of 1864 Gen. Rosser was promoted to the rank of major-general of cavalry, his service (in which he was several times wounded) being with the army of Northern Virginia. Rosser refused to deliver his two divisions of cavalry at Appomattox on the day of Lee's surrender, but charged through the Federal lines and made good his escape. Subsequently, while endeavoring, under the direction of the secretary of war, to reorganize the scattered troops of the army of Northern Vir



ginia, he was made a prisoner of war, about the time of Johnston's surrender and President Davis's capture, events which marked the final downfall of the Confederacy. Returning to private life, Gen. Rosser studied at the law school of Judge Brockenborough at Lexington, Va., but not desiring to make the law a life profession he never applied for license; not long after he became one of the superintendents of the National Express Co., of which Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was the president. In 1868 Mr. Rosser was assistant engineer under B. H. LaTrobe in the construction of the Pittsburg & Connellsville railroad, and in the spring of 1870 he was employed on the Northern Pacific railroad, where, beginning as an axeman, with characteristic independence and spirit he became, before the year closed, first assistant engineer to the chief. In 1871 he was made chief engineer of the eastern division of that great road, and located and constructed it through Minnesota, Dakota and Montana. In 1881 he was made chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific railroad, the greater portion of which, west of Winnipeg, was located and built under his direction. In 1886 he returned to his native state, and, for convenience in educating his only son, bought an estate near the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, where he now resides. In 1863 Gen. Rosser married Betty B. Winston, of Hanover county, Va., by whom he has had three children: Thomas L., Jr., Sarah O. (now Mrs. C. C. Cochran), and Marguerite.

PENDLETON, George Hunt, lawyer, was born in Cincinnati, O., July 19, 1825. For more than a quarter of a century he was a prominent member of the democratic party. He came of good revolutionary stock. His grandfather, Maj. Nathaniel Pendleton, a Virginian, was adjutant-general and aide of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, during the war, and afterward United States judge in Georgia. He was a friend of Alexander Hamilton, and his second in the duel with Aaron Burr. George H. Pendleton was educated at the University of Heidelberg, and was admitted to the bar a few years after his return home. His first appearance in public life was as state senator of Ohio in 1853. In 1856 he was elected a member of the house of representatives, and served continuously in that body until 1856. In 1864 he had become so much of a leader in the democratic party that he ran for vice-president on the ticket with Gen. McClellan. In 1860 he was one of the leading candidates for the democratic nomination for the presidency, coming within two and a half votes of attaining that honor. He was then noted chiefly for his advocacy of the scheme for the payment of the bonds in greenbacks. In 1869 he was candidate for governor of Ohio, but was defeated; the same year he became president of the Kentucky railroad company. He was elected to the U. S. senate in 1879. His most valuable service there was in procuring the passage of the present civil service law, and for a long time he acted as chairman of the committee on civil service reform. It was because of his decided views on this subject that he was defeated for re-election. Mr. Cleveland appointed him minister to Germany immediately after his inauguration in 1885. Throughout his life he was distinguished for his uniform courtesy and address, and he was known among his friends as "Gentleman George." Mr. Pendleton married Alice, daughter of Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner." He died in Brussels Nov. 24, 1889.

EAGLE, Henry, naval officer, was born on Broadway, New York city, Apr. 7, 1801; his father was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and was major of an Irish brigade in the service of the Americans during the war of 1812, and was stationed on Long Island, assisting in throwing up and preparing earthworks near Fort Greene. The family residence stood on the site occupied by what was A. T. Stewart's retail store, which was then in the country, a mile and a half distant from the settled portion of the city. Henry Eagle entered the U. S. navy on New Year's day, 1818, and was for about a year on the seventy-four-gun ship, Independent, then used as a schoolship for midshipmen in Boston harbor. Later he sailed on the frigate Macedonian, which had been captured from the British in 1812, for the Pacific coast of South America. He had some lively experiences while in the harbor of Callao, Chili, being at this time engaged in fighting for her independence and the port being blockaded. The Macedonian got mixed up with Spanish and British ships and was fired upon from the Chilian ports, receiving some little damage, which was apologized for. After this experience, the Macedonian returned to Boston, and young Eagle was stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard until the latter part of 1822, when he took a voyage as a sailor on the American ship Beaver to the West Indies and China, still remaining under half-pay from the government. Later he was transferred to the man-of-war brig Enterprise, and cruised in the West Indies for pirates. The vessel was totally wrecked on an uninhabited island, Little Curaçoa. Midshipman Eagle and a lieutenant were sent to Curaçoa to charter a vessel to take home the officers and crew, which was accomplished, and on his return he was ordered to the sloop-of-war Erie of the Mediterranean squadron. They cruised in the Mediterranean, meeting with many interesting incidents and adventures until 1827, when young Eagle was commissioned lieutenant, and in the following year cruised in the West Indies in the sloop-of-war Natchez. They had a number of engagements with pirates, whom they chased to their retreats, burning their huts and boats and recovering much property. Later he was sent to the Brazils in the frigate Hudson, the flagship of the squadron, and remained on that station for some years. In 1833 he married Minerva, the daughter of Sheldon Smith, a gallant Connecticut soldier of the war of 1812 and at one time part owner with Cornelius Vanderbilt of the steamboat Caroline, which plied between Bridgeport and New York. After his marriage, Lieut. Eagle was attached to the receiving ship at New York, and in 1834 sailed again for the Brazilian station in the sloop Erie, remaining there several years. In 1840 he was stationed at the rendezvous at New York, and the next two years cruised in the Pacific ocean on the sloop-of-war Yorktown, when he was placed in command of the schooner Shark and served two years more on the Pacific station. He was commissioned commander June 4, 1844, and on his return he was detailed to superintend the construction of the Stevens iron battery at Hoboken. On the outbreak of the Mexican war, he commanded the bomb vessel Etna in a division of five vessels of the squadron which captured Frontera, a seaport of the fertile province of Tabasco in Southern Mexico. Here he was appointed civil and military governor and collector of the port. After the war Com. Eagle was sent to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and adjacent waters in command of the steamer Princeton of the home squadron, and in November, 1854, he was ordered to cruise in the Princeton in search of the missing sloop-of-war Albany, which had sailed from

Aspinwall Sept. 25, 1854, and which was never after heard from. On Sept. 14, 1855, Com. Eagle was commissioned captain. On the outbreak of the civil war he was put in command of the gunboat Monticello, and during the beginning of 1861 blockaded the James and Elizabeth rivers, making the first naval attack of the war when he silenced the guns of the battery at Sewell's Point, one of the defences of Norfolk. He next commanded the frigate Santee, and passed half a year blockading Pensacola, Fla., and Galveston, Tex., during which time he captured several vessels. He received his commission as commodore July 16, 1862, and on the first of January following, having reached the age of sixty-two, he was placed on the retired list. He was, however, assigned to active duty again and was prize commissioner in New York in 1864 and 1865, and for a year later inspected the lighthouses at the South. The remainder of his life was passed in New York in the company of his family and friends. Com. Eagle was commander for two years of the military order of the Loyal legion. He was also a member of the association of the Mexican veterans. He died in New York city Nov. 26, 1882.

BURTON, John E., miner, was born at New Hartford, Oneida Co., N. Y., Oct. 19, 1847. After attending schools at Whitestown, and Cazenovia, N. Y., he went West in the fall of 1868, and was for two years principal of the public schools at Richmond, Ill., and for three years of the High School at Lake Geneva, Wis. While editor of the Lake Geneva "Herald," which he conducted for four years, his talent for organization first came into play in the way of business in connection with the Crawford Mower & Reaper Co., of which he was secretary. 1881–85 he was general agent for the Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Michigan Railroad Co., and for the Equitable Life Assurance Co., of New York. In March, 1885, he found his true field in bringing the hidden treasure of earth to light. The Gogebic iron range in northern Wisconsin and Michigan had hitherto been undeveloped; under his management nine mines were opened, the annual output from which averages near 1,000,000 tons. He bore a leading part in founding the town of Hurley, Wis., erecting in the heart of the wilderness a fine hotel, a large foundry, thirteen stores, and thirty-five dwellings. Starting with small capital and limited credit, he in a single year realized a fortune of over $2,000,000, and won a high reputation for enterprise and ability. Nor did his activities stop here: he originated the American Fibre Co., which aims to produce merchantable fibre from every form of vegetable which contains fibre. Looking abroad, he became the chief promoter of the Aguan Navigation and Improvement Co., whose object is to connect the Aguan river with the Caribbean sea, thus opening up the navigation of the former for 300 miles, which would give to the world a new line of commerce, and develop in the interests of the United States the mahogany trade of Honduras, hitherto almost monopolized by England. Of late Mr. Burton's time has been given chiefly to developing the mining interests of Mexico; he is president and treasurer of the Hidalgo Smelting Co., whose reduction and refining works are located at Sultepec, in the state of Mexico, with a capacity of 160 tons per day. He is locally known as a promoter and political speaker; possesses what is said to be the finest private library in the state, and is a vice-president of the Wisconsin Historical Society and a leading contributor to its collections.

BRISTOL, John Isaac Devoe, life insurance expert, was born in Springwells, Mich., March 16, 1845. Through the maternal side he is descended in a direct line from Henry IV., known as Henry of Navarre, who, in 1589, inherited the throne of France, representing the Bourbon dynasty. Catharine Navarre, of Michigan, widely noted among the old French families of Detroit for her wit, beauty, and piety, married Henry B. Brevoort, a member of one of the old Holland families of New York, who afterward became a major in the United States army, and a commodore in the United states navy. The only daughter of this marriage became the wife of Charles L. Bristol, a prominent merchant of Detroit. John Isaac Devoe Bristol was the fourth child of this marriage. On the father's side he is also related to Commodore Perry, of Lake Erie fame, and on the mother's side to Gen. Macomb, who was commander-in-chief of the United States army. The subject of this sketch acquired in childhood a fondness for literature, art, inventions, and the natural sciences. At the age of seventeen he was shown a newly invented self-raker for reapers, which, on examination, he pronounced impracticable, and within an hour had constructed a model, which was a great improvement on the original, the patent on which was easily disposed of. He became interested in other inventions, and without any practical instruction, except close observation and the hints of the guide-books, he entered a large foundry and machine shop, where he constructed his own models. From the study of natural sciences, Mr. Bristol became interested in the mentality of men and animals, and in the study of religions, which eventually led him, at an early age, into the lecture field. His subjects covered a wide range, including a new jurisprudence, education, prison discipline, the treatment of the insane, etc. He early became an agnostic, and has so remained. The death of a brother compelled him, for awhile, to assume charge of a mercantile business, for which he had neither taste nor inclination, and he soon turned his attention to other pursuits. In April, 1868 he took up the vocation of life insurance, becoming an agent for the Connecticut mutual life insurance company, at Detroit. Two years later he was appointed superintendent of agencies, under the Leavenworth (Kan.) general agency, controlling thirteen states and territories, and has since followed the business. He has made many valuable and interesting contributions to life-insurance literature, which added greatly to his reputation as an expert, and led to marked changes in the modern methods of agency work in the leading companies and the larger agencies. In January, 1881, he accepted the appointment as special western agent, tendered by the Northwestern mutual life insurance company. His success was at once pronounced, and almost phenomenal. In 1883 he removed to New York city as the representative of this company, and in two years placed upon the books of that agency an amount in premiums exceeding the permanent results of eighteen years of effort by former managers. During his residence in New York he has instituted radical reforms in the general business of life insurance. His business methods are new and original, and his office one of the most

perfect schools of practical life insurance in the country. While conducting a very large business Mr. Bristol still finds time to devote to life-insurance literature something in the way of scientific pursuits—a painting, an invention, or an occasional poem, his writings appearing in the papers under the *nom de plume* of "J. I. D. B."

HALL, James, paleontologist, was born at Hingham, Mass., Sept. 12, 1811. He was graduated with distinction from the Rensselaer polytechnic institute at Troy, N. Y., where he studied natural history under Prof. Amos Eaton, and afterward became professor of geology in the institution. In the complete geological survey of the state of New York in 1836, he was appointed assistant in the second district under Prof. Ebenezer Emmons of Williams college. At the termination of the year he was made geologist of the fourth district. In 1838 he began his explorations of the western part of New York state and from 1838–41 published annual reports of his progress and made his final report of the series in 1843, which constitutes one of the series of works upon the "Natural History of the State," published by the legislature. In it he gave a complete description of the order and succession of the strata, their lithological and mineralogical characters and the organic remains contained in them. After completing the service of the coast survey, he still held the title of state geologist and was given charge of the paleontological work. He published five volumes entitled "The Paleontology of New York," and besides compiled a complete revision of the palæozoic brachiopoda of North America with fifty plates. This broad investigation of the palæozoic fauna of New York, which is to terminate with the bottom of the coal formation, has required researches outside of the state, and his investigations have been extended westward. All that is known of the geology of the basin of the Mississippi is due to his explorations. He declined the offer which he received in 1855, to take charge of the paleontology of the geological survey of Canada although he had the promise of succeeding Sir William E. Logan as director. The geologists of the coast survey generally met annually at the state capital to compare notes. This interchange of views led to the opening of a correspondence with other geologists, particularly those occupied with state surveys, and finally brought forth a meeting of geologists at Philadelphia in 1840, which has led to the organization of the Association of American geologists, which at its third meeting added the term naturalists, and ultimately, by broadening its title, became the American association for the advancement of scienceAnother of his more important contributions to geological science is his suggestion of a rational theory of mountains, looking upon them as the products of erosion, assisted by the upheaval and contortion of strata, not as the main factor but incidentally. When the New York state museum was reorganized in 1866, he was elected director, which position he still holds (1893) in connection with that of state geologist, and has during his services in this office made valuable contributions to science in his annual reports. He was one of the founders of the international congress of geologists in 1876, one of the vice-presidents of the session held in Paris, 1878, and of the one held in Bologna, 1881, and in Berlin, 1885. In 1884 he was made correspondent of the Academy of sciences in Paris, and in 1858 was nominated one of the fifty foreign members of the Geological society of London, and awarded its Wollaston medal the same year. In 1842 he was awarded the degree of A.M. by Union, in 1863 that of LL.D. from Hamilton, and also LL.D. from McGill in 1884. He was state geologist of Iowa in 1855, and of Wisconsin in 1857. He prepared the paleontological and geological portions of the two volumes of the Geological survey of Iowa, and also wrote the chapters on physical geography, geology, and paleontology for the report of the Geological survey of Wisconsin; his monograph on the "Graptolites of the Quebec Group" was given to the Canadian survey. He has frequently been assigned the examination and description of the specimens collected for the government, and has written the paleontological portions of "Frémont's Exploring Expedition," appendix A. Besides his numerous larger works he has written nearly 250 papers. The fine collection of fossils, which during the course of his geological work he accumulated, has been transferred to the American museum of natural history, in New York, and forms a part of its extensive and valuable cabinet.

HAYES, Isaac Israel, explorer, was born in Chester, Pa., Mch. 5, 1832; was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1855, and tendered his services as medical surgeon to the second Grinnell expedition, with which he sailed in the brig Advance. When Dr. Kane determined to return, Dr. Hayes joined the party, which, under the command of Petersen, endeavored to find its way to Upernavik. During this journey the travelers lived for three months among the Esquimaux, and retired to the Advance with the dog-sledges of the natives. Dr. Hayes became convinced by his explorations that there existed an open polar sea. In 1860 he set out in the schooner United States for Melville Bay, and saw open water beyond 81° 37′. In the following year he entered the army as a surgeon, and built and controlled the army hospital at West Philadelphia. In 1869 he again sailed in the Panther to explore the coast of Greenland, and on his return published "The Land of Desolation," and "Cast Away in the Cold." He found Greenland to be a mass of ice and snow, where, from an elevation of 6,000 feet, no bare land was to be seen. Dr. Hayes was disappointed at not receiving the command of the expedition of 1875, but consoled himself by entering into political life, and for five years represented the seventh assembly district. His most important services were those discharged as chairman of the committee on canals and the committee on cities. Withdrawing from active political life, Dr. Hayes delivered lectures on "The Watercourses of New York," and on his old subject, "Arctic Exploration." In his last lecture he spoke hopefully of the Jeanette and De Long's hardy crew, and repeated his arguments to prove that there was an open polar sea as navigable as the Atlantic ocean. The daring explorations conducted by Dr. Hayes in 1860, when he went northward by way of Smith's Sound, traveling in boats and dog-sledges, and enduring terrible hardships, were rewarded by the gold medals of the Geographical society of Paris, and the Royal Geographical society of London. Dr. Hayes was a good speaker and writer. He died in New York city Dec. 17, 1881

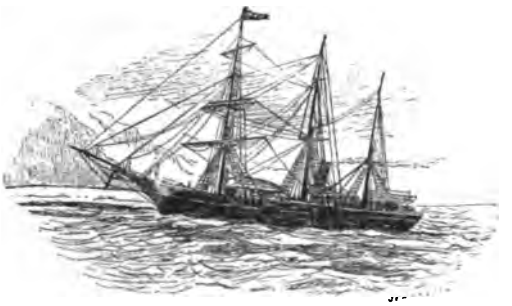
GRINNELL, Henry, merchant, was born in New Bedford, Mass., in 1799. He was graduated from the New Bedford academy, and at eighteen years of age became a clerk in a New York commission house. In 1825 he became a partner in the whale-oil shipping firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., with which he remained actively connected until his retirement from business in 1849. He was a warm friend of seamen, especially whalers; greatly interested in geography, and devoted a great deal of time to the study of arctic exploration. In 1850 he bore the entire expense of an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, from whom nothing had been heard for five years. Two vessels, named respectively the Advance and Rescue, were purchased, strengthened and thoroughly fitted out. Under a joint resolution of congress they were approved May 5, 1850, and accepted by the United States. The squadron sailed from New York in May, 1850, under command of Lieut. E. J. de Haven, U. S. N., with Dr. Elisha Kent Kane as surgeon, naturalist and historian, and passing through Davis strait and Baffin's bay went as far north as 75° 24′ 21″ N., 95° W., where land was discovered, and named Grinnell land in honor of Mr. Grinnell. An effort was made to proceed further toward the north, but the vessels were caught in a pack of ice in Wellington channel and drifted from September, 1850, until June, 1851, in a southeasterly direction, and were only released from their enforced imprisonment by reaching the larger area of Baffin's bay. In 1853, in conjunction with George Peabody, Mr. Grinnell spent $50,000 in fitting out a second expedition for the same object. It sailed May 30th, under command of Dr. Kane, previously mentioned; touched at various Greenland ports; followed the bold coast of Smith sound, and reached 78° 43′ N., the highest latitude ever attained by a sailing vessel, of which there is any record, before or since. This expedition greatly enlarged the world's knowledge of the people, the flora and the fauna of the region and added to geography the most northern lands then known. The expedition returned in the autumn of 1855. Mr. Grinnell was again a deeply interested worker in arctic exploration, contributing largely to the Hayes expedition in 1860, and again in 1871 to the Polaris expedition. Although he had retired from active business in 1852, after an interval of seven years he re-entered it by engaging in insurance Mr. Grinnell was the first president of the American geographical society, organized in 1852, and vice-president in 1854–72. Mr. Grinnell's daughter, Mrs. Sylvia Ruxton, presented, in 1886, to the society with which he had been so long identified, a crayon portrait of her father, framed in wood taken from the ship Resolute He died in New York city June 30, 1874.

HALL, Charles Francis, arctic explorer, was born in Rochester, N. H., in 1821. He received a common-school education; learned the blacksmith's trade; engaged in journalism, and made himself familiar with the stationery and engraving business. In 1850, while residing in Cincinnati, O., his reading made him interested in the fate of Sir John Franklin, and he became a close student of the history of the arctic regions, and the experiences of English search parties. Notwithstanding the report made by Capt. Leopold McClintock, R. N., of the death of Franklin and the fate of his companions, Hall believed that some of the members of the expedition still survived, and that they and at least a portion of their records could be found. In the winter of 1859–60, he proposed to the New York geographical society to head an expedition. His enthusiasm interested various friends of arctic research, and especially awakened the active interest of Henry Grinnell, a wealthy merchant of New York city. The necessary funds were provided, and on May 29, 1860, Hall sailed out of the harbor of New London, Conn., on a whaling vessel, the George Henry, commanded by Capt. Sidney O. Buddington. A few weeks later the vessel was blocked in by the ice, and Hall left it. He went among the Esquimaux, and although unsuccessful in the special search entered upon, discovered relics of the Frobisher expedition of 1577–78, and acquired much knowledge of Esquimau life, speech, and habits. After an absence of two years, two and a half months, Hall returned to the United States, reaching New London, Sept. 13, 1862. The country was in the throes of the civil war, and he failed, by either lecturing or personal appeals, in stirring up the enthusiasm that inspired his own breast. Nevertheless, although sparsely fitted out, he sailed again July 1, 1864, and several weeks later was landed on Depot island with boat and provisions. He devoted himself to becoming thoroughly domesticated with the natives, and for five years lived among them, occasional supplies being received from whalers. During this time he made many exploring journeys and gathered up many relics of the Franklin expedition, among others a skeleton, supposed to be that of an officer of the Erebus. Information gleaned from the Esquimaux pointed to the finding of a large tent near Terror bay, with the remains of many men; also that one of the Franklin ships, after having been abandoned, had drifted to the northwest. He returned to the States in 1869, with undisputed relics of the Franklin party. Although satisfied by the facilities for getting information, gained from his long residence among the people, that there were no living members of the Franklin expedition among the tribes, he was yet eager for an opportunity to extend geographical knowledge by penetrating the supposed open polar sea. He succeeded in calling the attention of congress to his plans, and was finally successful in having "An Expedition to the North Pole" authorized by congress. It was the first work of the kind in the history of the nation. Fifty thousand dollars were appropriated, and a resolution passed that the expedition be fitted out by the navy. A vessel was selected and $90,000 expended in her preparation. Again, on July 3, 1871, the city of New London witnessed the departure of the intrepid navigator in a ship fittingly named the Polaris, on an expedition to pierce the icy fields of the distant north, and try to solve its mysteries. On this journey Hall commanded; Capt. S. O. Buddington went as sailing master; Dr. Emil Bessels as chief of scientific work, and twenty-four others for the various departments of required duty. The Congress was ordered to accompany the Polaris as tender, as far as Godhaven, Greenland. At that point the severe part of the arctic journey began. Hall, finding the sea unusually free from ice, pushed forward through Smith sound into Kane sea, thence in a northeasterly direction through Kennedy and Robeson channels, till, in Lat. 82° 16′ N., with the mighty icy waste stretching away indefinitely before her, the Polaris was enabled to make the log that on

Aug. 29, 1871, she had reached the highest point at that time ever attained by any vessel. To go forward was impracticable, and Hall returned southward as far as 81° 38′ N., and went into winter quarters at Thank God harbor. The place selected was on a promontory with high mountains on the north and east. A few weeks sufficed to prepare for winter quarters, when he set out on a sledge journey, occupying two weeks. He went as far north as Cape Brevoort, 82° N., and returning to the ship, died suddenly in camp of apoplexy. Without his knowledge and inspiration the expedition would be a failure. There was no one to take his place. Dr. Bessels made the only extended sledge journey, and that toward the south. A boat journey the following year, 1872, was attempted by Mr. Chester, but got no farther than the northern extremity of the promontory; and Meyer and Lynn on foot reached 82° 9′ near Repulse bay, the most northerly point reached up to that time, Capt. Buddington determined on returning home, and left Thank God harbor, Aug. 13, 1872. The ship was caught in an ice pack in Kennedy channel, and drifted steadily southward, being near Littleton island, Oct. 13th. On the 15th a gale sprung up and the ship suffered beyond repair. Preparations were made to abandon her, and the stores were being removed to the ice, when the ice anchor slipped, and nineteen men left on the floe were carried away to the southward. The captain, who chanced to be on board, succeeded in beaching the damaged Polaris near Life Boat cove. As the season was so far advanced it was necessary to go into winter quarters. A comfortable house was built of the vessel, and on June 3, 1873, two boats having been constructed, the party set out for Upernavik. After journeying some two hundred miles the survivors were picked up near Cape York, 76° N., by a Scotch whaler, the Ravenscraig. The floe party had a strange and peculiar experience. From Oct. 15th, through the terrors of an arctic winter, they drifted from Littleton island, 78° 13′ to the coast of Labrador, nearly 2,000 miles away, for a period of six and a half months, being finally rescued Apr. 30, 1873. To add to their troubles, they were obliged to subsist on such sea game as they could, by hard work or accident, secure. The three arctic journeys made by Capt. Hall were productive of most important results. His work stood the test of criticism and verification, and although there were incorrect and misleading charts made by the Polaris's party, their faults are not chargeable to him. The Société de Geographie of Paris conferred upon him the Roquette medal for 1875; the British polar expedition of 1876 placed over his grave in an epitaph, the clause, "who sacrificed his life in the advancement of science." After returning from his first expedition, Capt. Hall published "Arctic Researches" and "Life Among the Esquimaux." His five years' life among the people, during his second expedition, is described in "Narrative of the Second Arctic Expedition," compiled from his manuscripts, purchased by congress for $15,000 after his death. He died Nov. 8, 1871. His grave marked the most northern place of Christian burial known at that time.

DE LONG, George Washington, arctic explorer, was born in the city of New York Aug. 22, 1844, of a family of Huguenot descent. He was an only child, and jealously guarded by his mother from outdoor influences. When he was about twelve years old he fell in with some tales of naval exploits of the war of 1812, and his ambition was kindled to make a reputation for himself in the same profession. His family endeavored to have him prepare for either of the professions of law, medicine, or the ministry, but his investigations regarding them convinced him that he was not suited to anything short of a naval career. His father declined to aid him, but promised his consent if the son secured the appointment himself. Young De Long began in earnest; wrote to Washington for information regarding candidates; enlisted the aid of various friends; finally succeeded in receiving the coveted appointment and permission, then hastened to Newport for examination. He applied himself vigorously to study at the Naval academy, and was graduated with distinction in 1865, just as the war came to a close, and he had reached his majority. He received his first orders for sea duty in November following, and reported on board the U. S. steamer Canandaigua, then lying at Boston. He was promoted rapidly to be ensign Dec. 1, 1866; master March 12, 1868, and March 29, 1869—shortly after his return from his first cruise—received a lieutenancy. His father died during the ship's cruise, and his mother's death came soon after his return, and while on leave of absence. In 1869 he became engaged to a lady, Emma J. Wotton, whom he first met at Havre, while the Canandaigua was cruising in French waters. In 1871 the young lieutenant secured leave of absence, went to Havre, and on the first of March, owing to the impracticability of complying with French laws as to marriage on French soil, was married in the harbor of Havre on board the U. S. ship-of-war Shenandoah. Toward the end of April he was ordered to New York, and was thereafter on duty in various places as occasion required. At the close of January, 1873, he was ordered to the Juniata, of the North Atlantic squadron, and, while in New York in May of that year, news came that Capt. Tyson and eighteen others of the arctic exploring steamer Polaris had been picked up by a whaler, while floating south on an ice floe. Lieut. De Long entered with alacrity into the plans for the relief of the vessel, and the Juniata was selected for the duty. Leaving his wife and child, he was ready for orders, and reported for duty to Capt. D. L. Braine. The Juniata reached Upernavik, Greenland, in July, where it was decided to let the steamer wait, and send out an exploring party in a steam launch—the Little Juniata. De Long volunteered to take command, and Aug. 2, 1873, steamed away in a boat but thirty-two feet long. He succeeded in reaching a point about twelve miles from Cape York, but the ice being about four feet thick and a violent gale coming on, he was unable to effect a landing. At the end of ten days he returned to the Juniata, and with her returned to New York. From 1873–78 De Long served as executive officer on the school-ship St. Mary's, during which time he sought an opportunity for further explorations in the arctic regions. Among others to whom he broached the matter was James Gordon Bennett, Jr., of the New York "Herald," who entered enthusiastically into his plans. By special act of congress, the government assumed authority, while Mr. Bennett met the expense. The chief things demanded by De Long in the selection of a crew were that they should be single men; have perfect health and considerable strength; be temperate and cheerful; be able to read and write English, and be prime seamen. Men who were musicians of any sort were preferable—Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes, if possible. English, Scotch, and Irish were to be avoided. French, Italians, and Spaniards were to be refused. On July 8, 1879, the Jeannette left San Francisco with thirty-three souls, five of the number being officers of the navy. The wharves were

crowded; the hills were black with people; every ship in the harbor dipped her colors as the brave ship passed, and shouts, steam-whistles, and cannon filled the air with noise. Lieut. De Long touched at Oon alaska, in the Aleutian islands; thence sailed directly north to St. Michael's; and northeasterly, across the waters dividing the Eastern from the Western continent, to St. Lawrence bay, Siberia. A short stay, and the Jeannette steamed steadily on toward the north until Sept. 6, 1879, when, in latitude 71° 35′ N., and 75° W., she became lodged in a monster ice-pack, from which she never escaped. For twenty-one



months the boat was held fast, and drifted as the ice drifted, in an extremely devious course, being finally crushed in latitude 77° 15′ N., and 155° E., a distance of over 600 miles. During the imprisonment of the ship in the ice a few bears were killed, also occasional birds and seals. In April a windmill was built, and utilized for removing bilge-water, thereby saving coal and man power. Constant discipline was maintained, and every attention given to health. The month of June arrived, and with it strange workings in the fields of ice, great gaps alternately opening and shutting with enormous pressure. On June 13, 1881, the ship yielded to the crash of opposing floes, and the Jeannette broke through the middle. At 8 P. M. every man was ordered to leave the ship. The crew was assembled on the floe, dragged the boats and provisions clear of bad cracks, and prepared to camp down for the remainder of the night. At 1 A. M. the ice opened in the midst of the newly constructed camp, when a new place was sought. Just then the mizzen-mast went by the board, and the ship was so far heeled over that her lower yard-arms rested on the ice. Two hours later the smoke-pipe top was nearly awash. At four o'clock she righted to an even keel, and slowly sunk. At nine o'clock preparations were begun to reach land, 300 miles distant. The sick were cared for; an inventory of effects made, and a journey to the southward planned. Bennett island was reached on the 28th of July, forty-five days after the sinking of the ship. A few days of needed rest was had, and on the 6th of August the perilous journey across the ice was continued. The party reached Thaddeus island Aug. 20th by alternately using sledges and boats. The boats left available were . first cutter, commanded by De Long; second cutter, by Chipp, and the whaleboat, by Melville. On the 12th of September, in a heavy gale, the boats became separated, and Lieut. Chipp's with eight men was lost. Melville with nine others reached the delta; De Long with his party reached the main mouth of the Lena, Sept. 17th, after having traveled 2,800 miles, and reached a point on the Siberian coast 500 miles from where the ship went down, after having traveled nearly six miles for every mile gained. Burdened by incapacitated men, progress was slow. On Oct. 9th they could go no further. From this time De Long's diary of the day's events grew shorter and shorter until Oct. 30th, when the last entry was: "140th day. Boyd and Gertz died during night. Mr. Collins dying." Noros and Nindemann, the men sent forward by Capt. De Long to seek for help, fell in with natives on Oct. 22d, and a week later found Melville at Bulun. Melville immediately began a search for the De Long party, but not until March 23d following did he discover the dead bodies and the records of the expedition. By direction of the United States government every effort was made for the recovery of the bodies and everything belonging to the expedition. When the bodies of Capt. De Long and his unfortunate companions arrived in his native city they were interred with distinguished honors Feb. 22, 1884. A court of inquiry was convened in Washington, in conformity with a resolution of congress, and after a long and exhaustive examination of all the evidence available, the court in its findings said officially: "Special commendation is due Lieut.-Com. De Long for the high qualities displayed by him in the conduct of the expedition." The journal, kept with such care by the ill-fated explorer, has been edited by his widow under the title "The Voyage of the Jeannette." The death of the brave De Long is fixed as occurring on the day of his last record, Oct. 30, 1881.

MELVILLE, George Wallace, chief engineer, U. S. navy, was born in the city of New York July 30, 1841, of Scotch lineage. He was educated in the public and private schools of the city, and served as apprentice in the machine shop of James Binns, in East Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1861 he entered the navy as third assistant engineer, since which time his life has been an eventful one. He served in the North and South Atlantic squadrons, and in Wilkes's Flying Squadron during the war. He made an invention in torpedoes, and had charge of one of the picket launches on Cape Fear river, during which service he demonstrated that one man could be engineer, captain, fireman and crew of a launch, and apparently without being aware of any exertion. He was on board the Wachusett, in the harbor of Bahia, S. A., where he rendered important service when that vessel sank the Florida. Melville has always been a student, though he has not lacked either in intuition of affairs or powers of endurance in emergency. Facility of resource distinguished him at an early age, and he has always been able, in exigency, successfully to overcome the obstacles that confront him. His first voyage to the Arctic was as chief engineer of the Tigress, in search of the ill-fated Polaris. When the Jeannette was preparing for her famous polar voyage, Capt. De Long, who was Melville's personal friend, induced him to go with them. After the wreck of the Jeannette, the survivors, in three boats, made the best of their way toward the continent of Asia, on which occasion Melville carried his boat's crew to a place of safety, and returned in the arctic night to search for his shipmates in the other two boats. The devotion of Melville on this occasion, and the hardships he went through, are not surpassed by anything in history. His book entitled "In the Lena Delta," is a plain statement of his search for, and discovery of, the bodies of his shipmates, and is without exaggeration. On the retreat from the wreck of the Jeannette, he with his party unfurled the American flag on Henrietta island in the name of the United States. Melville's search for the remaining boat, which had been commanded by Lieut. Chipp, car-

ried him through unparalleled hardships, extending over five hundred miles of a coast of permanent ice, the party sleeping on the snow or ice without shelter. It is thus referred to by the United States house committee on naval affairs of the forty-eighth congress: "The third boat's crew, under command of Chief Engineer Melville, did on the 26th day of September, 1881, find a place of safety, and receive supplies from the natives, some of the members of the party being in a disabled condition. The party under his command arrived at a small Siberian village called Geeomovialocke. The country and language were entirely unknown to Melville and his party. Melville did not know that Lieut.-Com. De Long and his party had escaped destruction by the storm which overwhelmed Lieut. Chipp and his party, but it was the opinion of Melville and others of his party, that Lieut. Chipp's boat and Lieut.-Com. De Long's were submerged by the waves, and their crews drowned, and no information was received by Engineer Melville of the arrival of Lieut.-Com. De Long on the Lena Delta until his receipt of the message, by a Russian exile, named Kusmah, from Nindemann and Noros. As soon after receiving this message as Melville could procure the means of making search for De Long and his party, acting on information obtained from Nindemann, he made a long and diligent search, in which he underwent great privation from cold and hunger, such as few men have ever endured and survived. In this search he came very near where the remains of De Long and his party were afterward found." In the historic Greely relief expedition, Melville was chief engineer of the flagship Thetis, and in this as in the other expeditions, his skill in the fitting out, as in the forcing of the ships, went far toward the ultimate success. The clothing, the provisions, and the equipment for the retreat were selected and superintended by Melville. While he was inspector of the cruiser's building in Philadelphia, he designed the machinery of the San Francisco, which vessel has proved herself the fastest steamship in the navy. He was commissioned engineer-in-chief of the navy Aug. 9, 1887. The fifty-first congress (in 1891) advanced Com. Melville one grade on the list of chief engineers of the navy, for his heroic services in the Arctic ocean. The special reason for this action was declared by congress to be the "recognition of his meritorious services in successfully directing the party under his command after the wreck of the arctic exploring steamer, Jeannette, and of his persistent efforts through dangers and hardships to find and assist his commanding officer and other members of the expedition, before he himself was out of peril." Personally, Com. Melville is a modest, unostentatious man, inflexible in his fidelity to his trust, doing what appears to him to be right. He was never known to court any man's favor. Being possessed of great personal magnetism and untiring energy, he inspires the greatest confidence in those under him. Like all superior men, he recognizes the importance of making those under him toil as he toils himself. He is a clear and forcible writer, as his "Lena Delta" and his official reports show. He is a Knight Templar, a member of the military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army, and of the various geographical societies.

DANENHOWER, John Wilson, arctic explorer, was born in the city of Chicago, Ill., Sept. 30, 1849, and attended the public schools of that city until he reached his seventeenth year, when he entered the U. S. naval academy. He was graduated in 1870, commissioned an ensign July 12, 1871, made master Sept. 27, 1873, and lieutenant Aug. 2, 1879. His first service in naval work was on the Portsmouth, engaged in a surveying expedition in the North Pacific in 1873–74; he took part in suppressing an insurrection in the Hawaiian islands in 1873; served on board the U. S. man-of-war Vandalia during the time it was placed at the disposal of Gen. Grant for his cruise in the Mediterranean, visiting Italy, Egypt, and the Holy land.

In 1878 he was one of the naval force sent by the United States to join the ill-fated arctic steamer Jeannette. He was at the time in Havre, France; was taken on board, made the voyage to San Francisco, and thence through Behring strait into the Arctic ocean. Danenhower was second in command, but by reason of intense suffering from ophthalmia, was compelled to remain in a dark room. After the sinking of the Jeannette he commanded one of the three boats that set out for land over the icy waste. When the boats became separated in the memorable gale that struck them while on their journey to the shore, Danenhower succeeded in reaching the Lena delta, where he was rescued by Tunguses Sept. 17, 1881. Sending native messengers to Bulun for aid and to forward dispatches, he, while waiting their return, made an ineffectual search for the other members of the expedition. With his crew he made the journey of 6,000 miles to Orenburg, leaving Engineer Melville to prosecute the search. He arrived in the United States in June, 1882. "The Narrative of the Jeannette" was published by him the same year.

NINDEMANN, William Friedrich Carl, arctic explorer, was born in Gingst, island of Rügen, Germany, Apr. 22, 1850. He studied in the schools of Gingst, and at the age of seventeen came to the United States, where he secured employment as quartermaster on a yacht. At the age of twenty-one he joined the Polaris on her expedition of 1871. When the Polaris was "nipped in the ice" near Littleton island, Oct. 15, 1872, and in danger of sinking, Nindemann, with others, was engaged in removing provisions from the wreck to the ice, when the anchor slipped, the floe broke, and he with eighteen others drifted southward on a field of ice for six and a half months until rescued off the coast of Labrador by the Tigress. Not willing to resign from the terrors of such a life as he had already endured, he went to Washington, and volunteered on the Tigress in her search for the Polaris, and remained with the vessel until October, 1873, when he joined the crew of the steamer Jeannette. After the Jeannette had been crushed in the ice of the Arctic sea, and the survivors had taken to their boats, the boats became separated in a gale. Nindemann was in the first cutter with Com. DeLong, and was, with Noros, sent forward by him after landing, to seek for aid. The two men traveled in a southerly direction for twelve days, when they were met by a native, through whose friendly offices they were put into communication with some of the other survivors. Subsequently, Nindemann joined the exploring party which successfully searched for the bodies of De Long and his companions, also in the unsuccessful search for Lieut. Chipp and his party. Nindemann is also an inventor, having devised and

patented a tong for the gaff of fore-and-aft rigged vessels, and is the author of a small volume, "Eines Deutschen Matrosen Nordpolfahrten" (1885).

SCHWATKA, Frederick, arctic explorer, was born in Galena, Ill., Sept. 29, 1849. His education was pursued in public schools and in a printing office, after which he went to Willamette university, Salem, Ore., his parents having removed thither in 1859. After closing his studies at the university he worked as a printer until he was eighteen years old, when his ambition was realized by his being accepted as a cadet at West Point. He was graduated in 1871, appointed second lieutenant in the 2d cavalry, and in 1879 made first lieutenant in the 3d cavalry. While in the army he devoted his spare time to the study of law and medicine, was admitted to the bar in 1875, and was in 1876 the happy recipient of a medical degree from Bellevue hospital college, New York city. While yet a second lieutenant, Schwatka became deeply interested in the story of Capt. Barry, who, while on a whaling expedition in Repulse bay in 1871–73, was visited by Esquimaux, who told him of certain strangers who had traveled through the same region several years before. The Esquimaux made known the facts that these strangers had buried various papers in a "cairn," where silver spoons and other articles had been found. One of the spoons, engraved with the name "Franklin," was presented to the captain. This fired Schwatka's brain. He was convinced that the strange white men were members of Sir John Franklin's ill-fated expedition, and determined to fit out an expedition and search for whatever relics there might be left. On June 19, 1878, he sailed in the whaler Eothen for King William's land, returning Sept. 22, 1880. From the data afforded, meagre as were the clews, Lieut. Schwatka discovered many things belonging to the Franklin expedition, and removed a great part of the strange mystery surrounding the fate of the brave explorer and his companions. Among his discoveries were the grave of Lieut. John Irving, third officer of the Terror, and a copy of the "Crozier record" that was found by Lieut. William R. Hobson, of the McClintock expedition. These unearthed records showed that Sir John Franklin had died June 7, 1847, in a vain endeavor to reach the land of civilization. Very many relics were discovered not only in cairns but among the natives, all of which testified to one of the most successful journeys ever made into the icy regions of the north. His expedition was marked by the longest sledge journey on record at that time—3,251 statute miles—going by one route and returning by another. New discoveries were made and new names added to rivers, bays and headlands. On his return to the United States Lieut. Schwatka explored the course of the Yukon river in Alaska, and in July, 1884, returned to his place in his regiment. In August, 1885, he resigned from the army. In the following year, 1886, under the patronage of the New York "Times," he commanded an expedition for Alaskan exploration. As a reward for his labors, and in token of appreciation of his efforts in the cause of humanity and science, the Geographical society of Paris presented him as a testimonial the Roquette arctic medal. He was also the recipient of a medal from the Imperial geographical society of Russia, and was made an honorary member of the Geographical societies of Berlin, Geneva and Rome. He was a prolific writer, and in the frequent voyages made, furnished a vast amount of general information through the columns of the press. Among the books published were: "Along Alaska's Great River" (1885); "Nimrod in the North" (1885); and "The Children of the Cold" (1886). During several of the intervals spent on shore he delivered many lectures connected with events in his experience. At the time of his death he was in Portland, Ore. He was found in the street in an unconscious condition, an overdose of laudanum taken to allay pain being undoubtedly the cause of his death. He died Nov. 2, 1892.

Frederick Schwatka

GREELY, Adolphus Washington, soldier and explorer, was born at Newburyport, Mass., March 27, 1844. He received a high-school education. At the beginning of the civil war, though only seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the 19th Massachusetts regiment, serving as a private and non-commissioned officer until 1863, when he became a second lieutenant of the 81st colored infantry. He remained with his regiment until the close of the war, having successively attained the grades of first lieutenant, captain and brevet major. In 1867 he was commissioned second lieutenant of the 36th regiment in the regular army, and two years later was transferred to the 5th cavalry. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1873. He was detached for duty with the signal service in 1868, and has since served therewith. In 1881 he was selected by President Garfield to establish in Lady Franklin bay one of the scientific international circumpolar stations recommended by the Hamburg international polar commission of two years before. He started in the summer of 1881, in command of the ship Proteus, with a party of twenty-five explorers and stores sufficient to last a little over two years. They reached Discovery harbor in August of that year, when the Proteus returned. Greely's party, from its arctic quarters, made excursions into the surrounding country, ascertained the true position and outline of Grinnell land, and by a series of sledging expeditions extended the Greenland coast 150 miles to the northeast, and penetrated to a point further north than any previous expedition had reached. This point, 83° 24′ N., 40° 45′ W., was made on May 5, 1882. According to previous arrangement with the government the Neptune was sent out with fresh supplies in 1882, and the Yantic and Proteus in 1883. All these vessels, however, failed to reach Discovery harbor, and the Proteus, which originally carried the party in 1881, met with a far worse fate, being crushed by the ice and sunk. In August, 1883, Greely and his party, in obedience to orders, abandoned Discovery harbor. They reached Cape Sabine in October, having abandoned their steam launch, beset by the ice pack, and made their winter encampment at the cape, with only food for two months. Their sufferings during the succeeding year were intense. Sixteen died of starvation, one

A. W. Greely

was drowned, and one was shot for stealing food supplies from the commissary department. In the meantime Secretary of the Navy Chandler fitted out a third relief expedition in the ships Thetis, Bear and Alert, under command of Commander Schley, who reached Cape Sabine June 22, 1884, and took off the seven survivors, then at the point of death. Lieut. Greely was unable to appear in public for some time after his rescue, but as soon as he was able, he was received with enthusiasm, not only in his own country, but also abroad, being awarded gold medals by the Royal geographical society of London and the Paris geographical society, and was elected to honorary fellowship in many foreign societies. It was not possible to promote him to a higher grade in his own corps immediately on his return, and an attempt on the part of his friends to secure him a position as major in the staff was unsuccessful. He became a captain, however, in 1886, and one year later, on the death of Gen. Hazen, President Cleveland appointed him chief signal officer of the army; he was also accorded the exceptional honor of a promotion from a captaincy to a brigadiership. He has since served as brigadier-general and chief signal officer of the army at Washington. His arctic experiences are fully described by himself in "Three Years of Arctic Service," and partially by Capt. Schley in "The Rescue of Greely." He has also written "American Weather," and other important contributions to meteorology. In 1891 the arduous civil duties connected with the weather service, which Gen. Greely had brought to a high state of efficiency, were transferred to the department of agriculture, leaving Gen. Greely to perform his military duties with unchanged rank.

LOCKWOOD, James Booth, explorer, was born at the United States naval academy, Annapolis, Md., Oct. 9, 1852, the son of Gen. Henry Hayes Lockwood, who, at that time, was professor of mathematics in the navy. His education was obtained in a private school, and at St. John's college, Annapolis. Some experiments in farming followed as a portion of his training; he then took up railway surveying; and on the completion of the labors assigned him, was duly graduated and commissioned second lieutenant in the 23d U. S. infantry, Oct. 1, 1873. For seven years he served in the line of his commission in the West, at the same time prosecuting advanced studies in surveying, telegraphy and phonography. Filled with a longing for adventure, and desiring to add to his knowledge by investigations in hitherto unknown fields, he joined the expedition sent into the arctic regions by the United States government under Lieut. Greely, and became second in command. To him, by reason of his position, was entrusted the most important field work of the expedition; also the labor of assisting in the magnetic observations. In preliminary sledging and observations he was often several days at a time away from home, and in one case was in the field for twenty-two days, during which time the sun did not appear above the horizon. In March, 1882, he crossed Robeson channel to Newman bay with his dog-sledge, while the thermometer ranged from 30° to 55° below zero. On Apr. 3, 1882, he set out with Sergt. Brainard on a journey that fixes his fame as an arctic explorer. With eight men the two reached Cape Bryant on the north coast, and on May 1st sent back to their arctic camp all the attendants, dogs and sledges except a single dog-team and one Esquimau servant; then proceeded on their northward journey alone. The little party reached an island in lat. 83° 24′ 30″ N., long. 40° 46′ 30″ W., the most northerly point on land or sea that had ever been reached by man. They spent the 13th and 14th days of May in taking observations, and appropriately gave the name of "Lockwood island." Their two days on the island, whence they could look out over a mighty waste of snow and ice, were fully occupied. A complete set of observations, thirty-six in all, was made. Climbing to the highest elevation in the region, Lockwood unfurled to the breeze Mrs. Greely's little silk flag, and felt proud that on the 15th day of May, 1882, it had waved in a higher latitude than any flag had ever waved before. At the feet of Lockwood and his companion, toward the east, there stretched a monster fiord; to the north and west an expanse of spotless white, desolate in the extreme; toward the south a vast panorama of snow-capped mountains. Beyond the point reached by him there was no land to be seen toward the north. On the island were some vegetation, occasional traces of animals, and birds on the wing. During the time the brave Lockwood and his companion were taking observations and completing the records required, the weather was singularly warm, beautiful, and as stated in the report, "delightful." To add to the charm, some snow-birds were seen; the winds died away, and the sun shed genial rays. Lockwood filled in every moment, and gave to science most accurate data. The condition of his provision-chest would not permit any further journeying over the ice or along the coast, and he retraced his steps to camp. Lieut. Lockwood returned to Fort Conger, reaching it on June 17th. His journey had occupied sixty days, and he had traveled 1,069 statute miles, a part of the journey being made with the temperature as low as 49° below zero. The recorded boundary of known land was extended twenty-eight miles nearer the Pole and 125 miles of a hitherto undiscovered coast-line carefully mapped. He, with his companion, Brainard, had stood on a cliff within 350 miles of the Pole. In the unusually terrible winter that followed, Lockwood began to grow weak. He bore up bravely, but steadily went down, until finally his worn-out frame yielded to the icy cold and starvation incident to arctic explorations. It was not until seventy-three days after the death of Lieut. Lockwood that the rescuing expedition of Capt. Schley reached the camp, took care of the living and transferred the dead to the ships. Lieutenant Lockwood died Apr. 9, 1884, at Cape Sabine, under arctic skies. He was buried in his officer's blouse in a desolate spot called Cemetery ridge, but there was not enough strength among the remaining members of the expedition to cover the dazzling buttons on his martial shroud from sight. On its return to the states the body of the brave Lockwood was deposited in its final resting-place in the grounds of the Naval academy on the banks of the Potomac.

BRAINARD, David Legg, arctic explorer, was born in Norway, Herkimer county, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1856. His father was of French extraction, and his mother of English descent. His early education was gained in the district school until his eleventh year, when his father's family removed to Freetown, N. Y., where he attended the State normal school. At the age of twenty, he enlisted in New York city in the regular army, and was assigned to service in

the second cavalry, then stationed at Fort Ellis, Montana Territory. He joined the troops late in the year after an arduous journey of five hundred miles on horseback from Corinne, Utah. He participated in the Indian campaigns under Gen. Miles along the Yellowstone river and its tributaries, and was wounded in the face during a battle with the Sioux, at Muddy creek, Montana, May 7, 1877. In the following August, he was one of four men to act as escort to Gen. Sherman and party in his tour through the National park. Two months later he was made a corporal, and in July, 1879, promoted to be a sergeant. He was frequently in charge of parties in the field on detached service, and was often entrusted with important missions by his commanding officers. In 1880 he was recommended for detail on the Howgate polar expedition, then announced, and reported at Washington in obedience to orders, but the expedition having been abandoned, he returned to his post in the West, then stationed at Fort Assiniboine. Early in the following year, 1881, Lieut. Greely requested his detail on the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, and he was again ordered to Washington, where, on his arrival, he was appointed first sergeant, chief of the enlisted men under Lieut. Greely, and held the place during his three years of arctic service. In this position he had charge of all out-door, or field work, and was thereby in command of many important boat and sledge expeditions. He accompanied Lieut. Lockwood in all his geographical work, and was his sole companion when with a single Esquimau dog-driver (Frederick) and a solitary sledge, he camped for two days on the northwest coast of Greenland at the highest northern point of the globe ever reached by man. They took their observations May 15, 1882, recording latitude 83° 24′, 30″ and longitude 40° 46′ 30″. The party rejoined their comrades at Fort Conger, Grinnell Land (the permanent station), in latitude 81° 44′ north, on June 1st. In May, 1883, Lieut. Lockwood and Brainard, again accompanied by the Esquimau driver, succeeded in crossing Grinnell Land, reaching the Western sea at the fiord discovered and named by them "Greely fiord." Aug. 9, 1883, the expedition abandoned Fort Conger and retreated southward along the Grinnell Land coast in small boats, and finally, after almost indescribable sufferings, reached Baird inlet, Sept. 29th, and Cape Sabine, Oct. 15th. On this bleak and desolate coast they constructed a hut of stones, snow, canvas, and the remains of their last boat, and here they lived in misery until rescued. Bad weather setting in from the very first, they suffered various privations that constantly increased. Their rations were reduced to thirteen ounces daily. Game was very scarce, but Brainard went hunting or fishing nearly every day, sometimes securing a ptarmigan, and occasionally a blue fox. The fuel gave out, and rations were reduced to one-fourth. The men grew despondent. One of the party was caught stealing food, and hiding it away for his own benefit. He was, after due deliberation, ordered to be shot. Matters became worse. The phantom of starvation which had hovered over the party for months now assumed the grim proportions of a terrible reality. One after another dropped away, Lockwood and the Esquimau Frederick among the rest yielding to the inevitable, and were buried on the hill near by, bearing the gruesome name of Cemetery ridge; later they were buried in the sea. There remained but one way of getting food. Brainard planted nets under the ice, and fished for shrimps, with which meagre diet he prolonged the lives of a portion of the party. When the rescuing party sent by the United States under command of Capt. Schley, June 22, 1884, arrived, sounding their steam whistles night and day as they forced their way through the northern ice, they found Brainard and his companions under a fallen tent, and exposed to the fury of a fierce gale. Brainard had succumbed at the very last after having secured shrimp enough for the day's rations. Lockwood had died seventy-three days previously, and his diary was supplemented by the careful record of daily events kept by Brainard until he was too weak to further control his pencil. Lieut. Greely in his official report says of him: "The issue of our last regular food leads me to speak of Sergt. Brainard's services in that connection. He kept all accounts and reported to me weekly or otherwise as ordered. His safe and careful estimates of unknown weights of bread and meats were of incalculable benefit in the spring. The scores of pounds which these estimated supplies overran were sure testimony as to what I firmly believe, that all that terrible winter no ounce of unauthorized food passed his lips. In less loyal and more unscrupulous hands, these gains would never have been reported. That a starving man for months could handle daily such amounts of food and not take for himself, speaks volumes for his moral courage." The Royal geographical society of Great Britain awarded Sergt. Brainard the Back Grant premium for 1886 in the form of a testimonial, consisting of a gold watch, with an accompanying diploma; and in October, 1886, the United States gave him a commission as second lieutenant in the 2d U. S. cavalry, "as a recognition of the gallant and meritorious services rendered by him in the arctic expedition of 1881–84." He was temporarily attached to the Signal service bureau, and later joined his regiment at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. He later served in Oregon, California, and Arizona, and is at present stationed at Fort Wingate, N. M., at the headquarters of his regiment.

GILDER, William Henry, arctic explorer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 16, 1838; enlisted as a private in the 5th N. Y. infantry at the beginning of the civil war, and was afterward transferred to the 40th. During the greater part of the war he was on the staff of Gen. Thomas W. Egan, and for meritorious service was brevetted major. When Lieut. Schwatka, in June, 1878, set out on his expedition to search for relics of Sir John Franklin, Maj. Gilder was his second in command. The expedition made the longest sledge journey on record, covering 3,251 statute miles. In June, 1881, he went with the Rodgers expedition in search of the Jeannette, and when the ship was burned in the following November, Gilder made a midwinter journey across Siberia to telegraph the news of the disaster to his government. He then returned and joined in the search for De Long and his companions in the Lena delta. The summer and autumn of 1883 were spent in Tonquin, and in 1884 he visited the scene of the earthquakes in Spain. In his various travels he was a correspondent of the New York "Herald." He published "Schwatka's Search," and "Ice-Pack and Tundra."

PEARY, Robert Edwin. (See Vol. II., p. 63.)

KANE, Elisha Kent, surgeon, Arctic explorer, scientist, journalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 20, 1820. His family for more than a century in all of its branches had been American. His father, John Kintzing Kane (whose ancestors were Low Dutch and Irish), held many positions of honor in Pennsylvania, and at the time of his marriage to Jane Leiper (who was of English and Scotch descent), was a member of the Philadelphia bar, and in the year 1845 was appointed judge of the U. S. district court of Pennsyvania. Elisha Kane, as a boy, was characterized for a daring spirit, and an ambition to excel in all physical attainments. His early school life showed a strong disinclination toward systematic study, but revealed his scientific bent, and his love for out-door sports. At the age of seventeen he entered the University of Virginia, and at the close of his term of study received honorable mention for proficiency in chemistry, mineralogy and physical geography, for he had chosen civil engineering as his profession. A severe attack of heart disease, a trouble from which he suffered during his entire life, and which his physician told him might prove fatal at any moment, changed his plans materially, and in 1842, when but twenty-two years of age, he received his degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania, standing at the head of his class, and having published a treatise upon medical topics which gave him a lasting reputation. In 1843 he received his appointment as surgeon in the U. S. navy, serving first on the Brandywine, which carried Caleb Cushing to China as U. S. minister. The vessel stopped at Rio de Janeiro, S. A., long enough for Kane to make a trip to the eastern Andes of Brazil for geological investigation. A delay at Bombay gave him yet another opportunity for travel and investigation, and he visited Ceylon, and other interesting localities. When the legation reached Macao, acting under permission from Minister Cushing he provided a surgeon for his substitute, and explored the Philippine Islands, descending into the crater of the mysterious Taal, a volcano upon one of the islands, a feat previously attempted by but one European. In 1844 he resigned his position as physician to the legation, and practiced for some time in China, at Whampoa, where he was seized with rice fever which compelled him to give up his practice, and determined him to return home. He reached Philadelphia in 1846, coming by the way of India, passing through Persia, Syria, Egypt, Greece, Austria, Germany and Switzerland. A few months of rest, and then he was commissioned in May, of the same year, as surgeon to the west coast of Africa, and while there made an excursion into the interior, visiting the king of Dahomey. Falling a victim to the coast fever and suffering severely from it he was sent home in 1847 on one of the Liberian transport boats. He reached home broken down in health, but disease and weakness did not prevent him from exchanging the naval for the military service, and his next commission was to the seat of war in Mexico, where he was conspicuous for his bravery, but was again attacked with fever and compelled to return. Shortly after, in 1849, being attached to the store-ship Supply, he visited the Mediterranean and the West Indies, and it was in this year that the city of Philadelphia honored him by the presentation of a sword. In

1850 Kane sailed as surgeon of the Advance under Lieut. Edwin J. DeHaven. This was one of two vessels offered by Henry Grinnell of New York to be sent to the Arctic seas in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions, who had sailed in search of the northwest passage from Baffin's Bay to the Pacific in 1845. Nothing being heard from them in 1848, the British government sent out three expeditions in search, all of which proved unsuccessful. The American government, backed by public sentiment, accepted the two vessels offered by Mr. Grinnell to the navy, and sent out the United States Grinnell expedition. The vessels left New York in May, 1850, and returned in September, 1851, being absent sixteen months, and spending nine of these months ice-bound in a drift, so that they accomplished little, and found no trace of the missing vessels. After his return Kane published a narrative which will be remembered principally for the discovery of Grinnell Land at the head of Wellington Channel. In June, 1853, the second expedition, which Kane himself had strenuously labored to equip, sailed for the northern seas. It is said that besides giving the proceeds of the lectures which he delivered during 1852–53, he gave his pay for twenty months for their equipment. George Peabody of London gave him $10,000, and Mr. Grinnell again gave the brig Advance. Aug. 23, 1853, the expedition reached the coast of Greenland by way of Smith's Sound, where it remained fast the entire time it was absent. Short journeys were successively made, and sledge parties were sent out for exploration. Kane, during all this time, was prosecuting scientific investigations, the results of which were subsequently published. The winter was one of suffering from want of food and fuel, as also from the scurvy. One of Kane's most interesting discoveries was that of the great glacier Humboldt, the largest then known, extending for sixty miles along the coast of Greenland, and rising to a height of 300 feet. Morton, one of the party, with the Esquimaux Hans, discovered what he and Kane firmly believed to be the open Polar Sea. During their imprisonment in the ice, Kane gained large knowledge of the Esquimaux, and discovered lands before unknown. After enduring the most extreme hardships the vessel was finally abandoned in May, 1855, and the plan was formed of attempting to reach the nearest Danish settlement in South Greenland. Through 1,200 miles of broken ice and water they went, their sledges drawn by the men who were weak and suffering, until they reached Upernavik, Aug. 6, 1855, to learn that an expedition had been sent in search of them. In October home was reached, where they were enthusiastically honored by both Americans and Englishmen. Kane published the narrative of this expedition in 1856, and to him we owe most of our knowledge of the Arctic seas, valuable scientific observations, and a better understanding of the scattered people of that inhospitable clime. His health was broken, and in the same year he visited England, going from there to Cuba. There is slight authority for the statement made by Margaret Fox, one of the family of the celebrated spiritualists, that she and Kane had been privately married before he left England, as his long correspondence with her has since been published. At his death the flags of the U. S. capitol were at half-mast, and every public and private honor was offered to his memory. He died at Havana, Cuba, Feb. 16, 1857.

HUNT, William Morris, artist, was born at Brattleboro, Vt., March 31, 1804. He took a partial course at Harvard, and then went to Europe, entering the studio of the painter Couture at Paris, after a short course of sculpture at Dusseldorf, Prussia. As a pupil of Couture he was brought into intimate relations with Diaz. In the paintings he did

at this time the influence of the latter, as well as of the former, is apparent. Jean François Millet, with whom he was afterward associated at Barbizon, was at this time his ideal, and left a deep and permanent impress upon his after work. In 1855 he returned to the United States, settling in Boston as a painter and instructor in painting. He was one of the most productive of American artists, as may be judged by the fact that over 200 charcoal sketches and nearly 100 oil paintings, whose existence had been practically unknown to the public, were found in his studio after his death. His style was a gradual development, chiaroscuro drawing and coloring receiving successively his special attention, its salient qualities, strength, boldness and originality. He exerted a considerable educational influence not only upon his immediate disciples, but upon the great body of American artists, and the American art public as well. The present admiration in this country for modern French art can be directly traced to his advocacy. Besides the mural decorations of the capitol at Albany, called "The Flight of Night" and "The Discoverer," his best-known works are, "Plowing," "The Bathers," and a "Portrait of Chief Justice Shaw." He died at Appledore, Isles of Shoals, N. H., Sept. 8, 1879.

William M. Hunt

BISHOP, Anna, soprano singer, was born in London, Eng., in 1814. Her father's name was Rivière; he was a singing-master. She studied the elements of music and pianoforte with several noted teachers, and in 1824 became a pupil in singing at the Royal academy of music in London. In 1831 Miss Rivière became the second wife of Sir Henry Bishop, the composer, and made her earliest appearance as a public singer at concerts, in oratorios, and at provincial festivals. After extensive professional tours throughout Great Britain, in company with Bochsa, the harpist, she eloped with him to the continent of Europe, where the two, in connection, continued giving musical entertainments. After singing in operas in Italy, France and Germany, they returned to England, but were not well received. It was in 1847 that they came to the United States, on a professional visit. Although Bochsa was under a cloud, and Mrs. Bishop had a besmirched reputation, their concerts became very popular, and she found favor as an opera singer. While her voice was non-sympathetic, her wide experience and continuous training under Bochsa had greatly developed her ability. In North America she remained several years, visiting British America, Mexico, and also the West Indies. After 1854 the two artists set out for a cosmopolitan tour to the South Sea Islands, Australia, South America, and the East Indies, returning to England in 1858. In London Mrs. Bishop sang several times at the Crystal Palace and other concerts, but not in oratorios. From 1859–65 she was again heard in the United States, in concerts, operas and oratorios. In 1866 during a voyage from the Sandwich Islands to China, the vessel on which she embarked was wrecked. After three days' suffering and exposure, she lost all her personal property. She reached India in the year following. From there she returned homeward by way of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. She sang about a year in England, crossed the Atlantic, and settled in New York city, where, retired from public performances, she gave instruction in vocal music. After the deaths of her husband, Bishop, and her paramour, Bochsa, she was married to Martin Schultz in New York city. Among her most effective operatic roles were the principal soprano parts in "Tancredi," "Norma" and "La Gazza Ladra." She died in New York city March 18, 1884.

Anna Bishop

HARRIS, Thomas Lake, religious pretender, was born in Fenny Stratford, Eng., on May 15, 1823. His parents emigrated to the United States when he was an infant, and his childhood was passed in Utica, N. Y., where he received a common-school education, and early became a writer for the press. He entered the Universalist church and became pastor of the Fourth Universalist society in New York city, but a year later resigned and formed the "Independent Christian Society," which he directed for some time. In 1850 he became a Spiritualist, spent some months at a retreat in Virginia, and then lectured on the new faith in various parts of the United States. Later he became the head of a Spiritualist society and the editor of a Spiritualist journal in New York. In 1858 he visited England and made numerous converts, with whom he returned to the United States and settled upon a farm in Dutchess county, N. Y. The settlement grew in size, the society of the "Brotherhood of the New Life" was formed, more land purchased, and various enterprises engaged in by the members. At one time the society numbered over 2,000 resident and non-resident members. Its unwritten creed was a curious blending of the teachings of Plato, Swedenborg and Fourier. In 1866 Harris again visited England and made a number of new converts to his teachings, among them Laurence Oliphant, the author and traveler, who returned with him to the United States in 1867, and for some years was an active member of the society. The members in 1867 removed to Portland, N. Y., where extensive tracts of land were purchased. Dissensions finally arose, the land holdings of those who desired were purchased by Oliphant, and Harris, with a few followers, removed to California. He took up his residence at Santa Rosa in that state, where he owns and conducts a large vineyard, manufacturing the grapes into wine. A writer for the press, who recently visited him, describes him as having "all the appearance of a dreamer and enthusiast. . . . His ordinary manner is slow and deliberate, but when expounding his views of life and the problems he believes he has solved, he speaks with intense earnestness and energy and his whole appearance is changed." Harris has published: "The Epic of the Starry Heavens" (1854); "A Lyric of the Morning Land" (1854); "Modern Spiritualism" (1856); "A Lyric of the Golden Age" (1856); "Truth and Life in Jesus" (1860), and "The Millennium Age" (1861), all dealing at great length with the religious views he has held at different times. (See also "Life of Laurence Oliphant," London and New York, 1891.)

Thomas Lake Harris

PINE, James K. P., manufacturer, was born at Hoosick, Rensselaer county, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1841. His father was a merchant and inventor, having invented several mowing machines, a rope machine, and many other valuable matters intended to aid in lightening the labor of man. The son, James, at the age of seventeen removed to Troy, N. Y., where he engaged in the manufacture of collars and cuffs, in which, owing to his ability and rare business tact, he has ever been successful. He is one of the organizers and largest stockholder of the United shirt and collar company, having branch houses in all the principal cities. In politics Mr. Pine has always been a stanch republican, refusing always to be a candidate for political office; is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Lansingburgh, of which he became an elder in 1881. He is president of the People's bank of Lansingburgh; director of the Troy city national bank, the Troy savings bank, the Ostrander fire-brick company, and treasurer of the United shirt and collar company. Upon the permanent location of the State agricultural society in Syracuse, N. Y., the New York and New England agricultural society was organized and Mr. Pine chosen its president. He married, in 1865, Clara M. Adams, and has five children.

HULL, Isaac, U. S. navy, was born at Derby, Conn., March 9, 1775, son of Joseph Hull, an officer in the war of independence, and nephew of Gen. William Hull. He went to sea as a cabin boy at fourteen, and at nineteen was in command of a vessel. Entering the navy as a lieutenant in March, 1798, he was assigned to the Constitution, with which his fame is closely linked. In 1800 he outsailed an English frigate by some miles in a day's race, and in a small sloop dashed into Port Platte, Hayti, and captured a French privateer and spiked the guns of the battery on the shore. Made master in 1804, he served in the Argus against Tripoli, in Gen. Eaton's Algerian expedition, and in the bay of Naples. In April, 1806, he was advanced to a captaincy. In 1811, being in command of the Constitution, he carried Joel Barlow to France as minister, and being threatened with the detested search by British frigates in the harbor of Portsmouth, prepared for action, though war had not been declared. In July, 1812, he sailed for Annapolis, with orders not to fight against odds, if he could help it. Chased by a British squadron in a light wind, his eminent qualities as a sailing master came into play, and he escaped by sending boats with a kedge, to which the ship was warped up. In Boston he grew tired of waiting for orders, and went out without them. Aug. 19th he had his famous battle with the Guerriere, of 44 guns, Com. Dacres. After half an hour the enemy was disabled and surrendered, being reduced to a useless hulk, and having seventy-nine men killed and wounded; the Constitution lost but fourteen, and was so little injured as to gain the name of "Old Ironsides." The moral effect of this victory—the first of the war—was great. Congress voted $50,000 to those engaged in it, and a gold medal to Hull, who received further honors from several states and cities. It was probably not his fault that he reposed upon the laurels gained by this exploit, and did nothing worthy of remembrance during the thirty remaining years of his life. The navy had not as many ships as captains; others were entitled to their turn, and he had had his share of glory; yet it is to be regretted that his brilliant abilities and splendid courage could not have been further used during the war. After the peace there were no more chances of distinction. Com. Hull served for many years on the naval board, had command of the navy-yards at Boston, Portsmouth and Washington, and of the Pacific and Mediterranean fleets. He died in Philadelphia Feb. 13, 1843.

CLOUGH, Moses T., was born in Hopkinton, N. H., Nov. 22, 1814, the son of Phinehas Clough, who was born in the same town about the year 1773, the grandfather having come from Massachusetts as one of the early settlers of this old town. Phinehas Clough, the father, died in July, 1866, at the age of eighty-three years. In early life he learned the trade of a carpenter, abandoned it in middle life, and became a farmer on the old homestead. He was the intimate friend of President Franklin Pierce and Gov. Matthew Harvey, a member of the constitutional convention of New Hampshire, representative in the general court or state legislature, one of the selectmen of the town, constantly acting as executor, administrator, guardian in the settlement of estates almost down to the date of his death. He married Judith Currier, of Warner, N. H., and at his death left surviving him four sons, Willard, Moses T., Daniel, Stephen, and one daughter, Maria J., wife of Ozni Pearson, of the city of Troy, N. Y. Moses T. Clough commenced his classical studies with John O. Ballard, a well-known teacher of a private school in Hopkinton, afterwards attended the academy in that town, and at the age of fifteen years entered Dartmouth college, graduating in the year 1834 in the same class with ex-Gov. Moody Currier and Judge Daniel Clark, of Manchester, N. H. At the expiration of his college life, and in pursuance of a prior determination to come to New York and study law, he entered the office of Eliphalet Pearson at Ticonderoga, N. Y. Soon after this Mr. Pearson removed from that place, and Mr. Clough went into the office of James J. Stevens, a brother of the distinguished lawyers Samuel and Cyrus Stevens, of the city of Albany, N. Y., where he finished his studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1838. In 1844, at the age of thirty years, he was appointed district attorney of Essex county, and held that office for more than six years, having been, at the expiration of the term of his appointment in 1847, nominated and elected as a democrat in that strong and ever-reliable whig county. At the formation of the republican party in that county he was requested to take the party nomination for that office again, but declined, being always a democrat and having no sympathy with the new movement. He was the postmaster at Ticonderoga under the administration of President Polk, and master in chancery and a supreme court commissioner of the state of New York. He continued in a successful practice of the law in that town until the year 1857, when he removed to the city of Troy, N. Y., where he now resides (1893), and is in the full practice of his profession at the age of seventy-eight years. Mr. Clough has never married.

HAVEMEYER, John Craig, merchant and sugar refiner, was born in New York city in 1833. He is a son of William F. Havemeyer, who was three times elected mayor of New York city, and grandson of William Havemeyer, sugar refiner, who came from Bückeburg, Germany, and settled in New York in 1799. The latter learned the trade of sugar refining in Germany, and established one of the first refineries in New York city. His son, William F. Havemeyer, succeeded him in business, and retired therefrom at the age of forty with a competency, and an established reputation for integrity, honor, courage and independence that made him a marked and prominent character. John C. Havemeyer was doubtless greatly influenced by his father's strong character and very marked independence. He was educated at private schools, going to boarding-school when eleven years old, and was prepared for college at the Columbia college grammar-school. Owing to failing eyesight he was unable to complete the college course. After leaving college he began his business career in a wholesale grocery store, remaining there two years. In 1854, after a year's travel in search of health, through Europe, Syria and Egypt, he assumed the responsibility of the office work at the sugar refinery of Havemeyer & Moller. Two years later, at the age of twenty-three, he left this firm to establish a sugar refinery in Brooklyn, E. D., and commence business for himself. This concern afterward developed into the great house of Havemeyers & Elder. The capital was furnished by his father; but chafing under the anxiety caused by the use of borrowed money in a business not wholly controlled by himself, he sold out his interest and returned to the employ of Havemeyer & Moller. This firm being dissolved within a year, Mr. Havemeyer refused the offer of partnership made by their successor, on account of his resolution not to use borrowed capital, but remained in the business two years, receiving a share of the profits as compensation. Later he started in the commission business, which he alone, or in company with his brothers, carried on successfully for some years, until compelled by failing health to retire. In 1871 he again engaged in the sugar refining business at Greenpoint, L. I., with his brother and another partner, under the name of Havemeyer Brothers & Co., taking charge of the financial and commercial department, and continued until 1880, when impaired health again obliged him to retire. In 1872 Mr. Havemeyer married, in Athens, Greece, Alice Alide, daughter of John M. Francis, then United States minister to that country. During the greater part of his life he has been identified with various benevolent societies, including the New York port society, Missionary society of the M. E. church, American Bible society, New York Sabbath committee, Bible revision committee, and United States evangelical alliance. He has been active in Young Men's Christian association work in New York, and organized and was first president of the Young Men's Christian association of Yonkers. He is a director in several railroad organizations, and trustee in the Continental trust company of New York, and has successfully managed several large estates of which he has been executor and trustee. He has frequently contributed to the press on political, religious and general subjects. Among the principles he adopted in early life were these: "To BE and not seem to be; to DO and not seem to do"; in other words, to be thorough and true; to maintain personal integrity at any cost; to fulfill each day's obligations of every kind, whether business, religious, social, philanthropic or political, and to be prompt and thorough in everything, seeking not present commendation, but living and acting so as to deserve final approval and success. His later years have been partly devoted to the investigation of questions of practical philanthropy, of religious truth and of the relation of physical conditions to mental and moral phenomena.

THORNE, Jonathan, merchant, was born at Washington, Dutchess county, N. Y., Apr. 20, 1801, the son of Samuel Thorne, who began life as a merchant, and subsequently purchased the farm which constitutes the Thorndale estate. His grandfather, Isaac Thorne, was a member of the Society of Friends, and came to New York from Long Island in 1725. Young Thorne was destined by his father for a farmer, but after several years spent at that occupation, became imbued with a desire to try his fortune in the city, and with that end in view, went to New York city, where he soon engaged in the dry-goods trade. In 1823, at the solicitation of his father, he resumed his life on the farm, but soon began to yearn for the more active life of a business man and the excitement of a great city. He accordingly, in 1830, returned to New York. His father-in-law, Israel Corse, was growing old, and, desiring to retire from business, offered to transfer his interests to Mr. Thorne. The latter, on account of his ignorance of the tanning business, hesitated for some time, but was finally induced to join his brother-in-law, Barney Corse, who had been his father's business partner. In 1830 he began the business of leather merchant and manufacturer of leather, in which he was engaged without interruption for the subsequent fifty years, and during forty years of the time was head of the largest house in the business. In 1832 Mr. Thorne bought out his brother-in-law's interest in the firm of Israel Corse & Son, and afterward conducted the business under his own name, the firm undergoing several changes, his son, Edwin Thorndale, being a member of the concern for fifteen years. Upon the death of his father, in 1849, Mr. Thorne came into possession of the family estate of Thorndale, which he subsequently made his summer residence. He also paid much attention to breeding stock, and imported the best shorthorn and Durham cattle from England, frequently paying as much as $5,000 for a single animal. The venture proved very profitable, and the Thorndale stock became noted both at home and abroad. As a merchant Mr. Thorne acquired a large fortune, and an enviable reputation for his honesty and integrity. The different kinds of leather are divided into three classes: perfect sides, slightly damaged sides, and badly damaged sides. He required his men, in sorting these over, to put the slightly and badly damaged sides together. So much good material was found in his "damaged leather" that it became celebrated, and commanded an unusually high price. In all his other business dealings he maintained an equally honorable position, and always held the confidence

and esteem of his customers. In 1823 he married Lydia, daughter of Israel Corse. She died in 1872, and in 1874 he was married to Mrs. Merritt, daughter of George L. Fox.

JOHNSON, Warren S., mechanical engineer and inventor, was born at Brandon, Vt., Nov. 6, 1847. He was educated at the common schools of his native town, and subsequently devoted his attention to scientific research. He was afterward for a while professor of physics and chemistry in the State normal school, at White Water, Wis. Mr. Johnson soon turned his mind to the subject of invention, and the result has been that he has given to the world many new and valuable devices. Among the number may be mentioned Johnson's system of heat regulation, which is now generally used throughout the world, and the impulsive railway, by means of which mail and express matter is forwarded on special cars, the cars being propelled by the explosion at intervals of a mixture of gas and air. Prof. Johnson is the inventor of many electric and pneumatic contrivances.

GILMORE, Patrick Sarsfield, musician and bandmaster, was born in Ballygar, Ireland, on Christmas day, 1829. He attended a public school until apprenticed to a wholesale merchant in Athlone, of the brass band of which town he soon became a member, but, his passion for music conflicting with the duties of a mercantile life, his position as clerk was exchanged for that of musical instructor to the young sons of his employer. At the age of nineteen he sailed for America, and two days after his arrival in Boston, Mass., was put in charge of the band-instrument department of a prominent music house. In the interest of the publications of this house he organized a minstrel company known as "Ordway's eolians," in connection with which he first achieved prominence as a cornet soloist. Later, he was called the best E-flat cornetist in the United States. He became leader, successively, of the Suffolk, Boston Brigade, and Salem bands. During his connection with the Salem band he originated the famous Fourth of July concerts on Boston Common, afterward adopted by the Boston city government as a regular feature of independence day celebrations. He also gave a series of promenade concerts in Boston music hall, the phenomenal success of which was the first recognition conceded the military band as a legitimate factor of in-door concert music. In 1858 Mr. Gilmore returned to Boston and founded the organization famous thereafter as "Gilmore's band." On the outbreak of the civil war he attached this band to the 24th Massachusetts volunteers. Later, when the economical policy of dispensing with music was proved a mistake, Mr. Gilmore was entrusted by Gov. Andrew, the "war governor of Massachusetts," with the reorganization of state military bands, and upon his arrival with his own band in New Orleans, Gen. Banks, then in command of the department of the Gulf, made Mr. Gilmore bandmaster-general. While detained in New Orleans Mr. Gilmore gave in the opera-house a series of promenade concerts, to which the leading Confederate families of the city were invited. The note of social arbitration thus sounded swelled later into the harmonious chord of political peace, when, in Lafayette square, at the inauguration of Gov. Hahn, ten thousand school-children, the great majority of them belonging to Confederate families, rose at the signal of Mr. Gilmore's baton, and to the accompaniment of six hundred instruments, the combined batteries of thirty-six guns, and the united fire of three regiments of infantry, sang the "Star Spangled Banner," "America," "The Union Forever," and other Union airs whose harmonizing echoes rang throughout the length and breadth of America. In recognition of this political as well as musical triumph, 100 prominent citizens of New Orleans tendered Mr. Gilmore a complimentary dinner at the St. Charles hotel, presenting him with a silver goblet appropriately inscribed, and filled to the brim with gold coin. To this public tribute Gov. Hahn added a personal letter to President Lincoln, mentioning Mr. Gilmore as one who had "*done great good to the cause of the Union by his faithful and patriotic services,*" "*a musician of the highest ability,*" and "*a true gentleman.*" In June, 1867, Mr. Gilmore conceived the idea of celebrating the dawn of national peace by a gigantic musical festival. This project was universally discouraged as chimerical, but the projector's enthusiasm was unquenchable, his efforts herculean, and his perseverance indomitable. On June 15, 1869, he stepped upon the stage of the Boston colosseum, a vast structure erected for the occasion, and in the presence of an audience of 50,000 persons, including, as invited guests, the most prominent clergy, politicians and public men of the day, lifted his baton over an orchestra of 1,000 and a chorus of 10,000, whose first note, accompanied by the booming of cannon fired by electricity, and the simultaneous ringing of all the bells in the city, proclaimed the opening of the greatest popular musical festival then on record. When the signing of the treaty of Washington ratified peace between the republic and the mother-country, Mr. Gilmore conceived a second and doubly gigantic idea—that of having the National peace jubilee followed by an International peace jubilee, which should not only represent home talent by an orchestra of 2,000 and a chorus of 20,000, but also present the military bands of all nations, from whose respective governments the services of the bands were solicited for Mr. Gilmore in a personal letter from U. S. Grant, then president of the United States. A colosseum, with a seating capacity of 100,000, was erected at a cost of half a million dollars, and on the 17th of June, 1872, the International peace jubilee was inaugurated. The bands of the Grenadier guards, from London, of the Garde republicaine, from Paris, of the Kaiser Franz regiment, from Berlin, and a band from Dublin, Ireland; with Johann Strauss, the waltz-king, Franz Abt, the German song-writer, and many famous soloists, vocal and instrumental, were among the foreign attractions of the International jubilee programmes. The jubilee continued for eighteen days, and at its close Mr. Gilmore was presented by the citizens of Boston with two gold medals and the sum of $50,000. In 1873 Mr. Gilmore accepted an offer from the 22d regiment of New York to become its bandmaster, a position he continued to hold up to the time of his death. He reorganized his band,

increasing it to 100 members, and gave 600 concerts in Madison square garden, which, under the name of "Gilmore's Garden," became the most popular resort in New York. On the 150th night of this phenomenally successful season Mr. Gilmore was given a benefit, and was presented, in the presence of an audience numbering 10,000 persons, with a magnificent gold and diamond medal. On the 4th of July, 1876, Mr. Gilmore gave a mammoth national concert in Independence square, Philadelphia, followed by sixty concerts in the main exposition building of the Centennial exhibition. In 1878—having made, meantime, a concert tour of America from Maine to California, Mr. Gilmore took his band to Europe, making a successful tour of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany. Of the many honors of which, during this tour, Mr. Gilmore was recipient, may be mentioned a medal from the French government. From his return to New York in 1878 until his death in 1892, Mr. Gilmore's professional career was one of ceaseless activity and ever-increasing success, as evinced by his bi-yearly tours through the United States and Canada, his long and renewed engagements at all the great expositions of the country, his fourteen successive seasons at the popular summer resort, Manhattan beach, and the association of his band not merely as a familiar but as a necessary feature of every great public celebration of its day. On the midnight of Dec. 31, 1891, 30,000 persons gathered in the vicinity of the New York city hall to hear the serenade of sacred and patriotic music with which "Gilmore's one hundred," organized for a grand "Columbian tour," welcomed the dawn of America's great quadricentennial year. Such was the last of the many patriotic services offered by Mr. Gilmore to the country of his adoption. Professionally, P. S. Gilmore was an unique and striking figure—original, independent, unconventional, daring—distinctively a musical pioneer as well as a musical teacher. He lifted the military band to a lofty niche in the temple of music, and popularized the classics for the education of the people. The ultra-classicists decried him, the conservatives resented his innovations in the adaptation of great orchestral compositions for reed-band production, and his introduction of electric cannon, anvils, drum corps, etc., for dramatic effects. But the masses enthusiastically supported him, and his musical mission was an eminent success. Personally, Mr. Gilmore was a man of rare magnetism; social, generous to a fault, and a general favorite. His talents were brilliant and versatile. He was ready alike with the pen of the composer and the tongue of the eloquent and witty speaker. Among his best-known compositions, words and music, are: "The Voice of the Departing Soul; or, Death's at the Door," National anthem, "Columbia," etc. His song, "Good News from Home," written during the war, attained a world-wide popularity; "When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again," the words of which he wrote under the *nom de plume* of Louis Lambert, was very popular during the war, and long after it closed. In politics, as an Irishman, he was for home-rule, and a concert he gave in response to Ireland's appeal, netted for the Parnell parliamentary fund the sum of $6,000. In religion he was a practical Catholic. Among the material evidences of public favor which outlast him are jeweled, gold, silver, ivory and ebony batons, jeweled and gold medals, silver and gold goblets, costly badges and emblems, gold and silver instruments, plate, ornaments, etc., but the proudest laurels laid upon his grave were the tears of the poor, the love of the people, and the praise of his fellow-musicians. On Saturday, Sept. 24, 1892, during the initiatory engagement of the Columbian tour of "Gilmore's one hundred" at the St. Louis exposition, in whose magnificent music-hall, in eight successive seasons, his band had given over 1,500 concerts to ever larger and more enthusiastic audiences, Mr. Gilmore died from heart failure, after one day's illness. In death he was paid both military and civic honors. His wife and his only child (a daughter) survive him.

SAWTELLE, Lelia Robinson, lawyer, was born in Boston, Mass., on July 23, 1850. She was carefully educated, and after leaving school was for several years employed as a writer for various Boston papers, being at that time the only woman thus engaged. In 1878 she matriculated at the law school of Boston university, from which she was graduated with honor in May, 1881. In December, 1881, a law was enacted through her efforts, by the legislature of Massachusetts, permitting the admission of women to the bar on the same terms as men, and in June, 1882, Miss Robinson was admitted to practice in all the courts of the commonwealth. She practiced her profession in Boston until 1884, when she removed to Seattle, Wash., opening a law office in that city. Subsequently she returned to Boston, and in April, 1890, was married to Eli A. Sawtelle, causing a great loss to the cause of woman's enfranchisement. While visiting in Washington, D. C., during her wedding tour, she was admited to practice before the supreme court. Mrs. Sawtelle was the author of "Law Made Easy" and "The Law of Husband and Wife," both published after her return to Boston from Seattle. Her death occurred very suddenly on Aug. 10, 1891, from an overdose of medicine.

SCHANDEIN, Emil, brewer, was born at Obermoshel, Rhenish Palatinate, in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, Apr. 16, 1840, the son of Joseph William, of the royal service, as collector of the revenue of the department of the Palatinate, and Louise Schandein. Emil Schandein received his early education at private schools in his native place, and afterward was graduated from the academy and commercial college at Kaiserslautern. He desired to become a civil engineer, but was prevented by the reaction following the revolution of 1848. After remaining a year in his father's office, he emigrated to America in 1851, landing at New York. He went almost immediately to Philadelphia, where he was employed as bookkeeper in a large importing house, and remained there two years. He then traveled for several years through the United States, representing various firms in the capacity of commercial traveler, with the idea of learning the customs of the country. He afterward settled at Bellville, Ill., but in 1863 went to Wisconsin to accept a position offered him by a firm in Watertown. In 1866 he removed to Milwaukee and became a member of the brewing firm of Philip Best & Co. During his residence in Milwaukee he was a director of the Northwestern life insurance company, president of the Milwaukee brewing association, and secretary, and later on president, of the Brewers' association of Milwaukee. In 1869 he went to Europe as a com-

Emil Schandein

panion to Philip Best, who was an invalid, and who sought health from the mineral springs and baths of Germany. Mr. Schandein was successful in all his business enterprises, and not less so in society. Liberal in his religious views, tolerant in politics, upright, honorable and genial, he was a general favorite. In May, 1866, he married Lizette, daughter of Maj.-Gen. Philip Best. After the death of Mr. Schandein, at a meeting of the stockholders of the Pabst brewing company, then known as the Philip Best brewing company, Mrs. Schandein was elected vice-president of the company, representing her own interests as well as those of her three children in the most extensive brewing industry in the United States. Mr. Schandein died at Bremen July 22, 1888.

CHAPMAN, Nathaniel, professor of theory and practice of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania from 1816 to 1850, was born at Summer Hill, Fairfax county, Va., May 28, 1780. His paternal ancestor came to Virginia with the first colony under Sir Walter Raleigh, of whom he was a near relative. He obtained his preliminary education at the classical academy founded by Washington in Alexandria, Va. At the age of seventeen, after having been under the instruction of Dr. John Weems of Georgetown, and Dr. Dick of Alexandria for two years, he went to Philadelphia, became the private pupil of Dr. Benjamin Rush, then in the zenith of his popularity and influence, and soon afterward entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1800. In order to complete his medical education Dr. Chapman spent one year in London, under the private instruction of the distinguished Dr. Abernethy, and two years in Edinburgh, then the greatest medical centre in the world. After receiving a medical degree from the university there, he returned to Philadelphia in 1804, and began to practice. Before he attained the age of thirty he stood in the front rank of his profession in America. From 1810 to 1813 he assisted Dr. Thomas C. James, who had the chair of midwifery, and in the latter year he was elected professor of *materia medica* in the University of Pennsylvania, which position he filled three years. His "Elements of Therapeutics and Materia Medica," prepared from his lectures during this period, was recognized as the best treatise of its kind then in the English language. In 1816 Dr. Chapman was elected to the chair of theory and practice of medicine in the university, which he filled with distinguished ability until 1850. As a lecturer to students he was very popular, not only on account of his profound knowledge of the subjects taught, and the terse and forcible style of his language, but also on account of his affable manners, genial disposition, gaiety of spirit, and ready wit. This rare combination of qualities made him many friends wherever he was known. As a practitioner Dr. Chapman was a great favorite in Philadelphia. The charm of his manner was very effective in the sick room, and in difficult cases of disease he was almost unequaled in resources. His remedies were drawn from observation and experience, and he was always abreast with the most advanced thought in medical science. After the death of Dr. Physick in 1837, by universal consent he was ranked at the head of the profession in America. Dr. Chapman founded the Medical institute in Philadelphia, and for twenty years gave a summer course of lectures in that institution. He also delivered courses

of clinical lectures in the hospital of the Philadelphia almshouse for many years. He was president of the Philadelphia medical society for six years. In 1848, by acclamation, he was elected the first president of the American medical association, and was the honored successor of Franklin, Jefferson, Rittenhouse and Tilghman as president of the American philosophical society. Many medical and learned societies of Europe also enrolled him among their members. His published works include: "Select Speeches, Forensic and Parliamentary;" "Lectures on Eruptive Fevers, Hemorrhages and Dropsies, and on Gout and Rheumatism;" "Lectures on the Thoracic Viscera." He founded the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences" in 1820, which is the oldest journal of its kind in this country. He was remarkably well versed in general literature. Dr. Chapman was married, in 1804, to Rebecca, daughter of Col. Clement Biddle. Dr. Henry C. Chapman, of Jefferson medical college, is his grandson. He died in Philadelphia July 1, 1853.

HEWITT, Abram Stevens, statesman, was born at Haverstraw, N. Y., July 31, 1822. His mother's family, the Garniers, were of old Huguenot stock, and originally settled in Rockland county, N. Y. The land on which they lived has been held by the family for five generations, and the log-house on this Garnier tract (a portion of which is still owned by Mr. Hewitt), in which he was born, is still standing, near Pomona station, not far from Haverstraw. The elder Hewitt was a machinist, who came to this country in the latter part of the eighteenth century and assisted in putting up the first steam-engine works here, while he also assisted in the construction of the first steam-engine wholly built in this country, and was a leading member of the old Mechanics' and tradesmen's society. He was very successful in business, and made a large fortune, but was burned out, and at the time of his son's birth was completely ruined. So it happened that he retired to his farm in Rockland county, which accounted for Abram's being born in the old log-house already mentioned. Here the boy grew up, passing part of his time on the farm, and part in the city of New York, where his father was trying to reinstate himself in business. He obtained a prize scholarship in Columbia college, the result of a special examination of all the scholars in the public schools. He was thus able to obtain a university education. In the meantime he earned his own living by private teaching. He was successful at college, graduating at the head of his class, but he seriously impaired his health, and in particular injured his eye-sight, which was never afterward perfect. He rested for a while, and then began the study of law, while retaining the position of tutor in the college. In 1843 he was acting professor of mathematics in that institution, and while holding the position succeeded in saving up about $1,000. Taking this money in 1844, and accompanied by Edward Cooper, who was son of Peter Cooper and a member of his class at college, he made a visit to Europe. Returning on board a Mobile packet, they were wrecked and drifted about in an open boat for twelve hours before they were picked up by a passing vessel, which brought them to New York. In 1844 Mr. Hewitt was admitted to the bar, but he soon found that his eye-sight was so defective it would be impossible for him to practice that profes-

sion with success; in the meantime his intimate friendship with the Coopers had continued, and it was determined that the two young men should go into a business partnership, whereupon Peter Cooper gave over to them the iron branch of his own business. The success of this undertaking in the hands of Messrs. Cooper & Hewitt became marked. The firm was in fact a pioneer in successfully manufacturing iron in the United States. Theirs was the first firm to make iron girders and supports to be used in fire-proof buildings and bridges, and at their works were made the iron girders used in the construction of the Cooper union building. They employed a large force, and had at one time upward of 3,000 men on their pay-rolls. In 1878 Mr. Hewitt stated at one of the meetings of the congressional committee on the grievances of labor, of which he was chairman, that from 1873 to 1879, the business of his firm was conducted at a loss of $100,000 a year. This was, of course, partly in order to keep up the plant, and continue the business, but also in great measure to avoid the distress which would have followed the throwing out of employment of so many laborers. It is a remarkable incident in the economic history of the country that the profits of this great industry during forty years were only sufficient to pay the men and the regular expenses of the establishment, yet this is the truth, and the firm engaged in the prosecution of this apparently hopeless undertaking became rich simply by the judicious use of their capital outside of their immediate business, and by anticipating the future by prudent investments; thus a large purchase of iron just prior to the great rise in its value in 1879–80 cleared for Cooper & Hewitt the sum of $1,000,000. In the meantime the works were never shut down, although they were sometimes worked on half-time when business was slack. The policy of the firm toward the workmen was always to take the latter into its confidence, and always to be on the best of terms with trades-unions and special labor organizations. The firm of Cooper & Hewitt finally owned and controlled the Trenton, Ringwood, Pequest and Durham iron works, in New Jersey. The development and management of these enterprises was largely the result of Mr. Hewitt's personal efforts. In 1862 he visited England in order to learn the process of making gun-barrel iron, and was enabled to supply the gun-barrel material needed by the United States government during the continuance of the civil war. To Mr. Hewitt also was due the introduction of the Martins-Siemens or open-hearth process for the manufacture of steel in this country. The plan of the Cooper union, founded by Peter Cooper as a benefaction to the city of New York, was devised by the trustees of that institution, Mr. Hewitt being their chairman. Afterward, as secretary of the board of trustees of the institution, he continued to manage its financial, and, to a very large extent, its educational affairs. Mr. Hewitt married, in 1855, the daughter of Peter Cooper and the sister of his business-partner, Edward Cooper. The public career of Mr. Hewitt as a man of affairs and statesman began in 1867, when he was appointed by the president one of ten U. S. commissioners to visit the Paris exposition held in that year, and to report on the subjects of iron and steel; the volume which was the result of his labors was translated into nearly all the European languages. In 1874 Mr. Hewitt was elected to congress, and with the exception of one term continued to serve there until 1886. In congress he speedily became noted for his practical ideas and common-sense views. Having a strong tendency toward the study of political economy, he was frequently a speaker on subjects connected with finance, labor, and the development of the national resources. He was an advocate of honest legislation without regard to party service. He was independent, but never radical. His honesty of political purpose was always conceded. In regard to the great tariff question he believed in and sustained measures for a limited reform, being neither a free-trader nor a protectionist. In 1878 Mr. Hewitt was the leader of the twenty-seven democrats in congress, who voted against the attempt to repeal the specie resumption act. He was opposed to the system of coinage of the silver dollar, and predicted the results which afterwards followed. Mr. Hewitt was chairman of the democratic national committee in 1876. The proclamation of the democrats after the election, to the effect that they had carried the country, was written by Abram S. Hewitt, and the manuscript of it is still in existence with marginal notes in the handwriting of Mr. Tilden. During that crisis, Mr. Hewitt encouraged the boldest action in regard to the situation. Mr. Tilden, however, was timid, and of three methods of settlement which were placed before him, to fight, back down or arbitrate, he chose the latter, and this of course controlled Mr. Hewitt as his instrument in congress and in the party, the result being the organization of the electoral commission, and the seating of Rutherford B. Hayes in the presidential chair. In October, 1886, a strong movement was made on the part of the labor organizations of New York to gain possession of the city government, resulting in the nomination of Henry George for mayor. A union was effected and a party formed of democrats and independents, by which Abram S. Hewitt was nominated for mayor, while the republicans set up the name of Theodore Roosevelt as their candidate. Theodore Roosevelt received 60,435 votes; Henry George, 68,110, and Abram S. Hewitt, 90,552. Mr. Hewitt performed his new duties with his customary vigor and energy. He was a thorough-going reformer, and kept close watch of the acts of his subordinates. He aroused the ire of the Irish by refusing to raise the Irish flag over the city hall on St. Patrick's day. This was done by Mr. Hewitt on his theory that the flag of no other people should be raised, except as a matter of especial compliment, upon any municipal or national building in the country, while as to the flag of a nation which had no political existence, he thought there ought to be no difference of opinion or even discussion. From the close of his term as mayor of New York, Mr. Hewitt remained practically out of politics.

FELCH, Alpheus, governor of Michigan, was born at Limerick, Me., Sept. 28, 1806. His grandfather, Abijah Felch, was a soldier of the revolution, and having, with others, received a grant of land between the Great and Little Ossipee rivers, settled in the wilderness. In 1821 he became a student at Phillips Exeter academy, subsequently entered Bowdoin college, and was graduated in the class of 1827. He at once began the study of law, and was admitted to practice in Bangor, Me., in 1830. He began to practice at Houlton, Me., but in 1833, owing to poor health, he was obliged to seek a new home. He started for Vicksburg, Miss., but on arriving at Cincinnati was attacked with cholera, and on his recovery determined to remove to Michigan. He began practice at Monroe, but in 1843 removed to Ann Arbor, which he has since made his home. He was elected to the first legislature in 1835 and was re-elected in 1836–37. As a member he was opposed to the wild-cat banking law and voted against it.

Early in 1838 he was appointed one of the bank commissioners, and in that capacity brought to light and exposed frauds, and had the guilty parties prosecuted; in many cases the banks were closed. In 1842 he was appointed auditor-general of the state, but held the position only a few weeks, when he was appointed one of the judges of the supreme court. In 1845 he was elected governor of Michigan by the democrats. In 1847 he was elected U. S. senator, and resigned as governor March 4, 1847, when his senatorial term commenced. He served six years as U. S. senator and was four years chairman of the committee on public lands. In 1853 he was made president of the commission appointed to adjust the Spanish and Mexican land claims in California. In 1856 he returned to Ann Arbor and engaged once more in his law practice. He has since been twice the democratic nominee for judge of the supreme court and once for governor. For many years he was one of the regents of the state university. In the spring of 1879 he was appointed Tappan law professor in the university, a position he held with honor until compelled to resign on account of ill health. His life record is without spot or blemish, and he is a fit representative of that noble class of men who were the pioneers of our western states.

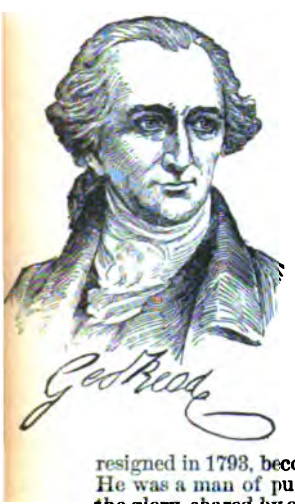
TANSLEY, John Oscroft, surgeon, was born in Basford, Nottinghamshire, Eng., Sept. 29, 1844, the only son and living child of William and Miriam (Oscroft) Tansley. The family is a very ancient one, and one of its members, John by name, was knighted by Edward II. It is an interesting fact that from that date to this, the spelling of the name has not been changed. The family crest is a hand holding a branch of laurel. William Tansley, who was engaged as a hosiery manufacturer in Nottingham, Eng., was induced to come to this country, and connect himself with the Enfield manufacturing company, at Thompsonville, Conn. John and his mother came to the United States one year later, in 1847, and resided in the village of Scittico, in the town of Enfield. He attended the village school until he was fourteen years of age, then entered Williston seminary at Easthampton, Mass. Subsequently he entered the Providence conference seminary at East Greenwich, R. I., and there studied music and art. In 1862 he entered the office of the Enfield manufacturing company, and remained with them until 1866, when his health broke down as a result of too close application to business as assistant superintendent, and it was necessary for him to engage in a lighter business. He engaged in the insurance business in the states of Vermont and Massachusetts, with offices at Montpelier and Pittsfield. In 1874 he entered the College of physicians and surgeons, in New York, and previous to his graduation paid especial attention to the diseases of the eye and ear, under the direction of the renowned oculist, Dr. C. R. Agnew. He was graduated in medicine from the College of physicians and surgeons in 1877, and was immediately elected assistant surgeon of the Manhattan eye and ear hospital. In April of the same year he opened an office for the practice of his specialty in New York, and has remained in that city ever since. He has been surgeon to the Northeastern dispensary, and physician to the dispensary of the Church of the Holy Trinity, and at present is assistant to the Manhattan eye and ear hospital, lecturer to the New York city board of education; member of the New York county medical society, of the Society for the protection of widows and orphans of medical men, the American ophthalmological society, and the American otological society. He is author of a number of magazine articles on the subject of his specialty.

MORAN, Thomas, artist, was born at Bolton, Lancashire, Eng., in January, 1837. He is the second of three brothers who have all won eminence as painters. Their mother was English, their father of Irish extraction. In 1844 the family crossed the sea and settled in Philadelphia. Here he attended the public schools, and was for two years with a wood-engraver. His passion for art was early shown; though he received no direct instruction, he learned much by contact with artists (especially James Hamilton) and study of their works, and made rapid progress, confining himself for some years to water-colors. At twenty-three he turned to oils, beginning with a scene from Shelley's "Alastor." In 1862 he went to England, studied Turner's works, and copied many of them both in oil and in water-colors. He was again in Europe, 1866–71, studying the masters in France, Italy, Germany and England. Returning in 1871, he sought American subjects of the most impressive character. Joining the expeditions of Prof. Hayden in 1871, and Maj. Powell in 1873, he made the sketches for his great companion pictures, "The Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone" and "The Chasm of the Colorado." These were bought by Congress for $10,000 each, and are now in the capitol at Washington. A visit to the Yosemite valley in 1872 resulted in a series of water-color sketches made for L. Prang & Co., and one in 1874 to the Rocky Mountains in the great picture "The Mountain of the Holy Cross." Among his other most notable works are: "Ponce de Leon in Florida," "The Pictured Rocks of Lake Superior," "The Last Arrow," "The Ripening of the Leaf," "Dreamland," "The Groves Were God's First Temples," "The Conemaugh in Autumn," "The First Step," "The Flight into Egypt," "The Remorse of Cain," "The Children of the Mountain," "A Storm on the Coast of Easthampton," and "The Track of the Storm." Many of his subjects are taken from the far West, where he spent his vacations for a number of years. He early came into demand as an illustrator of books and magazines. His numerous commissions from "Scribner's" (now the "Century") were a leading cause of his removal from Philadelphia to New York. For some time, in addition to his many paintings and etchings, he designed 250 illustrations annually. Some of his finest work in this department is in the holiday editions of Longfellow's "Hiawatha" and Whittier's "Mabel Martin." Notable alike for composition, coloring, versatility, industry and exuberant imagination, Mr. Moran ranks high among American landscapists. He became an academician in 1884. Of late years

he has given much attention to etching on copper. He and his wife are fellows of the British society of painter-etchers. His residence is at Easthampton, Long Island.

COCKRELL, Francis Marion, U. S. senator, was born in Johnson county, Mo., Oct. 1, 1834. He was educated in the common schools and at Chapel Hill college, from which institution he was graduated in July, 1853. He studied law, gained admission to the bar, and practiced with distinguished success for more than twenty years. Though an ardent partisan, he never held public office until 1875, when, as a democrat, he was elected U. S. senator to succeed Carl Schurz. He was re-elected to the senate in 1881, and again in 1887, his third term expiring March 3, 1893. As a senator he has attracted attention by his services on the committees on appropriations and military affairs, and by his pronounced views on the tariff and monetary questions. He married Anna Ewing, daughter of Judge Ephraim Ewing, of Lexington, Mo., and resides at Warrensburg, in that state.

READ, George, signer of the declaration of independence, was born in Cecil county, Md., Sept. 18, 1733, the son of John Read. He had good early advantages; began the practice of law at Newcastle, Del., in 1754; was attorney-general of the three counties, 1763–74, and a member of the provincial assembly, 1765–76. He predicted, in 1765, the future supremacy of America in manufactures; as a king's officer early called the attention of the British government to the results likely to follow its colonial policy, and while in the assembly drew up an address to George III., which that monarch is said to have twice perused. He was sent, in 1774, to the first Continental congress, where he was chairman of the first naval committee, 1775–77, and where he maintained for a while a conservative position, but later became clear and positive for liberty. He framed the constitution of his own state, presided over the convention which adopted it in 1776; codified the Delaware laws; was vice-president of Delaware in 1777, acting as president or governor for nearly a year, while Gov. McKinly was in the hands of the British; was in the legislature in 1779–80; U. S. judge of the court of appeals in admiralty cases in 1782; commissioner in a boundary dispute between New York and Massachusetts in 1785, and a member of the Annapolis convention of 1786, as well as of that which framed the federal constitution. As in duty bound, he maintained the claim of the lesser states to their two U. S. senators each. He was sent to the senate in 1789 and 1791, but resigned in 1793, becoming chief justice of Delaware. He was a man of pure and lofty character, and has the glory, shared by only two others, of having affixed his signature to the petition of the first congress to George III., the declaration of independence, and the constitution of the United States—three weighty documents. His "Life and Correspondence" was edited by W. T. Read in 1870. He married, in 1763, a sister of George Ross, another signer of the declaration of independence. Their son, George, was U. S. district attorney for Delaware, 1789–1809; another son, John, was U. S. agent-general. George Read, senior, died at Newcastle, Del., Sept. 21, 1798.



STODDARD, Richard Henry, poet, was born in Hingham, Mass., July 2, 1825. His father was a sea-captain, and was lost at sea when Richard was a small boy. In 1835 he went with his mother, who had married again, to New York, and was put to work at the trade of iron-moulding. While at this employment, he spent his spare time reading the best literature, especially poetry. He began early to write for the various newspapers and magazines of that time, and from the first his verses insured him recognition as a man of genius. He formed intimate acquaintances with some of the most prominent literary men of the day, particularly with Bayard Taylor, who was his life-long friend. In 1849 he privately published his first volume, "Footprints," which he afterward suppressed. His second volume of poems, "The Castle by the Sea," etc. (Boston, 1852), was a riper composition than "Footprints," containing several fine odes and songs which have become classics. The next year he published "Adventures in Fairy-Land: A Book of Verses for Young People." Desirous of escaping the harassing demands of a purely literary life, Mr. Stoddard, through Nathaniel Hawthorne, obtained in 1853 a position in the custom house, which he retained until 1870. During this time his pen was not idle. In 1857 he brought out another child's book, "Town and Country, and The Voices in the Shells" (New York). This was followed in the same year by "Songs of Summer" (Boston), and in 1860 by "Life, Travels, and Books of Alexander von Humboldt," which contained an introduction by Bayard Taylor, and was reprinted in London in 1862. In 1861 he published an important work, "The Loves and Heroines of the Poets," which brought out warm commendations from the press. Next came "The King's Bell," one of the best narrative poems ever written by an American. The story is told in pentameter measure, and is remarkable for its epigrammatic force and dramatic quality (Boston, 1862; London, 1864; New York, 1865). "The Story of Little Red Riding Hood," a poem for children, was published in New York in 1864, and "The Children in the Wood," also in verse in 1865. In the same year came out his "Abraham Lincoln, an Horatian Ode," which, though not up to the level of Dryden's "Cromwell" or Marvel's "Charles I.," is yet a vigorous and impressive composition. "Putnam the Brave," with illustrations by Alfred Fredricks, came out in a popular boy's series (1869), and "The Book of the East," containing much of his best poetry, in 1867. After leaving the custom house, Mr. Stoddard became confidential clerk to Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, which position he held for three years. During this period he revised Rufus W. Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America," enlarging it with a supplement, and bringing it down to date (1872). During the year 1874 he held the office of city librarian of New York. In this year he re-edited Griswold's "Female Poets of America," and the "Bric-à-Brac Series," a number of biographies of celebrated literary men and painters.

From 1860–70 Mr. Stoddard was literary reviewer of the "World," and since 1880 has held the same position on the "Mail and Express." The amount of his critical work has been large, and his editorial labors far-reaching. Besides the works mentioned he has edited: "The Last Political Writings of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon" (1861); "John Guy Vassar's Twenty-One Years Around the World" (1862); "Melodies and Madrigals, Mostly from the Old English Poets" (1865), and a number of annuals, monographs, prefaces, and translations. Worthy of special mention are his monographs on William Cullen Bryant and Edgar Allan Poe, and his preface to Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of the World." In 1890 Mr. Stoddard issued a new book of verse, "The Lion's Cub, and Other Poems," which, like his other volumes, is distinguished by originality and grace. As a lyrist and writer of odes, Mr. Stoddard stands second to no American poet. His songs have the charming simplicity of the Elizabethan poets, and a grace peculiarly his own. Some of his odes, as "The Hymn to the Beautiful," "Spring," "Autumn," etc., are characterized by an affluent fancy, resembling Keats, and at times by a striking sublimity. Some of his blank verse has a chaste grandeur not seen in any other contemporary poetry of its kind, except in the "Sohrab and Rustum" of Matthew Arnold, and the "Idyls of the King." Among the finest of Mr. Stoddard's blank-verse poems are "The Fisher" and "Charon." Mr. Stoddard resides in New York.

CARTER, Lorenzo, pioneer, was born in Rutland, Vt., about 1767. He emigrated with his brother-in-law, Ezekiel Hawley, to the Western reserve in 1796, and early in the following year went to Cleveland, which, at that date, had only one or two other families residing within its limits. The little colony was soon depleted by removals, and from February, 1799, to April, 1800, the Carters were the only white inhabitants of the place. In 1800 there was an increase in the population, and in 1801 the 4th of July was celebrated by a ball in Mr. Carter's log-cabin. He supported his family by keeping an inn and a ferry, and by selling hunting supplies. The first vessel launched at Cleveland, the Zephyr, a sloop of thirty tons, was built by Carter, and he erected the first warehouse, and the first frame house. He had a powerful physique, a generous disposition, and an active but uncultivated mind, and was an unerring marksman. These, with other qualities, made him the most picturesque and influential figure in the colony. He was the umpire of all disputes, and the chief executor of every daring and difficult undertaking. "Carter's law," as his code was called, was regarded by both white and red men with great respect, and it continued to be the standard for a long time after regular courts were established in Cleveland. Hearing, one day, that a farm-laborer had left the colony without giving an adequate reason, Carter exclaimed, "No man can leave this town in that manner!" and saddling his horse, overtook the deserter, covered him with his musket, and gave him his choice of returning or of receiving its contents. In his relations with the Indians he was equally rough and ready, and they firmly believed him to be a magician, especially after he had overcome and dispersed with a poker, snatched from the hearth, a party of nine who, half intoxicated, had come to kill him and his family. To Mr. Carter's tact and vigor the settlements of northern Ohio were largely indebted for their immunity from attacks by the savages, and in 1804 he was chosen a major in the militia. Notwithstanding many faults and eccentricities, he was a man of strong parts, and deserves to be remembered for his services to a struggling community. In his later life he farmed lands which are now within the city limits, and died at his home Feb. 8, 1814.

SOUTHARD, Milton Isaiah, lawyer, was born at Perryton, Licking county, O., Oct. 20, 1836, son of Isaiah and grandson of Abraham Southard. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, and the grandfather of New Jersey, and was related to Samuel L. Southard, U. S. senator from that state. The family is of English descent, the first in America being Thomas Southard, who was settled at Hempstead, L. I., as early as 1657. The grandfather, Abraham Southard, removed to Washington county, Pa., was a large landholder, and filled the office of sheriff. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Hull of that county, who was killed by the Indians while on an expedition down the Ohio river in the latter part of the last century. In 1805 he removed from western Pennsylvania to Licking county, O., engaged in farming, and there continued to reside until his death at the great age of ninety-six years, having retained his mental faculties and bodily activity to the end. With him in this migration westward was his young son, Isaiah Southard, father of Milton I., who grew up under the hardy influences of that early pioneer period, and who was a man of perseverance, of sound judgment, and of great rectitude of character. In early life he was engaged in the blast furnace business, and later in agriculture, and was successful in all his enterprises. He married, in 1825, Elizabeth, a daughter of James and Achsah (Stocksdale) Parnell, of Irish descent, born in Baltimore, Md., and then a resident of Licking county, O. Milton I. Southard obtained the rudiments of his education in the common schools, fitted for college in the academy, and passed through a classical course at Denison university, Granville, O., graduating in 1861. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1863. He began the practice of his profession at Toledo, O., but soon removed to Zanesville, in the same state, and there continued the practice with his brother, Frank H. Southard, as his partner. He entered at once upon a successful career as a lawyer, was three times elected prosecuting attorney of his county, and was soon retained in the most important civil causes at the bar. Mr. Southard was a representative from the Zanesville (O.) district in the forty-third, forty-fourth and forty-fifth congresses. While in congress he established a reputation as an able legislator, a skillful debater, and a prudent political manager. In the forty-fourth congress he was chairman of the committee on territories, and a member of the committee on revision of the laws of the United States. In the forty-fifth congress he was a member of the committee on education and labor, and chairman of the important "select committee on the state of the law respecting the ascertainment and declaration of the election of president and vice-president." To obviate the evils as they exist in the present system, growing out of the choice of presidential electors by a bare plurality of the popular vote, and resulting in the establishment of a few decisive "pivotal states," to be captured by unscrupulous partisan tactics, and the use of vast sums of money, Mr. Southard reported from his committee an amendment to

the constitution, which provided for the abolishment of the existing presidential electors and the substitution in their place of "electoral votes" in each state in the same number as the presidential electors—these electoral votes to be ascertained by a direct popular vote in each state, and by the apportionment of such electoral votes among the respective candidates in proportion to the popular votes cast for them, carrying the computation to three decimal points for sufficient accuracy. This amendment would eliminate the pivotal states from the elections, for under it many thousand popular votes would be required as the measure of even one electoral vote, and the mere plurality could not, as now, secure the entire electoral vote of any state. Mr. Southard advocated this amendment in a speech made in the house on the 14th of February, 1879, in which he forcibly portrayed the defects of the present system and the reforms to flow from the change proposed. His speech was broad and statesmanlike, and attracted wide attention. In 1876 he was married to Virginia, daughter of Robert Hamilton, of Newton, N. J., who was a lawyer, speaker of the New Jersey assembly, and a representative in congress from that state. Mr. Southard removed from Zanesville, O., to New York city in 1881, and formed a law partnership with Gen. Thomas Ewing. The business of the firm assumed large proportions, and furnished a wide field for the exercise of Mr. Southard's legal talents. His success has been due not alone to his clearness and force as a forensic orator, but also to his habit of patient investigation and a peculiar ability to readily discern the practical application of the facts to the law of the case. He has a summer residence at Newton, N. J., and is a director of the Merchants' national bank of that place. He is a stockholder in the Farmers' bank of Marysville, O., is connected with several other corporations as director, officer or stockholder, and is a man very successful in business affairs. He is a member of the Ohio society of New York, and one of its vice-presidents. He is also a member of the Lawyers' club, of the Twilight club, and of the Society of medical jurisprudence in New York.

WASHBURN, William Drew, senator, was born at Livermore, Me., Jan. 14, 1831, and in his youth lived the rugged life of a New England farmer's son. He was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1854, after which he read law with his brother, Gov Israel Washburn, Jr., of Orono, Me., and Chief Justice Peters, of Bangor. In the spring of 1857 he went West, and locating in Minneapolis, Minn., engaged in the practice of law, although his later experience was rather in the line of business and political life. His first office after removing to Minnesota was that of U. S. surveyor-general of Minnesota, which he held from 1861 to 1865, under President Lincoln's appointment. The calibre of his business enterprise can be gauged from the fact that he was the first agent of the Minneapolis mill company, an organization controlling the great water power at the falls of St. Anthony, and was the first to improve this great water power, which has made Minneapolis such a manufacturing centre. He was the projector, and for a long time president, of the Minneapolis and St. Louis railway, which was built under his direction. He also inspired the building of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie railway from Minneapolis to Sault Ste. Marie, and westerly from Minneapolis for about 300 miles through Minnesota into Dakota. He was president of this enterprise from its inception until 800 miles had been built and he had been elected to the senate, when he resigned the presidency and retired from active management. Mr. Washburn was a member of the Minnesota legislature in 1858 and 1871, and served in the forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth congresses from 1879 to 1885, and was elected to the U. S. senate in 1889. He resides in Minneapolis.

DEAN, Julia, actress, was born in Pleasant Valley, N. Y., July 22, 1830. Her mother was a well-known actress, and her father a manager of repute. She made her first appearance on the stage when she was eleven years of age as Lady Ellen, in the "Lady of the Lake." In 1845 she appeared at the Bowery theatre, New York, as Julia, in "The Hunchback," and for a fortnight was greeted with audiences that tested the capacity of the theatre. Her reception in Philadelphia, whither she went from New York, was equally cordial, and for a number of years she was one of the most popular and profitable stars of the time. In 1855 she became the wife of Dr. Hayne, of Charleston, S. C., the son of Senator Hayne, and in the following year visited California, where she remained for a year, and where she received a genuine ovation. Returning to the East, she traveled as a star for several years, and then revisited California. Her union with Dr. Hayne proved an unhappy one, and she secured a divorce from him in 1866. Soon after, she was married to James Cooper. Feeble health and failing powers made the closing days of her life gloomy and troubled ones. She fulfilled her last engagement in New York in October, 1867. She possessed beauty and talent in an uncommon degree, and in her earlier years and the flush of her powers, she was the ideal Parthenia and Juliet of her time. In her last years she was most frequently seen in "The Woman in White" and "Married, Not Mated." She died on March 6, 1869.

RIPLEY, Roswell Sabine, U. S. A. and C. S. A., was born in Worthington, Franklin county, O., March 14, 1823, nephew of Gen. James W. Ripley. He was graduated from West Point in 1843; was assigned to the 3d artillery; served through the war with Mexico, at first under Gen. Taylor, and then on the staff of Gen. Pillow; took part in most of the battles from Monterey to the taking of the capital city, and was brevetted captain and major for gallantry at Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec. He was in Florida in 1849, and in 1853 left the army and settled at Charleston, S. C., his wife's home; here he went into business, and was an officer of the militia. He directed the firing upon Fort Sumter in April, 1861, became a brigadier-general, and for a year held a command in his adopted state. In 1862 he took part in the defence of Richmond, and in the battles near that city and in Maryland, receiving a wound at Antietam. In 1863 he had charge of the defence of Charleston, and after its fall went again to Virginia, serving under Gen. Lee until the end of the war. After that he went to Europe, spent some years in Paris, but later resumed business at Charleston. He wrote a "History of the War with Mexico" (2 vols., 1849). He died in New York March 26, 1887.

SUMNER, Charles, U. S. senator, was born in Boston, Jan. 6, 1811. His ancestor, William Sumner, settled at Dorchester, Mass., in 1635. He was educated at the Boston Latin school, and at Harvard, graduating from the college in 1830, and from the law school in 1833. The next year he was admitted to the bar, and formed a partnership with G. S. Hillard, but his chief laurels were to be won in other fields. From December, 1837, to May, 1840, he was in France, England, Italy, and Germany, continuing his studies, and meeting almost every person of note. Independent in fortune as in mind, he gave his attention to large subjects, and made no haste to be famous. His edition of Vesey's "Equity Reports," begun in 1844, was interrupted by illness, but his work includes vols. 1 to 4, 6, and 13 to 20. His first public appearance of note, and the real commencement of his public life, was as city orator of Boston, July 4, 1845; this address on "The True Grandeur of Nations," caused a sensation by denouncing war. His Phi Beta Kappa oration at Harvard, Aug. 27, 1846, "The Scholar, the Jurist, the Artist, and the Philanthropist," included the substance of previous tributes to Pickering and Chief Justice Story, with the addition of Allston and Channing. Four weeks later he attacked slavery at the whig state convention. In January, 1847, he argued before the state supreme court against the validity of enlistments for the Mexican war, and soon after, at Faneuil hall, denounced the war. In this year he was very active; his paper read Jan. 17th before the Mercantile Library association, on "White Slavery in the Barbary States," his speech of June 18th before the Prison Discipline society in Tremont temple, his address, "Fame and Glory," before the literary societies of Amherst college, Aug. 11th, and his speech in the whig state convention at Springfield, Sept. 29th, advanced his fame. In 1848 he addressed the mass meeting convened at Worcester to form a Free-soil party, June 28th; delivered an oration on "The Law of Human Progress" before the Phi Beta Kappa of Union college, July 25th; spoke at the meeting held in Faneuil hall, Aug. 22d, to ratify Van Buren's nomination, and was a Free-soil candidate for congress. In 1849 he spoke upon "The War Systems of the Commonwealth of Nations" before the American Peace society, May 28th, at the Free-soil convention Sept. 12th, and before the state supreme court against the constitutionality of separate schools for colored children, Dec. 4th. In 1850 he attacked the Fugitive Slave law, and was surprised by Whittier's hint of a coming election to the senate: in reply, he said that he desired no office and doubted his fitness for political life. His election, Apr. 24, 1851, free from any pledges, in succession to Webster, he regarded as "an imposition of new duties and labors in a field which I never selected, and to which I do not in the least incline." Yet, in that uncoveted position, he was to win a fame that has few parallels, to contribute as powerfully as any man to the advancement of the ideas to which he was wedded, to the suppression of the evil he hated, and to the history of the land he loved. He took his seat in the senate Dec. 1, 1851, to make his maiden speech there Jan. 10, 1852. Feeling his way cautiously at first, and driven by no itch for notoriety, he soon became a thorn in the side of the slave power, and the best hated man in Washington. On May 26, 1852, presenting a memorial of the society of Friends against the Fugitive Slave law, he used the expression, "Freedom is national, slavery sectional." Another memorable utterance was that of Aug. 26th. At home he took part in the Free-soil state convention at Lowell, in September, 1852, and was a member of the convention to revise the state constitution in May, 1853. His great speech of Feb. 21, 1854, against the abrogation of the Missouri compromise, was widely read, and did much alike to quicken the northern conscience, and to fire the southern heart. Prof. Henry called it "transcendently noble." On May 25th he presented twenty-five remonstrances from New England clergymen against the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The threats against him now grew so loud that friends advised him to leave the capital. Disregarding personal danger, he returned to the charge in speeches of June 22d, June 28th, July 31st, and again Feb. 23, 1855. His sympathizers in congress were very few, his enemies numerous and bitter; but he was addressing a wider audience. Meantime he spoke in the convention at Worcester, Mass., Sept. 7, 1854, before the Boston mercantile library Nov. 15, 1854, on the "Position and Duties of the Merchant," and at the Metropolitan theatre, New York, on the "Necessity, Practicality, and Dignity of the Anti-Slavery Enterprise." In the senate, May 19 and 20, 1856, came his speech on "The Crime Against Kansas," of which Whittier wrote, "Thy best: enough for immortality." The South felt differently. Two days later, as Sumner sat writing at his desk, the senate not being in session, he was assaulted by Preston S. Brooks, a representative from South Carolina, and received injuries from which he never entirely recovered. The occurrence caused profound agitation in the North, and did much to crystallize the slowly forming sentiment which was four years later to rule

the country. Dr. Holmes, at a dinner of the Massachusetts medical society, proposed the toast, "The surgeons of Washington. God grant them wisdom, for they are dressing the wounds of a mighty empire, and of uncounted generations." Another feeling prevailed at the capital. A banner carried in a procession there bore the inscription, "Sumner and Kansas: let them bleed." Disabled and helpless the injured senator was conveyed to Boston. He was not in a condition to derive much pleasure from his almost unanimous re-election in January, 1857, nor from the degree of LL.D. soon after conferred by Harvard. In March he went to France, and six times endured the torture of the moxa without anæsthetics. After a long and weary convalescence he returned in 1859, and resumed his seat Dec. 5th. On June 4, 1860, he delivered another speech concern-

ing Kansas, which the Chicago "Tribune" called "probably the most masterly argument against human bondage ever made," but which the Albany "Argus" thought no one could read "without a contempt for the author." Four days later an attempt upon his life was frustrated by a bodyguard of friends. Within the next month or two he spoke at Cooper Institute in New York, and at the Massachusetts republican convention, Worcester. In less than a year the scene had changed, and he was as much honored in Washington as he had been detested. He became chairman of the senate committee of foreign affairs in April, 1861, and took an active part throughout the war, urging immediate emancipation, employment of negro soldiers, and confiscation of Confederate property. Prominent among his later speeches are those at Cooper Institute, Nov. 27, 1861, for emancipation; in the senate, on the Trent affair, Jan. 9, 1862; on the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, March 31st; on that to recognize the independence of Haiti and Siberia, Apr. 23d, and next day on that for the suppression of the slave trade; at Cooper Institute, Sept. 10, 1863, "Our Present Perils from England and France;" Apr. 8, 1864, "No Property in Man;" Apr. 27th, favoring a national currency; Apr. 30th on the civil service; June, on the Freedmen's bureau; his eulogy on Lincoln in Music hall, Boston, June 1, 1865, speeches on Wilson's "Equality bill," December, 1865, February and March, 1866; on the negro's right to vote in the North, July 12, 1867; for equal suffrage, Feb. 3, 1869; and on the San Domingo treaty, March 27, 1871. He was re-elected in 1863 and 1869, but his latter years were not the happiest or most glorious of his life: the bludgeon of Brooks had left permanent effects, and with the ending of American slavery his occupation was gone. He took part in the proceedings to impeach President Johnson, and was not on good terms with Grant. His horror of war found extreme expression in a resolution, Dec. 18, 1872, to suppress the names of battles in the great conflict, which called forth the censure of the Massachusetts legislature. Oct. 27, 1866, he married Mrs. A. M. Hooper; they were soon separated and divorced, May 10, 1873. Toward the last he was a solitary figure, whose infirmities were condoned in view of his great virtues, services, and sufferings. Few men have equaled him in the combination of wide and elegant scholarship, splendid oratorical powers, consistent purity in public and private life, lofty independence, unbending and unwavering resolution, and fearless, disinterested, lifelong devotion to his principles. Two volumes of his "Orations and Speeches" appeared in 1850, two of "Speeches and Addresses" in 1856, "Memoir and Letters of Charles Sumner," written by his literary executor, Edward L. Pierce, two volumes, 1877, extending only to 1845, and his complete works in fifteen volumes, issued 1870, 1883; and his "Life and Services," by Charles Edwards Lester (1874), E. Nason (1874), and D. Harsha (1874). He died in Washington March 11, 1874.

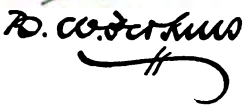
FINCH, Asahel, lawyer and philanthropist, was born in Genoa, Cayuga county, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1809. His grandfather Finch was one of the early settlers in Wyoming Valley, Pa., and a victim of the Indian massacre in 1778. His educational advantages were limited to the common school and local academy of Genesee county, N. Y. In 1830 he married Mary De Forest Bristol, and went to Michigan where he followed mercantile pursuits for three years. In 1834 he began the study of law with Orange Butler at Adrian, and four years later was admitted to the bar. In 1839 he removed to Wisconsin and made Milwaukee his home. In 1842 he formed a copartnership with Wm. Pitt Lynde, which continued over forty years, and was only dissolved by the death of Mr. Finch. In 1857 B. K. Miller and H. M. Finch became members of the firm and the name was changed to Finches, Lynde & Miller. The duties and responsibilities incident to his profession did not prevent Mr. Finch from promptly discharging other obligations that were laid upon him as a citizen of the city and state. When he settled in Milwaukee in 1839, Wisconsin was a frontier territory, and everything pertaining to a civilized community and statehood was in embryo. In politics he was a whig, and adhered to that party until it was dissolved after the defeat of Gen. Winfield Scott, in 1852. He aided in the formation of the republican party, and supported John C. Frémont for president in 1856. When Mr. Finch settled in Wisconsin, religious societies were to be organized out of the discordant elements usually found in a new country. Churches were to be built with the scanty funds gathered by the contribution box, and the slow and tedious process of laying the foundation of a great commonwealth was commenced. In all this pioneer work Asahel Finch took a prominent part. His religious zeal was not confined to his own denomination, but overflowed into other sects when he could benefit his fellow-men. In the days of slavery he rendered aid to many who never heard his name. His daughter, Mrs. Mary Finch Papendiek, the last of the line, survived him. He died in 1883.

A Finch

WEAVER, John G., was born at Newport, R. I., Nov. 25, 1812, the son of Benjamin Weaver, who was born in Newport in 1780, and of his wife, Hannah Briggs, daughter of Joseph Briggs of the same place. John's grandfather was Perry Weaver, who settled in Newport about the year 1740, and his grandmother was Rebecca Goddard of the same place. Mr. Weaver received his education at the common schools of his native town, and in accordance with the industrial traditions of his family, learned the business of hat-making. He subsequently engaged in the livery business, became one of the proprietors of the Providence mail and stage line, and for many years was one of the managers of this enterprise. But his active mind conceived a larger undertaking, and in 1843 he became proprietor of the Ocean House, which has a national reputation. When Newport was incorporated as a city, Mr. Weaver became one of its aldermen, and for fifteen years he was actively engaged as a member of one or the other of its municipal bodies. He was originally a whig in politics, and subsequently became a republican, representing his district in the state legislature in 1863–64. In religious belief he is a Unitarian, and was president of the board of trustees of the Channing Memorial church at Newport. In 1832 Mr. Weaver married Susan, daughter of Ray and Sarah Bliven of Newport, and has three children, a son, John G., being associated with his father as one of the proprietors of the Ocean House, Newport, and the Everett House, New York city.

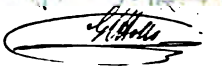
John G. Weaver

PERKINS, Bishop W., senator, was born in Rochester, Lorain county, O., Oct. 18, 1841. He attended Knox academy at Galesburg, Ill., for a short time, read law at Ottawa, Ill., was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice there in 1867. He served four years as a soldier in the Union army, going out as sergeant in the 83d Illinois infantry, and was adjutant and captain of the 16th U. S. colored infantry for two years and six months. He was attorney of Labette county, Kan., in 1869, was elected probate judge of the county in 1870, and again in 1872. In February, 1873, he was appointed judge of the eleventh judicial district of Kansas, and in November of the same year was elected for the unexpired term. He was re-elected in November, 1874, and again in November, 1878, holding the office for nearly ten years. Judge Perkins was elected congressman-at-large from Kansas in 1882, securing the nomination after an obstinate struggle with three rivals in the state convention, and so well did he please his constituents that he was re-elected for the three succeeding terms, but the combined vote of the farmers' alliance and the democrats defeated him in 1880. While serving in the house of representatives Congressman Perkins earned the name of being a faithful and able member, with a great capacity for work. He was appointed to the U. S. senate by Gov. Humphrey to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Plumb.



CLARK, Abraham, signer of the declaration of independence, was born near Elizabethtown, N. J., Feb. 15, 1726. Brought up on a farm and allowed his own way in childhood, he became a surveyor and real-estate agent, and did much office business in the way of deeds and mortgages. Though never admitted to the bar, Clark mastered the rudiments of law, became general adviser, and was called "the poor man's counselor." Among his offices under the king were those of sheriff of Essex county and clerk of the New Jersey assembly. A warm and inflexible patriot, he was on the committee of safety, and in June, 1776, was sent to congress, where he sat until 1778, and from 1780 until the end of the war. His two sons entered the army, were made prisoners, confined in the Jersey prison ship, and subjected to sufferings which made a deep and permanent impression on their father's mind. He was an active member of the New Jersey legislature, 1783–87, and of such great repute at home that his neighbors supposed him to be the author of all that was done there, whether he had approved it or not. He attended the Annapolis convention of 1786; was elected to that which framed the U. S. constitution, but is said to have been ill at the time; was again a member of the Continental congress during its last two sessions, 1787–88; a commissioner to settle the accounts of his state with the new federal government in 1789, and a member of the second and third U. S. congresses, 1791–94. Smarting under the memory of old oppressions and cruelties, he introduced, early in 1794, a resolution to suspend all relations with England until every article of the treaty of 1783 should be carried out; this was passed in the house, and narrowly defeated in the senate. He died of a sunstroke at Rahway, N. J., Sept. 15, 1794.

HOLLS, George Charles, educator and clergyman, was born in Darmstadt, Germany, Feb. 26, 1824, of an old and highly respected family. His father served in the German war of liberation against Napoleon, and was afterward appointed superintendent of governmental charities for Darmstadt and the province of Starkenburg. The son was educated in the excellent schools of his native city. The practical bent of his mind led him to seek a scientific rather than a classical education, and, in order to perfect himself, he entered the École polytechnique, Strasburg. It was here that his religious sympathies were first kindled, and he became imbued with a strong desire to alleviate the sufferings of humanity. Against the advice of his friends, he left school, and volunteered his services as an assistant to Inspector Becker, the head of the Neuhof institution, a well-known house of refuge, six miles south of Strasburg, and thus began the career in which he afterward attained such prominence. Meanwhile the experiment of the Rauhe haus, near Hamburg, had been going on for ten years, and this he watched with great interest, and was powerfully attracted by the plan of a brotherhood of Christian workers. In 1846 he decided to enter it, and was brought in contact with Johann Heinrich Wichern, one of the remarkable men of the time, who had a determining influence upon his whole future life. Wichern, in 1833, had established that most celebrated of German houses of refuge, the Rauhe haus, and a few years later introduced into it what has since become so famous—the family system, which consisted in the division of the inmates into families of from twelve to twenty in number, each in a separate building under the care of one or more of the brotherhood of the Rauhe haus. These brothers were young men of approved habits and ability, who had freely devoted themselves to the relief of the unfortunate. During the great famine of 1849, the Prussian government applied to Wichern to take charge of the temporary governmental charities in the province of upper Silesia, and Holls, though only twenty-four years old, was selected as the chief of those sent. He established four orphanages, which contained over 4,000 children, and was indefatigable in his efforts to relieve the sufferers in the most disastrous famine of this century upon the Continent. In 1851 he decided to emigrate to America. He settled in Pomeroy, O., and engaged in teaching with great success. In 1855 he was called to organize a large orphan asylum, to be established at Zelienople, Butler county, Pa., and the first Lutheran orphan asylum established in this country. In 1866 the Wartburg orphan farm school, near Mount Vernon, N. Y., was established. Meanwhile, having entered the ministry, he had risen to a commanding position in the Lutheran church and was called upon to organize the new institution. This he did, having succeeded in finding assistants, whom he imbued with his own spirit, and the Wartburg school was the best example of his practical work of charity. He always advised the naturalization of German immigrants. He was a constant contributor to the religious journals of his church at home and abroad, and



secretary for foreign correspondence of the American Christian commission. He was a great reader, thinker, scholar, and philanthropist, whose first thought was the alleviation of misery on every hand. A collection of his principal papers, sermons, and addresses is in preparation, and a "Memoir," by Henry Barnard, LL.D., of Hartford, has been published. He died Aug. 12, 1886, at Mount Vernon, N.Y.

FITLER, Edwin Henry, manufacturer, ex-mayor of Philadelphia and president of the Union league of that city, was born in Philadelphia Dec. 2, 1825, son of William Fitler, a prominent tanner and leather dealer. After leaving school he entered the law-office of Charles E. Lex, with whom he remained four years, and in the meantime gave close attention to conveyancing. The knowledge gained during this period of his life was of great assistance to him in his future career as a remarkably successful business man, as in forty years of experience he has never been involved in a single litigation. Having a marked predilection for mechanical pursuits and the business of manufacturing, he abandoned the law and entered the employ of George J. Weaver, of Philadelphia, proprietor of cordage works, which were established in 1817. After two years of diligent and faithful work, he mastered the details of the business, and showed such commendable enterprise that he was admitted as a partner in 1848, at the age of twenty-three. He secured the introduction of improved labor-saving machinery, some of which was the product of his own invention, and thus rapidly increased the amount of business and advanced the reputation of the firm. In 1859 he purchased the interest of his partner, and the firm became Edwin H. Fitler & Co. They have since gradually enlarged their capacity for the manufacture of all kinds of ropes, manila cordage, cables and binder-twine, until their plant covers an area of twenty acres at Bridesburg, in the northern part of Philadelphia, and the amount of capital invested is $2,500,000. The manufactured product of this immense establishment has been increased from fifty tons per annum to 10,000 tons in 1892. The firm of Edwin H. Fitler & Co., now composed of the senior proprietor and his two enterprising sons, Edwin H. Fitler, Jr., and William W. Fitler, on account of the vast extent of their business, is known all over the civilized world, and their industry is a leading one in the greatest manufacturing city of America. Taking an active interest in the material welfare of his employees, Mr. Fitler has won their highest esteem and respect, so that many of them have remained with him forty-five years. On account of his sterling integrity, remarkable energy, keen business foresight and great success in every enterprise with which he has been connected, he has risen to prominence and influence in the affairs of Philadelphia. In 1875–76 he was a member of the Centennial board of finance, and by his efforts did most efficient service toward making the exhibition a success. In 1887 he was elected mayor of Philadelphia on the republican ticket by a majority of 30,000 votes. He was the first chief executive under the new charter, by which the whole system of the city government was changed, the mayor's duties and responsibilities becoming greater than those resting upon the chief officer of any other city of the Union. In this position he had to formulate a course of action to be followed by his successors. His wide and successful experience in his own business had developed in him executive ability of the highest order, which admirably fitted him for the responsible duties involved in administering the affairs of a great city like Philadelphia. His thorough devotion to the interests of the city, and independence of action in the conduct of business for the promotion of the public good, won for him the admiration of all thoughtful and influential citizens. At the republican national convention, held in Chicago in 1888, Mr. Fitler received the vote of the Philadelphia delegation for the nomination as President of the United States. He is a director of the National bank of Northern Liberties, and of the North Pennsylvania railroad company, and is one of the managers of the Edwin Forrest home in Philadelphia. He has been president of the American cordage association, served a number of years as vice-president of the Union league, and from 1890 to 1893 was president of that organization. In 1892 he was elected president of the board of trustees of Jefferson medical college.

Edwin H. Fitler

SMITH, George Handy, state senator, was born in Philadelphia July 21, 1836, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Obtaining his education in the schools of his native city, he learned the jewelry business, which he pursued several years after he attained his majority. In his youth he became interested in politics, and as early as 1856 was an ardent advocate of the election of Frémont to the presidency. From 1858 to 1868, except while serving as a corporal in the 9th Pennsylvania regiment during the civil war, he filled several important offices in the municipal government of Philadelphia. In 1871 he was chosen to the lower house of the state legislature, and was twice re-elected to represent the same district. He was a candidate for congress in the triangular contest in the first district of Pennsylvania in 1874, but finally used his influence for Chapman Freeman, who was elected. This political incident brought him prominently before the community, and in 1875 he was unanimously nominated for state senator. He was elected, and has since been returned five times by the same district. In 1885, and again in 1887, he was chosen president *pro tem.* of the senate. Senator Smith was chairman of the legislative committees that superintended the inauguration of Govs. Hartranft and Hoyt; appointed the committee that served in a similar capacity at Gov. Beaver's inauguration, and was a member of that which served Gov. Pattison. He was also chairman of the legislative committee representing Pennsylvania at the centennial celebration at Yorktown, Va., in 1881. Apart from his services in the legislature and other official positions, Senator Smith has taken an active part in republican politics. He was a delegate to the national convention that renominated Gen. Grant for president in 1872, and has served in several state conventions. Always one of the firmest friends of Simon Cameron, when the latter retired from the U. S. senate in 1877, Senator Smith led the movement which resulted in the election of J. Donald Cameron as the successor of his father, and presided over the republican legislative joint caucuses that renominated him in 1885 and 1891. With Matthew Stanley Quay his relations have been equally intimate. He earnestly advocated his election to the U. S. senate in 1887 and his re-election in 1893, being president of the joint caucus in the latter year.

George Handy Smith

Senator Smith has inherited many of the traits of his sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestry. He is firm in his convictions, strong in his friendships, positive and aggressive in all his actions, and uncompromising in his adherence to the principles of the political party of which he has been so faithful a member. During his long period of service in both house and senate he has had a prominent part in the passage of legislation important to the interests and development of his city and the commonwealth.

NEWTON, Richard Heber, clergyman, was born at Philadelphia Oct. 31, 1840, a son of Rev. Richard Newton, D.D., who was for many years the rector of St. Paul's church in that city. He made a profession of Christianity at a very early age, and was among the first students in Philadelphia divinity school 1858: ordained deacon in 1860, he became assistant minister at St. Paul's church, where he labored faithfully under his father for two years, and in 1864 assumed the rectorship of Trinity church, Sharon Springs, N. Y. His father having accepted a call to the church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, Dr. Newton was called to succeed him at old St. Paul's. Here he again labored diligently for six years, until, upon the resignation of Dr. (now Bishop) Jaggar, he accepted the rectorship of All Souls' (Anthon Memorial) church, New York. Here he has labored with very great success since 1870. Being one of the first advocates of the principles of "Higher Criticism," and introducing these views of "Broad Churchmanship" into his pulpit, he became very popular to church-goers, and at the same time very obnoxious to the "old-time" clergy. Early in 1891 a vehement attack upon Dr. Newton was made by Father Ignatius, an Anglican monk, who was holding services in New York, and his accusations of heresy aided in calling attention anew to Dr. Newton's impatience with some usages and accepted interpretations of the church. On March 14th Bishop Potter received a protest, signed by 106 clergymen and fifty-two laymen of New York and vicinity, who complained that during the Lenten seasons of 1890 and 1891 Dr. Newton and Dr. Rainsford, also of New York, had "invited persons not duly licensed or ordained according to the laws of the church, to officiate, by delivering sermons and public addresses." Several protests from bishops followed, and in May the attention of the late Bishop Horatio Potter was called to Dr. Newton's teaching by twelve clergymen representing various shades of thought in the church. These clergymen reminded their superior of the law which provides that, in case a bishop has reason to believe that a clergyman has committed any offence for which he is liable to be tried, the former shall appoint five persons to examine into the case and make the presentment. Dr. Newton courted such an inquiry, and on May 19th preached in reference to the subject, using on that occasion the following language: "Our church must face the fact that while she holds the possibility of becoming a centre for a reunited Protestantism in this country, she is in danger of sinking into a sect as narrow as are the men who, apparently not understanding the philosophy of their own formula of faith, would now rule out from the church the very thought from which sprang the Nicene creed." During that year he preached a series of sermons, in one of which he called attention to the fact that no creed rests upon the authority of Jesus Christ himself, and in another of which he opposed the High-church theory, that the Episcopal church alone is the true church in this country. In 1891 Dr. Newton was presented for heresy by three of his clerical brethren, but Bishop Potter did not sustain the charge, and Dr. Newton was not brought to trial. In 1892 a second charge of heresy was brought against him, whereupon he demanded from his friend and bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, a regular trial instead of "a drumhead court-martial." Bishop Potter ordered such a presentment to be made, but the presenters failed to appear, and Dr. Newton, owing to ill health, asked for a leave of absence for one year from the church. Dr. Newton has taken a deep interest in all the philanthropic movements of the city, outside of those in the church, and is a prominent member of the Nineteenth century club. One of his latest movements, in company with Father Ducey, was the attempt at municipal reform in New York. Dr. Newton has a large following in New York and throughout the country, and by many is considered the most scholarly, most able and most influential preacher in his church. His style is lucid and epigrammatic, and his utterances are characterized by an earnestness that is very impressive. His principal published works, which have attracted a great deal of attention at home and abroad, are: "The Ethics of Trade" (1876); "Womanhood" (1879); "Right and Wrong Uses of the Bible" (1883); "Philistinism" (1885); "Social Duties" (1886); "Stories in the Life of Jesus" (1888); "Church and Creed" (1891). Dr. Newton received his degree of D.D. from Union college in 1881.

DUNLAP, Robert, merchant, was born in New York city Oct. 17, 1834, the son of Scotch-Irish parents. He was educated in the public schools, at an early age was apprenticed to a hatter, with whom he served out his time, and then was admitted to his employer's store as a salesman, remaining with him until 1857, when he rented a store at 557 Broadway, and established himself in business on a capital less than $2,000. By judicious advertising and keeping up in the matter of style and manner of manufactures so as to give satisfaction, he soon became widely known. He also kept in advance of the "up-town" movement by occupying a store in the Fifth Avenue hotel as soon as it was opened, thus establishing himself as the leader in his line of business, which position he has since retained. Mr. Dunlap has established branches in Chicago and Philadelphia, with authorized agencies in all the larger cities of the United States. His manufactory, located in Brooklyn, N. Y., is the largest in the world devoted to the exclusive manufacture of dress hats, and complete in all its details, employing upward of 1,000 people. Mr. Dunlap has interested himself in enterprises outside of his regular business. The largest and most important of his ventures was the establishment of the Dunlap cable news company, which was formed to meet the demand for a more thorough interchange of current news promptly furnished between the two continents by means of unrestricted and independent cable communication. The company was organized in 1891, and in less than a year was recognized as the formidable rival of the older companies. Afterward the company was consolidated with a European concern, and became known as the "Dalziel's News Agency in Europe."

Robt Dunlap

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Mr. Dunlap also became interested, in 1890, in founding the illustrated weekly periodical, "Truth," and later he purchased the entire plant, and from that time its success was phenomenal. He also interested himself in various enterprises, either instituted or fostered by himself, which have been uniformly successful. Mr. Dunlap is a lover and patron of the drama, and art generally, and has a valuable collection of rare examples, collected in all parts of the world. He is a member of the American geographical society, fellow of the National academy of design, of the Metropolitan museum of art, and American Museum of natural history. He belongs to the Manhattan, New York, Colonial, Coney Island jockey, and New York yacht clubs. In 1860 he married a daughter of Dr. T. H. Burras, who is directly descended from the French Huguenots, and whose great-grandfather was buried in Trinity churchyard. They have four daughters and one son, who is associated with his father in business, and destined as his successor.

BADGER, George Edmund, statesman, was born in Newbern, N. C., Apr. 17, 1795. His father was a native of Connecticut, but removed, in early manhood, to the South, where he became a lawyer of distinction. The son was prepared for college in the schools at Newbern, and at the age of fifteen entered Yale. A relative, a man of fortune at the North, furnished the means for his college expenses, but suddenly, at the close of the young man's sophomore year, the support was withdrawn, and he was left to his own resources. He returned to his southern home and prosecuted his studies alone. Notwithstanding his absence from Yale during the junior and senior years of the course, his name was kept and enrolled among the sons of the college, with whom he should have been graduated in 1813, and at a later period Yale acknowledged his still higher advancement in liberal learning by conferring on him the degree of LL.D. With his other studies he took up law, and progressed so rapidly that at the age of twenty he was admitted to the bar. The war of 1812 was at the time disturbing the country, and Gov. Hawkins called out the militia. Badger took the field, and served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Calvin Jones, with the rank of major. His soldier life was short, and he returned to his legal practice. He was elected to the legislature in 1816, the year of his majority, and devoted the next four years of his life to law and legislation. In 1820 he was appointed judge of the superior court, and filled the judicial bench with marked ability until 1825, when he resigned and removed to Raleigh, where he continued to reside until the end of his life. In 1840 he took an active part in the Harrison presidential campaign, and soon after Mr. Harrison's inauguration was appointed secretary of the navy. After the death of President Harrison, and the separation of Mr. Tyler from the whig party, Mr. Badger resigned, giving as a reason his non-agreement with the policy of Mr. Tyler. In 1846 he was elected to the U. S. senate to fill an unexpired term of two years, and in 1848 re-elected for a full term. In 1853 President Fillmore nominated him as a judge of the U. S. supreme court, but the nomination was not confirmed by the senate. At the expiration of his senatorial term he retired to his home and entered again on the practice of his profession. When the mutterings of civil war were heard, and a convention was called for the purpose of seceding from the Union, Mr. Badger consented to serve as a representative from his county. He spoke ably in defence of the Union, and after the ordinance of secession was passed was known as a member of the conservative party. He was a vigorous speaker, but rarely wrote anything. He excelled in debate, and in the subjects he studied made profound research. Mr. Badger married three times, in each case forming an alliance with a distinguished family. He was prostrated by a stroke of paralysis Jan. 5, 1863, and, after a lingering illness, died May 11, 1866, at Raleigh, N. C.

BARSTOW, Amos Chafee, manufacturer, was born at Providence, R. I., Apr. 30, 1813, the son of Nathaniel and Sophia (Chafee) Barstow. The progenitor of the family in this country, William Barstow, emigrated from Yorkshire, Eng., in 1632, and settled in Dedham, Mass., being one of the signers of the petition for the incorporation of that town. He subsequently removed to Scituate, Mass., and became the first settler of that part of the town which is now called Hanover. Amos Barstow was educated at public and private schools in his native town. He declined the advantages of a collegiate education, his passion for mechanics and commercial pursuits dominating him then as it has since done. He early gave evidence of his mechanical genius, and his first position was in a retail store, but before he had been there six months he was tendered a place at double the wages he had been receiving. Mr. Barstow advanced from one position to another until 1836, when he was invited to become a partner in a small iron foundry engaged in the manufacture of stoves. Wood was at that time the principal fuel used in America. Anthracite coal was just beginning to come in use for factory purposes, but found its way slowly into houses for use in grates. A small amount of soft coal was imported from England. The stoves for cooking purposes were arranged for the use of wood only; the variety was small, and the workmanship faulty and coarse, and their demand limited. Mr. Barstow had for some time been working with a view to making improvements in the manufacture of stoves, and made his first patterns in the fall of 1836. But the result of his improvements was not placed upon the market until the following spring. The stoves met with ready sale, and in a short time it became necessary to double the size of the factory. He removed his works to Providence in the fall of 1844, enlarging from year to year, until the products of the manufactory were sold in all parts of America, in the islands of the Pacific, China, and England. Politically, he was an old-time whig, an original republican, and from the first was prominently identified with the temperance and antislavery movements. In 1851 he was elected to the assembly by the whig party, and, in 1870, was made speaker of the house. In 1852 Mr. Barstow was also elected mayor of Providence, declining re-election on account of the pressure of his personal business, and a natural disinclination for public life. In 1875 he was appointed to the board of Indian commissioners by President Grant, holding office until 1880, and was chairman of the board during the last two years. He is president of the City national bank, president of the Mechanics' sav-

ings bank, a director in the Rhode Island hospital trust company, and an officer in various religious and benevolent organizations, national as well as local. Notwithstanding the engrossing demands of his business, he has always been ready to work in the cause of philanthropy, either as a private or a public citizen. Mr. Barstow was married on May 28, 1834, to Emeline Mumford Eames, daughter of James and Sarah Mumford Eames of Providence, R. I.

LE ROY, Herman, merchant, and founder of the once noted firm of Le Roy, Bayard & Co., was the son of an old New York merchant, who died in 1791. The firm began business before 1800 and came to be one of the largest commercial houses in the United States. It traded with every part of America and prospered until 1827, when it failed. Mr. Le Roy was one of the fifteen citizens of New York, in 1815, who owned a carriage. He lived, as was the custom in those days, over his counting-house, which was situated in Hanover square. When, under the first administration of Washington, diplomatic relations were established with the Netherlands, Mr. Le Roy was appointed consul-general for New York and New Jersey. His daughter, Caroline, married Daniel Webster.

LOCKWOOD, Howard, publisher and printer, and founder of the Lockwood press, was born at White Plains, Westchester county, N. Y., March 9, 1846, the son of Gen. Munson I. Lockwood, who was for many years prominent in the social and political life of the country, and a lineal descendant of Robert Lockwood, who emigrated from England to this country in 1630, and settled at Watertown, Mass. The descendants of Robert Lockwood took an active part in the colonial and revolutionary wars, twenty-three of them having fought in the former, and 156 in the latter. On his mother's side Mr. Lockwood was descended from Nicholas Delaplaine, a distinguished Huguenot, who emigrated to this country, and settling in New York city, died there in 1790. The Lockwood house at White Plains stood on the plain that was traversed by Washington's earthworks, and close by is an old mortar abandoned by Washington in his retreat. It was in this battle that Lieut. Simon Ingersoll, great-grandfather of Howard Lockwood, lost his life. About a mile distant from the Lockwood residence is the building occupied by Washington as his headquarters, and where may be seen a handsomely bound register, the gift of Gen. Munson I. Lockwood. After completing his education, Mr. Lockwood removed to New York city, and in 1865 was employed in a paper warehouse in Duane street, where, paying strict attention to business, he soon acquired a thorough knowledge of the paper trade proper, and of the scope, extent, and processes of paper manufacture. Believing that the paper business required a newspaper to represent its constantly developing energies, in 1872 he established the "Paper Trade Journal," from which has grown the large business known as the Lockwood press, and which has served as the foundation of several other successful newspapers, such as the "American Stationer," "The American Mail and Export Journal," the "American Bookmaker," and "Lockwood's Directory of the Paper and Stationery Trades," which has long been a standard work. On Oct. 25, 1882, Mr. Lockwood married Carrie Baker Done, a granddaughter of the late Bowles Colgate. Mr. Lockwood was an active member of the Typothetæ of New York, and represented it at the meeting in Chicago in 1887, which resulted in the formation of the United typothetæ. The first constitution of the national society was drafted by Mr. Lockwood. He was also first chairman of the executive committee of that organization, was twice re-elected, and has done much for the success of the association. Mr. Lockwood was a member of the Union league, Lotos, Manhattan, Grolier, and Aldine clubs, and of the Sons of the revolution, Huguenot and New England societies, and of the Chamber of commerce. He died in New York city Nov. 4, 1892.

LIVINGSTON, Philip, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, and son of the second "lord of the manor" of Livingston, New York, was born at Albany, Jan. 15, 1716, and was graduated from Yale college in 1737. In 1754 he was made alderman of the East ward of New York city (then containing only 10,881 inhabitants), and was annually elected to this office, one of importance and dignity, for nine years. In December, 1758, he became a member of the assembly of his province, and took a distinguished part in the proceedings of the following year, notably in the voting of troops and supplies for the invasion of Canada. He also labored to promote the agricultural and commercial interests of the colony, and in 1764 uttered a firm but respectful protest against taxation by England, without consent or representation. In 1768 he was chosen speaker of the new assembly, called upon the dissolution of the one preceding, and this being in turn dissolved, he was returned to that of 1770 (declining an election for New York city) from the manor of Livingston, but was unseated on a trivial charge. In 1774 he was a delegate to the first Continental congress, serving on the committee which prepared the address to the people of Great Britain, and was also a member of the association in his state, to execute the plan of commercial interdiction. In 1775 he was returned to congress, and also appointed president of the congress of New York, and July 4, 1776, voted for, and signed, the declaration of independence. The same month he was made a member of the board of treasury, and in 1777 was placed upon the committee on marine, and also elected to the New York legislature, with additional power to frame the constitution of the state. Under this constitution he was elected senator for the southern district of New York, and also returned to congress, which, in the most gloomy and trying period of the revolution, had adjourned to New York from Philadelphia. His presence in that body was requested by the state government, although the condition of his health was such as to render such attendance the last act of patriotism. About the same time he sold a portion of his property to sustain the public credit. In 1754 he was one of those who set on foot subscriptions for the public library of New York city; he was also one of the first governors of its hospital; assisted

in founding the Chamber of commerce, and in establishing King's, now Columbia college. By his wife Christina, daughter of Col. Dirck Ten Broeck, he had five sons and three daughters. On June 12, 1778, he expired at New York, and his interment took place the next evening. The funeral was attended in a body by congress, and mourning was worn for him one month.

BEST, Philip, brewer, was born at Mettenheim, Germany, Sept. 26, 1814. He received a common-school education in his native town, after which he learned the brewing trade and carried it on in various parts of Germany and France. He came to America in 1842 and located in Milwaukee, where, together with his father and three brothers, he established the famous brewery of Philip Best & Co. He was prominently interested in the affairs of his adopted state and took active part in its military organizations for many years, being major-general of the Wisconsin state militia, and was connected with various financial enterprises, which added largely to his wealth and influence. He made two visits to Europe in 1859 and 1869, and died in the latter year at Altenglan, Bavaria. He was buried at Landstuhl. He left surviving three children, one son, Henry, and two daughters, the wives of Capt. Fred Pabst and Emil Schandein, respectively.

Philip Best.

BEACH, John N., merchant, was born at Lodi, Seneca county, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1837. His father was George Clinton Beach, in early life a teacher and farmer, and subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits, who died in Watkins, Schuyler county, N. Y., in 1876, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, highly respected by the entire community in which he had lived for so many years. His mother was Mary Ann Covert, youngest daughter of Col. Rynear Covert, of Seneca county, N. Y. She still lives in the old homestead at Watkins, where she has resided continuously for forty years. John N. was educated at the public schools, at the Ovid academy, Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y. (in the palmiest days of that venerable institution), and at Hamilton college, Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y. After leaving college he engaged for a time in the retail dry-goods business at Watkins, N. Y., there gaining much of that experience and practical knowledge of the requirements of a country dry-goods trade which afterward contributed so largely to his success in business. He removed to New York city in 1867, where he at once went into the wholesale dry-goods business, in which he very soon made himself known and felt. He was a member of the firm of P. Van Volkenburg & Co., and of Van Volkenburg, Beach & Co., from 1872 to 1879, and has been a member of the present firm of Tefft, Weller & Co., since the latter date. Beyond the sound constitution inherited from his parents, and the early school advantages his parents were enabled by a wise economy to give him, Mr. Beach's present high standing is in no wise the result of fortuitous circumstances. A manly self-reliance was taught him with his A B C's, and he very early apprehended, and has ever since cherished, the truth that true success in life lies in an untiring activity tempered by a calm judgment, and directed and controlled by principles of the strictest probity, in private as well as in business and social life; and every stage of his career has illustrated the power and attractiveness of a character built upon such lines. He is a director of the Hamilton loan and trust company, vice-president of the Mercantile accident insurance society, president of the Dry-goods chronicle publishing association, and a member of the Chamber of commerce of the city of New York, and an officer of the Lafayette avenue Presbyterian church, Brooklyn. On June 22, 1870, Mr. Beach married Mary Linnette Nelson, daughter of Elisha Nelson of Cold Spring, Putnam county, N. Y., and has several children, the oldest of whom is now a student in Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., Mr. Beach being a firm believer in (as having himself experienced its advantages) a classical education, whether the subsequent life be devoted to business or to one of the learned professions. The degree of M. A. was conferred upon Mr. Beach Jan. 17, 1893, by Hamilton college.

John N. Beach

THOMAS, Theodore Gaillard, physician, was born on Edisto Island, near Charleston, S. C., Nov. 21, 1831, son of Edward Thomas, an eminent clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, and author of a volume of sermons largely circulated through the South, and known as "Thomas's Sermons." He came of a family founded in America by Rev. Samuel Thomas, who was sent over by the church of England, in 1704, to found branches of the church in the New World. His mother's family was founded by Theodore Gaillard, a French Huguenot, who went to South Carolina upon the revocation of the "Edict of Nantes" by Louis XIV. All the relatives of the families on both sides were loyal to George III., and were known as tories in the war of the revolution. Dr. Thomas was educated at the College of Charleston, and was graduated in medicine in 1852, being the "first honor man" of that year. After his graduation he removed to New York city, and served as resident physician in Bellevue and Ward's Island hospitals. He then went to Europe, and while there was resident physician in the Rotunda hospital, Dublin. On his return he took up the private practice of medicine. He established, and has maintained, a large private hospital for the treatment of the diseases of women, and has, as well, a large practice in surgery. He is the author of "Diseases of Women," published in 1868. This work has passed through seven editions, and has been translated into French, German, Italian, Spanish and Chinese. He was one of the eminent physicians selected to prepare "A Centenary of American Medicine," published in 1876, and has prepared and published various pamphlets and addresses. In 1862 he married Mary Theodosia Willard, of Troy, N. Y., granddaughter of Mrs. Emma Willard, the celebrated founder of the Troy Female seminary, and author of a "History of the United States." Dr. Thomas has been professor of obstetrics and diseases of women in the College of physicians and surgeons, surgeon to the Woman's, Bellevue, St. Luke's, Roosevelt and Long Island hospitals, and is con-

T. Gaillard Thomas

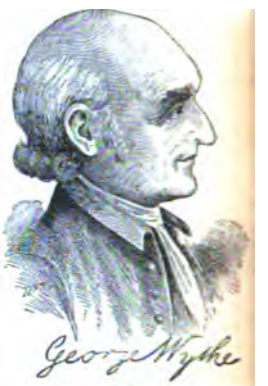
sulting surgeon to the Woman's, French, Presbyterian, Cancer, and other hospitals. He is also honorary member of the Gynecological and Obstetrical societies, of London, Edinburgh, Berlin, and many other of the European cities.

ABRAHAMS, Woodward, business man, was born in Cecil county, Md., Oct. 2, 1814, being the fourth of the family in this country to bear the name. His uncle, William Abrahams, was one of the defenders of the three-gun battery, on the Patapsco river, during the war of 1812. His father, Woodward Abrahams, was a sea captain who settled upon a farm bordering the Susquehanna, after several years of sea-faring. Woodward Abrahams, Jr., spent his early days upon the farm and then learned the printer's trade, becoming interested in a printing establishment in Petersburg, Va. He was for a time one of the publishers of two Baltimore journals, the "Eastern Express" and the "Kaleidoscope," but of late years he has devoted himself principally to the management of an extensive ice business. He is interested in charitable works and is a patron of the fine arts, his own art collection being one of the best known in Baltimore. He has in preparation a history of Freemasonry.

Mr. Abrahams.

SMITH, Charles Henry ("Bill Arp"), humorist, was born at Lawrenceville, Ga., June 15, 1826, of Scotch-Irish parents. He began to acquire an education at a manual-labor school, attended Franklin college, Athens, now the University of Georgia, studied law for two months, and was admitted to the bar. He removed, in 1850, to Rome, Ga., where he was associated with Judge J. W. H. Underwood, in the practice of law, until the breaking out of the war. He was a member of the military family of Gen. G. T. Anderson ("Old Tige"), for two years, after which he was assigned by Mr. Davis to judicial duty with Judge Eugenius A. Nisbet of Macon, a duty which he faithfully performed until the federal Gen. Wilson dissolved the court. Mr. Smith began to write humorous letters in 1861, to amuse the soldiers, and they were decidedly popular, but it was not until after the war that his talent fully displayed itself. The people of the South were undone, but with characteristic American spirit they were inclined to take a cheerful view of events, and so "Bill Arp" became their mouthpiece. With a smile he nipped up shams, and he wrote the truth with a hand so firm and a touch so light that he turned the thoughts of the people from their individual misfortunes. Perhaps no author has ever more thoroughly represented the people he wrote for, or has ever had a more sympathetic audience. Two volumes of his letters were published, both of which were very popular. Of late years he has written a weekly letter for the "Atlanta Constitution." The humor in the "Bill Arp" letters has been called homely. It is that and something more. It is rich and mellow. It embodies a definite knowledge of human nature, and has the touch which "makes the whole world kin." If the author of the "Bill Arp" letters had been possessed of a desire to engage in creative works, his success would have been instantaneous. He has everything but the incentive. In 1877 he retired from the practice of law, and became a farmer, working with his boys until they grew up and married, or left the farm for more inviting occupations. His home is in the village of Cartersville. He has had ten children. "The crop is laid by," as he says, but he has had grandchildren around him of late years. He has had success as a lecturer. His latest volume is entitled "The Farm and the Fireside."

WYTHE, George, signer of the declaration of independence, was born near Hampton, Elizabeth City, Va., in 1726. He learned little at school, but was well taught by his mother. Orphaned and wealthy before he came of age, he gave way to the temptations of youth, but at thirty suddenly changed his way of life, and from that time maintained the highest character. He was admitted to the bar in 1757, where he soon gained a high position. From 1758 he was a member of the house of burgesses, and in November, 1764, was one of a committee to draw up a petition to George III. and remonstrances to the two houses of parliament with reference to the threatened stamp act. Wythe prepared the paper intended for the commons in so plain and strong a manner that it required much toning down before it could be adopted and used. As war approached, he was among the foremost to rouse a spirit of resistance, joining, for a time, a body of volunteers. But his services were more needed in the council than in the field, and in August, 1775, he was sent to the Continental congress, where he sat for two years. Here he broke with the crown as well as with parliament in February, 1776, and in July was prompt to sign the declaration of independence. In November, 1776, he was appointed, with Jefferson, Pendleton, and two others who did not act, to revise the Virginia laws, in view of the change from a colony to a state. In June, 1779, this committee reported 126 bills. In 1777 he was made speaker of the house of delegates and a judge of the court of chancery. From 1776 to 1789 he held the chair of law at the College of William and Mary. When his court was reorganized in 1786, he became the sole chancellor of the state. He was a member of the convention which framed the federal constitution in 1787, and the next year of the Virginia convention, which ratified it. He was the first judge to decide, against much popular clamor, that British claims for debts contracted by Americans before the war were recoverable, displaying in this action "scrupulous impartiality and rigid justice." He received the degree of LL.D. from William and Mary in 1790. His "Decisions" appeared in 1795, the second edition of which, published in 1852, has a memoir of him by B. B. Minor. He was much beloved by his law pupils, among whom were two presidents and Chief Justice Marshall; Henry Clay, for four years clerk of his court, was also indebted to him for many kindnesses. He was quick to note "the latent powers of great men, and help them to great careers;" his benevolence, sweetness of temper, and simplicity of character, were as notable as his rigid integrity, legal learning, and proved ability. In later life he freed his slaves and provided for them. Jefferson, his pupil and friend, began a sketch of Judge Wythe, which was used in Sanderson's "Biography of the Signers." His powers were unimpaired, and he was still chan-



George Wythe

cellor when he died by poison at Richmond June 8, 1806. A nephew was tried for the murder and acquitted.

MANNING, John Alexander, manufacturer, was born in Troy, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1838. His father, William H., was about the first manufacturer of paper from manilla rope, the strongest paper made. The early education of the son was received in the Troy academy, but at the age of seventeen he was obliged to leave his school studies, and aid his father in the management of his rapidly growing business. At the time of his father's death in 1855, he had but one moderate-sized mill, but under the wise foresight and driving energy of the son, two other mills were built. Mr. Manning has been for many years the largest manufacturer of rope manilla paper in the world, shipments being constantly made to all parts of the globe. He was the first to make a satisfactory paper for flour sacks, now so universally used throughout the United States. In addition to the management of his immense manufacturing interests, Mr. Manning is director of the Troy city bank, trustee of the Troy club, trustee of Troy Savings bank, president of the Star knitting mills of Cohoes, and treasurer and manager of the Adirondack pulp company of Gouverneur, N. Y. He married, in 1861, Mary B. Warren, daughter of George B. Warren of Troy, N. Y.

FARMER, Aaron D., type-founder, was born at Bolton, Tolland county, Conn., on Jan. 18, 1816. His education, being that of his time and locality, was limited. When only fourteen years of age he went to New York in search of employment, and with rare good fortune, found his way to the type-foundry of Elihu White, which had been established in 1810 at the corner of Lombard and Thames streets. He entered there as an apprentice in 1830, and proved himself so efficient and industrious that his employer gradually promoted him, finally making him manager of the manufacturing department. Mr. White was succeeded by the firm of Charles T. White & Co., and this house in turn (1857) by Farmer, Little & Co., which soon employed from 200 to 275 men. From the day when Mr. Farmer became manager of Mr. White's manufacturing department, he has given his special attention to that important branch of the business, and many wonderful mechanical processes have been developed under his eye and hand. All the varieties of plain and ornamental type, borders, ornaments, rules and dashes, and all the type-casting machines, steel punches, matrices, and other appointments of a thoroughly equipped type-foundry have been produced under his skilled direction. For more than half a century he has labored in this department with the same application which he would exact of an employee. Mr. Farmer was married to Sarah Burns, of New York city, by whom he has had two daughters and one son. The latter, William W. Farmer, having been brought up in his father's foundry, has thoroughly acquainted himself with the various details of the business, in which he is now partner. Mr. Aaron Farmer has been a steady adherent of the republican party from its foundation, but has never been an active politician or an aspirant for office. The firm name of Farmer, Little & Co., is familiar to thousands of newspapers in all sections of the country.

CARROLL, Howard, journalist and author, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1854. His father, Gen. Carroll, a gallant and cultured young Irishman, who early gained distinction as one of the ablest civil engineers in the country, was killed while leading a charge at the battle of Antietam, in the civil war. The boy thus early left an orphan was educated in the old Henry street grammar school, New York city, and subsequently in Hanover, Germany, and Geneva, Switerland. Returning to New York when nineteen years of age, he found employment as a subordinate reporter on the New York "Times," but rapidly developed so marked a talent for journalism that he was quickly promoted from one position to another, until he became the principal political and traveling correspondent of that journal. It is notable that when he was only twenty-three years of age, he was the special Washington correspondent of the "Times," and enjoyed the confidence of such men as President Grant, James G. Blaine, Roscoe Conkling, Simon Cameron, Chester A. Arthur and James A. Garfield. He wrote over his own signature, "H. C.," and his letters, especially those from Washington, the South and West, and from different parts of Europe, attracted wide attention. His work in Charleston, S. C., and Memphis, Tenn., and in the Mississippi cities, during the yellow fever epidemic, was fearless and effective, and during the race-troubles in the cotton states, which he has since characterized as "the war of 1876," Mr. Carroll gained a national reputation because of his untiring advocacy of Gov. Packard of Louisiana, and Gov. Chamberlain of South Carolina. His writings at this time were particularly influential because of the fact that he was just as outspoken in his denunciation of republican corruption as he was of democratic outrage and murder for political effect. During the administration of President Arthur, Mr. Carroll, who was his close personal friend, was offered the position of private secretary, and also that of minister to Belgium, but he declined them both. In the memorable Folger-Cleveland campaign in New York state, Mr. Carroll was nominated for congressman-at-large on the republican ticket against Gen. Slocum, democrat, and he ran nearly 80,000 votes ahead of his ticket, although he was of course defeated with the rest of the republican candidates of that year. Mr. Carroll is the author of two books, "A Mississippi Incident" and "Twelve Americans." He has also written a number of plays, one of which, "The American Countess," has been produced in all the large cities of the country with much success. In recent years he has engaged extensively in business, being the managing director of the Starin transportation company, as well as director in a number of other large enterprises. He is also president of the New York riding club, was one of the founders of the New York press club, and is a member of various social and political organizations in New York city. His journalistic training has greatly benefited him in his business career.

BACONE, Almon C., president of Indian University, was born in Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., Apr. 25, 1830. His early days were spent on a farm, but at the age of fifteen he went to the neighboring village of Cortland and took work in a tailor's shop, where he came into contact with young men who were preparing for college. The village contiguous to Cortland is Homer, and at its somewhat noted academy he secured, with much pains and privation, sufficient education to qualify him to teach district schools in the winter, so enabling him to pursue his studies in the summer, until he was ready to enter college. With $10 in his pocket, and borrowed money at that, he entered the university at Rochester, N. Y., and was graduated in 1858. Adopting the teacher's avocation, he has held prominent positions in the schools of New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and Michigan. But the work in which he became especially interested and that to which he has given the best part of his life, was that of Indian education. He was called to take charge of the Cherokee Male Seminary, located at Tahlequah, Ind. Ter., the capital of the Cherokee nation, in 1878. Here he had under his care, for one and a half years, over 100 young men and boys, and after consultation with prominent missionaries, the work of founding a university that should be pre-eminently a Christian institution, with the object of training up Christian workmen, was entered upon. Despite obstacles in the way, in 1880 a few students were gathered in a small room in the Baptist mission house at Tahlequah, and the trial of the experiment was fairly begun as an individual enterprise, the language of Prof. Bacone to himself being, "With the help of God this one thing I do." The number of students soon increased, aid for beneficiary students was obtained from Sunday-schools and churches in the East, and after a few terms the American Baptist Home Missionary Society assumed the partial support of the institution. A charter was obtained from the Creek Council, and money was liberally contributed for the erection of a commodious building. In 1885 a removal was made to the present location near Muskogee. The property interest in the university is now about $30,000. Five hundred and twenty-six Indian students, representing nine tribes, have, for a longer or shorter time, enjoyed its advantages. Sixty of them have been in preparation for teaching, and thirty-three for the Christian ministry, and it is destined to become one of the most prominent institutions of learning in the southwest, already having an extended influence in giving a Christian education to the remnant of Indians. This university, in sending teachers, preachers and workmen who are equipped to lead the thought and direct the morals of their various tribes, will finally demonstrate the possibility of introducing civilization where the efforts of four centuries have failed.

WALES, Salem Howe, journalist, was born in Wales, Mass., Oct. 4, 1825. He is descended from one of the Puritan fathers who came to this country with Richard Mather in 1631. He was educated at the common schools of his native town, and at the Academy of Attica, N. Y. In 1846 he came to New York, and for about two years was employed in an importing house. Two years later he associated himself with Mr. O. D. Munn in the publication of the "Scientific American," and remained managing editor of that journal for nearly twenty-four years. He was appointed in 1855, by Gov. Seymour, commissioner for the state of New York to the Paris exhibition, where he remained several months, publishing a series of letters on that subject in the "Scientific American," and in the New York "Sun." He took a prominent part in the affairs of the civil war, and was an active member of the executive committee of the Christian Commission—an organization devoted to the care of sick and wounded soldiers. In 1872 Mr. Wales was a delegate to the republican national convention, and the same year was one of the presidential electors for the state of New York, and one of the delegates to the national convention held at Cincinnati in 1876. In 1873 he was appointed park commissioner under the reformed government of Mayor Havemeyer, and was chosen president of the department. In 1874, upon his return from Europe, Mr. Wales was nominated by the republican convention for mayor of New York. Later, a vacancy occurring in the department of docks, he was appointed by acting Mayor Vance to fill it, serving two years as president. In 1880 he was again appointed a park commissioner, serving a short time as president of the department, but resigning his office in the spring of 1885. He was chairman of the executive committee of the Union League club, and is now (1892) a vice-president. He had charge of the construction of the present Union League club building. He has been actively engaged in charitable work in the city and state of New York, and was appointed by Gov. Dix one of the trustees of the insane asylum at Middletown, N. Y. He was instrumental in founding the Hahnemann hospital and the New York homeopathic medical college, and has been the president of both institutions. He was also a founder of the Metropolitan museum of art, and is now treasurer of that corporation and a member of its executive committee. He has for many years been a director in the Bank of North America and of the Hanover insurance company. By the appointment of the supreme court of the state of New York he was made one of the commissioners to determine the amount of damage caused to private property by the construction of the elevated railroad through the streets of the city. Mr. Wales is a member of the Union League club, the Century association, the New York press club, and the Church club, founded under the auspices of Bishop Potter.

HOLCOMBE, Amasa, scientist, was born at North Granby, Conn., June 18, 1787, the son of Elijah Holcombe 2d, and Lucy, daughter of Silas Holcombe, of Simsbury, Conn. He was a descendant, in the sixth generation, from Thomas Holcombe, who settled in Boston, Mass., in 1630, and in the fifth generation from Nathaniel and Mary Bliss Holcombe, of Springfield, Mass. He supplemented his common-school education by an extensive course of reading on scientific subjects, and teaching young men privately in civil engineering, surveying, mathematics and astronomy. He had devoted considerable attention to astronomy, and constructed a telescope for the use of his classes, which was examined by Prof. Benjamin Silliman, who purchased one for Yale, and advised him to continue the manufacture of similar instruments. This he did successfully for a period of twenty years, during which time he disposed of numbers in Europe and America. He had no competitors in the manufacture of the reflecting telescope for twenty years, and, in recognition of his skill in this department, in 1825 were awarded the Scott medal from Philadelphia, Pa.; in 1838 a silver medal from the Franklin institute, Philadelphia; in 1839 a gold medal from the New York American institute, and in 1840 a diploma from the same society. He also constructed instruments for civil engineering. For thirty years he was a licensed preacher in the Methodist church, was justice of the peace for thirty-two years, and for three years represented the district of Southwick, Mass., in the state legislature, and in 1840 was elected state senator. He constructed the first instrument and took the first Daguerrean portrait ever taken in this country, in July or August, 1839, with an instrument he had made for a New York order. In matters of surveying in the locality where he lived he was regarded as an expert; and in action of water and its power, where large dams were to be constructed, his testimony was highly regarded, and he was frequently for weeks before the courts of Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass. In 1837 Williams college honored him with the degree of A.M. He died at Southwick, Mass., Feb. 27, 1873.

Amasa Holcombe

HOLCOMBE, Chester, diplomatist, was born at Winfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1843 (seventh generation from Thomas Holcombe, at Boston, 1630), the son of Rev. Bethuel and Sarah Beebe Holcombe. He was graduated from Union college at twenty, and subsequently became a clergyman and went to China with his wife, where both were teachers and missionaries. He mastered the three principal dialects of China, and was tendered the position of secretary to the U. S. embassy at Pekin, and at the recall of Mr. Seward he became acting minister until the appointment of John Russell Young. He is at present (1893) a resident of Hartford, Conn., but is still interested in matters connected with China, which place he visits annually.

HOLCOMBE, Curtis Wilson, second auditor in the land office in Washington for ten years, is a lawyer, and was born at Granby, Conn., Feb. 21, 1840. He is son of Elihu E. Holcombe, and seventh generation from Thomas Holcombe, the Puritan.

HOLCOMBE, Frederick, clergyman, was born at Granby, Conn., Oct. 13, 1786 (fifth generation from Thomas Holcombe, at Boston, 1630), the son of Capt. Jesse and Louise Pinney Holcombe. He was graduated from Williams college in 1809, and afterward studied theology for three years, was subsequently stationed at Harwinton, Conn., and in 1814 assumed the pastorate of the First Episcopal church of Watertown, Conn., of which he continued rector until his death. He was one of the founders and a trustee of Trinity Episcopal college, Hartford, Conn., and of the Episcopal academy, Cheshire, Conn., and was awarded the degree of D.D. from Trinity college. He died at Watertown, Conn., May 26, 1872.

HOLCOMBE, George Obed, banker and cattle-breeder, was born at Elizabethtown, N. Y., April 25, 1851, son of Obed Gilman Holcombe, who was the sixth generation from Thomas Holcombe, of Boston, 1630. He is one of the most active men in his region in the interests of the farmer. He has been twice president of the Agricultural association, which holds fairs at Elmira, N. Y., for Chemung county, N. Y., and Bradford county, Pa. He is connected by marriage with Pomroy Bros., bankers, Troy, Pa., where he lives, and is highly respected for his business qualities.

HOLCOMBE, Henry, musician, was born at Salisbury, Eng., 1680. He was first a chorister in the Canterbury cathedral, and subsequently went to London, where he sang in English and Italian opera, and afterward, when his voice failed, taught harp and singing, and in 1745 published the "Musical Medley," a collection of English songs, and also cantatas set to music, and the "Garland," a collection of songs, cantatas, etc. He died and was interred in Canterbury cathedral in 1750.

HOLCOMBE, Henry, clergyman, was born in Prince Edward county, Va., Sept. 22, 1762, son of Grimes and Elizabeth Buzbee Holcombe; was a captain in the revolutionary war. Soon after it had terminated he concluded to study for the ministry, and was ordained in 1785. His first pastorate was at Pipe Creek church, S. C., and he was afterward pastor of four churches near Beaufort, S. C., and finally settled in that place and was one of the founders of the Beaufort college. In 1799 he was called to the charge of the First Baptist church in Savannah, Ga., where, in 1799, he preached the funeral sermon on Washington. He was a delegate to the convention of South Carolina for ratifying the constitution of the United States; was one of the founders of the Savannah female seminary; was editor of the Georgia "Analytical Repository;" was instrumental in establishing the Baptist academy at Enon in 1804, and in 1806 the Georgia Baptist missionary society. In 1810 he accepted a call to the First Baptist church in Philadelphia, where he remained until his death. In 1812 he published the "First Fruits," a series of letters written to his brother, Rev. James Holcombe, pastor of the Baptist church at Beach Island, S. C. Brown university conferred on him the degree of D.D. Henry Holcombe died at Philadelphia, Pa., May 22, 1826. Dr. Holcombe was 6 feet 2 inches in height.

Henry Holcombe

HOLCOMBE, Hosea, clergyman, was born in Union District, S. C., July 20, 1780, the son of Hosea H. and Phebe Smith Holcombe. He was originally a planter, but was converted to the Baptist faith and subsequently became a clergyman, and in 1801 was licensed to preach in South Carolina. Af-

ter ten years he removed to North Carolina, and afterward to Jonestown, Ala. In 1815 he published a collection of hymns, and in 1822 "Lectures on Primitive Theology;" in 1836 "Anti-Mission Principles Exposed," and in 1840, the "History of the Alabama Baptists." His son, William Hosea Holcombe, was a clergyman. His grandson, Henry Cannon Holcombe, a banker, resides in Sherman, Tex. Hosea died July 20, 1841.

HOLCOMBE, Hugh Hamilton, clergyman, was born at Granby, Conn., in 1825, son of Lemuel Cicero Holcombe, who was a teacher and had among his pupils John Van Buren and Josiah Sutherland. Hugh Hamilton became a minister in the Protestant Episcopal church, and subsequently went as a missionary to Africa, where he died, at the age of thirty-two, at Cavalla, near Cape Palmas, West Africa, June 13, 1857.

HOLCOMBE, James Foote, was born at Granby, Conn., Jan. 20, 1837, son of James Holcombe and Mary Holly, and seventh generation from Thomas Holcombe, at Boston, 1630. Rev. J. F. Holcombe was educated in Ohio, and for twenty years has represented the Presbyterian board of foreign missions in India at Allahabad, and other places. He is greatly assisted by his wife, who was born Harriet Helen Howe.

HOLCOMBE, James Philemon, educator, was born at Lynchburg, Va., Sept. 25, 1820, the son of Rev. William James Holcombe, M. D., and Eliza Clopton, of Lynchburg, Va., a lineal descendant of John Holcombe and Miss Grimes, of King and Queen county, Va., who resided there as early as 1720. James Philemon received his education at Yale college, and also at the University of Virginia, where he was professor of law and *belles-lettres* for a period of twelve years. In 1861 he was a member of the Virginia secession convention, in 1861–63 a member of the Confederate congress, and in 1863–65 a member of the Confederate commission to Canada. At the close of the war he accepted the position as principal of the Bellevue (Va.) high school. He was a fine scholar, an eloquent orator and author, and published: "Leading Cases on Commercial Law;" "Digest on the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States;" "Merchants' Book of Letters;" "Literature and Letters." He was a member of the Virginia historical society, and a frequent contributor to the leading periodicals of his time. He died at Capon Springs, Va., Aug. 25, 1873.

HOLCOMBE, William Henry, physician, was born at Lynchburg, Va., May 25, 1825, brother of James Philemon Holcombe. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1847. He subsequently became a convert to homœopathy, and in 1874–75 was president of the American institute of homœopathy. He is an author of repute, and, besides, a constant writer for general and Swedenborgian literature. He has published: "Our Children in Heaven;" "The Scientific Basis of Homœopathy;" "Poems;" "The Lost Truths of Christianity;" "The New Life," etc. Dr. Holcombe's literary style is good, and he writes with an earnestness and force that show a deep conviction of the truth of the views he holds.

HOLCOMBE, John Hite Lee, lieutenant U. S. navy, was born at Lynchburg, Va., Sept. 12, 1856, the son of Royall and Matilda Tabb Holcombe, a descendant, in the fifth generation, from John Holcombe and Miss Grimes, of King and Queen county in 1720. He was graduated from Annapolis in 1880, and was ensign in the United States expedition to China and the East, and was subsequently ordered to Central America. He left the Pacific coast in 1893, and is now at Washington navy yard.

HOLCOMBE, John Marshall, underwriter, was born at Hartford, Conn., June 8, 1848, the son of James Huggins and Emily Merrill Johnson Holcombe. He is in the seventh generation from Thomas Holcombe, of Boston, in 1630. He was graduated from Yale in 1869, and at once became connected with the insurance business, and is at the present time (1893) vice-president of the Phœnix mutual life insurance company. He married Emily Seymour Goodwin, of Bristol, Conn. He has served as president of both boards of the Hartford city government; is vice-president and trustee of the Fidelity insurance company; director of the American national bank, and of the Connecticut fire insurance company; trustee of the Mechanics' savings bank, etc., and has frequently contributed articles to the "North American Review" on life insurance.

HOLCOMBE, John Walker, first assistant in the bureau of education at Washington, D. C., was born Nov. 18, 1853. He is a descendant of John of Va., a graduate of Harvard, and served for years as one of the commissioners of education for the state of Indiana, located at Indianapolis.

HOLCOMBE, John Winslow, lawyer, was born at Newstead, N. Y., Sept 1, 1836, the son of Seth H. and Lucy Winslow Holcombe. He is in the seventh generation from Thomas Holcombe, who settled at Boston in 1630. In 1857 he was graduated with the highest honors from the University of Toronto, Canada, and in 1859 was graduated at law from the same university. He afterward located and practiced at Grand Rapids, Mich., where he was elected justice of the lower court. He has held a number of other important offices, and is at present (1893) one of the commissioners of education and of public institutions of the state of Michigan.

HOLCOMBE, Jonathan, physician, was born at Sheffield, Mass., June 19, 1762, son of Jonathan and Abigail Hillyer Holcombe, and in the fifth generation from Thomas Holcombe, of Boston, 1630. He entered Yale college, and was licensed to practice medicine, though he did not graduate in the regular course. Of his kinsmen are: Col. Pythagoras Holcombe, U. S. A.; William Horace Holcombe is now ninety-six, father of William Horace Holcombe, late vice-president of the U. P. railroad; Hannah, a daughter of Dr. Holcombe, aged ninety-three years, is at Hamilton, O., where Jonathan Holcombe died Oct. 1, 1847.

HOLCOMBE, Joseph Gales, civil engineer, was born at Lynchburg, Va., Dec. 2, 1862, son of Royall and Matilda Tabb Holcombe, for some years in the Washington (D. C.) water works, and was afterward for two years assistant engineer for the Nicaragua canal expedition, which place he resigned to accept the position of engineer on the surveys of the Upper Columbia river, which he still retains (1893).

HOLCOMBE, Judson, was born July 25, 1819, grandson of Eli Holcombe, of Connecticut, and son of Hugh Holcombe, sixth in descent from Thomas Holcombe, at Boston, 1630. Judson Holcombe was republican representative in Pennsylvania legislature in 1855. He has held offices in Pennsylvania state treasury, was clerk in U. S. house of representatives,

at Washington, D. C., and has been editor of the Bradford county "Republican," at Towanda, Pa., for many years. His grandfather, Eli, settled in Ulster, Bradford county, Pa., in 1790 came from Connecticut with his wife, Hannah Croffut of Danbury, Conn.

HOLCOMBE, Origen Pinney, clergyman and teacher, was born Apr. 8, 1794; was educated at Cheshire, Conn., studied there for the ministry, and was for many years settled over the First Episcopal church at Windham, N. Y. On account of ill health he resigned and returned to Cheshire, Conn., where he taught boys. Revs. Frederick and O. P. Holcombe were nephews of Abel Holcombe, one of the earliest settlers in the Catskill mountains, at Windham, Greene county, in 1802, who came from Granby, Conn., with several children. He and his sons became very well known as dealers in cattle and lumber, and as tanners and farmers. Hobart Jay Holcombe, M.D., of New York city, is descended from Abel H., also Mary Josephine Holcombe, wife of Capt. A. S. Taylor, U. S. N. She was favorably known as a soprano in Holy Trinity church, Brooklyn, N. Y., for many years. Abel Holcombe died at Big Hollow, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1849, aged 87 years. O. P. Holcombe died March 28, 1869.

HOLCOMBE, Reuben, clergyman and educator, was born at Simsbury, in the part now West Granby, Conn., Feb. 11, 1752, the son of Reuben and Susannah Hayes Holcombe, fifth generation from Thomas Holcombe, of Boston, 1630. He was graduated from Yale college, 1774, studied divinity with Rev. Joseph Strong, of Simsbury, Conn., whose daughter, Abigail, he married. He was ordained June 15, 1779, over the First Congregational church, in the West Parish of Lancaster, now Sterling, Mass., and preached there thirty-five years. He was one of the eight founders of the "Worcester Association" which compiled "The Worcester Catechism" in connection with Rev. Dr. Aaron Bancroft, father of the historian, Geo. Bancroft. Mr. Holcombe, who was much interested in agriculture, had one of the finest fruit farms in Worcester county, and engaged in the silk-worm industry, and silk was woven by his wife from home-made cocoons. He raised hemp, had fine cattle and horses, and was a great lover of both. For an essay on "Best Method of Raising Wheat," he received in 1790, from "The Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture," a silver tankard of the value of thirteen pounds sterling. His only printed sermons were two, in opposition to the war of 1812. He fitted many youths for college; among others were Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, of Dorchester, Mass.; Rev. Isaac Bayley, of Ward, Mass.; Rev. Thomas Moore; Rev. Pierson Thurston of Somersworth, N. H.; Rev. James Kendall, of Plymouth, Mass.; Bartholomew Brown, lawyer and musician, of Bridgewater, Mass.; Rev. Hosea Hildreth, of Gloucester, Maine (the father of Richard Hildreth, historian); Amos Willard Rugg; Nathaniel Wright, lawyer, of Lowell, Mass.; Nahum Houghton Groce; Solomon Jewett; Mark Moore; Martin Moore; Ezekiel Hildreth and Abel Fletcher were prepared for college by Rev. Reuben Holcombe. He educated his adopted son, Capt. Augustine Holcombe, who was a son of his brother, Nahum Holcombe. He was an early advocate of the best education of women, and took a deep interest in the common schools of his vicinity. He and his adopted son were pioneers in the best methods of agriculture and horticulture in Massachusetts. He died Oct. 18, 1824, aged seventy-five.

HOLCOMBE, Silas Wright, lawyer, was born at Willsborough, Essex county, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1842, the son of Diodorus Sicculus Holcombe, who was a descendant, in the sixth generation, of Thomas Holcombe, of Boston, 1630. He was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1864, and from the law school at Albany, N. Y., in 1866, and subsequently became a member of the law firm of Fitzgerald & Condon, of New York city. In 1890 he was elected to represent the ninth assembly district at Albany, N. Y.

HOLCOMBE, Solomon, farmer and merchant at Mount Airy, N. J., for sixty years, was born at West Amwell, N. J., Oct. 4, 1789, son of Samuel, third generation from John and Jacob, Quakers from near Tiverton, Devon, Eng., who came in the time of Wm. Penn to Philadelphia, Pa., and settled in 1700 at Abington, Pa., and in 1705 located lands in Bucks county, Pa., on the Delaware, near where now is Lambertville, then called "Coryell's Ferry," at Amwell, N. J. On the farm of Richard Holcombe Gen. Washington had his headquarters, and in his field notes speaks of him as "a fine old Quaker." In his region, Solomon Holcombe, owing to his large possessions and numerous posterity, was called "King Solomon." He was greatly respected, looked like a Quaker preacher, and was an active man until his death. The Holcombes of New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania are from the Quakers, Jacob and John, who emigrated about seventy years later than Thomas H., the Puritan, who came to Boston in 1630. Jacob's grandson, George, was a major in the revolutionary war, and his son, George Holcombe, M. D., was graduated from Princeton, and was twice elected to congress. Albert Atwood Holcombe, lieutenant in the U. S. navy, was probably of the New Jersey Holcombes, as he was entered as a cadet from New Jersey in 1828. He was regarded as a man of ability, and honored as an officer. He died in August, 1858, of apoplexy, while on duty on the Mississippi river. Wm. Penn Holcombe of this family is now professor at Swarthmore (Pa.) college. George Holcombe Larison, M.D., of Lambertville, N. J., president of the Hunterdon county historical society, is of this family. Solomon Holcombe died at Mount Airy, N. J., March 26, 1871.

HOLCOMBE, Theodore Isaac, clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, was born at Naples, N. Y., the son of Joseph and Julia Blanchard Holcombe, the sixth generation from Benajah Holcombe, son of Thomas Holcombe, of Boston, 1630. He was graduated from the Episcopal college and theological seminary of Nashotah, Wis., in 1858, and immediately began missionary work among the Minnesota Indians. He was one of the founders of the First Episcopal church of St. Paul, Minn. In 1880 he was a delegate to the general Episcopal convention at New York, and since 1888 has been the financial agent of "The Episcopal clergymen's retiring fund society for the United States." He has published a number of sermons and essays, the theme of which has principally been the "Wrongs of the Clergy." His daughter, Nellie, has published several poems.

HOLCOMBE, Thomas, and wife, Elizabeth, emigrated from England, and his name appears in fourth report of commissioners of Boston, pages 9, 12, 296, as selling his "houses and lands to Richard Joanes, on 12 Aug., 1635." He then moved to Windsor, Conn., and in 1639 was at Poquonnock, Conn. Rev. Joseph Twitchell, in his address on the 250th anniversary of settlement of Hartford, says that Thomas Holcombe was one of the Windsor men, who helped form the first constitution of the state of Connecticut. Thomas Holcombe and wife had a daughter Mary, who married Josias Ellsworth, and became ancestor of Oliver Ellsworth, first chief justice of the United States, under Gen. Washington, by appointment. Gen. Washington often visited Oliver Ellsworth at Windsor, Conn. Thomas died Sept. 7, 1657, age unknown.

HOLCOMBE, Thomas, was born at Newcastle, Del., July 13, 1843. He is a lawyer, and for years has been recorder at Wilmington, Del. President Cleveland in 1893 appointed him as fifth auditor of the U. S. Treasury. He was son of Chauncey Pettibone Holcombe, who was a noted lawyer in Philadelphia, Pa., and a native of Granby, Conn., where his father, Thomas, was of the sixth generation from Thomas Holcombe, the Puritan, at Boston, in 1630.

HOLCOMBE, Wm. Frederic, oculist and aurist, was born at Sterling, Mass., Apr. 2, 1827, only son of Capt. Augustine Holcombe, of West Granby, Conn., and Lucy Bush of Boylston, Mass.; is seventh generation from Thomas Holcombe, the Puritan, at Boston, 1630, and sixth generation from Nathaniel Holcombe and Mary Bliss of Springfield, Mass. Dr. Holcombe married, in 1852, Margaret, daughter of Moses Wanzer and Sarah Akin, Quakers, of Sherman, Conn. In 1847 he entered the office of Alden March, M.D., of Albany, N. Y., and was graduated from Albany medical college in 1850. He studied several years in Europe, and was the first, in America, appointed professor of diseases of the eye and ear to the New York medical college, in 1862. He became professor in several other New York medical colleges, was seventeen years the eye and ear surgeon to the Demilt dispensary, was member of the international medical congresses of 1881 and 1888, is a member of the New York academy of medicine, and of the various medical societies of New York and of Paris; is author of the manuscripts: "The Genealogy and History of the Holcombes of America and England;" of "The Bush Family of Watertown and Boylston, Mass.;" of "The Valueand Importance of Family Records;" "Our Record-Duties to Our Ancestors, to Ourselves, and to Our Descendants." Dr. Holcombe gave in his native town, at Sterling, Mass., on June 15, 1881, the centennial address. Dr. Holcombe is one of the seven founders of the New York genealogical and biographical society. He is also member of the Society of the sons of the revolution of New York city, and is physician to the New England society of New York city.

DAVIS, Samuel T., physician and president of the State board of health of Pennsylvania, was born at Cottage P.O. in Huntingdon county, Pa., March 6, 1838, the son of Henry Davis, an industrious blacksmith. He attended the public schools and worked on a farm until he was fifteen and then became an apprentice in his father's shop, where he spent four years at the anvil, and in the meantime continued his studies at school four months of each year. His industry and studious habits attracted the attention of the family physician, who encouraged him to prepare to teach school. After following that occupation for two winters near his home, he entered the state normal school at Millersville, Pa., spending the summer sessions at that, and in the winter teaching in Lancaster county. In answer to the first call for troops in 1861, he entered the three months' service as a private in company H, 15th Pennsylvania volunteers, the company having been recruited largely from his native county. He was soon promoted to ordnance sergeant of the regiment, and saw his first active service in the engagement at Falling Waters, Va. He next became a second lieutenant in the 77th Pennsylvania, a three-year regiment, and upon its organization was promoted to adjutant of his regiment. At Shiloh he was chief of staff for Gen. Edward N. Kirk, when the latter was wounded; at, Stone River, owing to a scarcity of officers in his old regiment, he joined its commanding officer in a charge on a Confederate battery, and received from Col. Housum his last words, "Davis, I—I am wounded; stand by the brave boys of the 77th;" at Chickamauga he was wounded in the leg, but did not leave the field. While posting a picket line during the night he was captured, together with the colonel and almost the entire regiment, but in the darkness managed to escape, while many of his comrades were sent to Libby prison. After the expiration of his three years' term he was commissioned captain of company G in the 77th Pennsylvania veteran volunteers, which he recruited, and upon his return to the army in Sherman's historic march through Atlanta, Ga., was detached as acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Wm. Grose. While ordering a charge at the battle of Resaca, May 23, 1864, he received a dangerous wound in the left thigh which closed his brilliant military career. After lying under the trees five days near the battle-field, until the railroad was rebuilt to Chattanooga, he was removed to a hospital in that city, and later to Fairmount officers' hospital in Cincinnati, O., where he received his discharge by special order of the war department Aug. 15, 1864. He participated in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Shiloh, Triune, Lavergne, Liberty Gap, Stone River, Chickamauga, Buzzard's Roost, Dalton, Resaca, and numerous minor engagements. He attended medical lectures in Jefferson medical college in 1864, and was graduated from Long Island college hospital in 1865. He settled at Millersville, Pa., until his removal to Lancaster, Pa., in 1874. He soon acquired a large general practice, and also won a wide reputation for skill in surgery and gynecology. He is a member of the county and state medical societies, the American medical association, and was one of the original members of the American surgical society. Dr. Davis was a member of the Lancaster city council from 1878 to 1881, and its president the latter year. In 1884 he was elected to the state legislature as a republican, was re-elected in 1886, serving four years. He was largely instrumental in securing the passage of a state pharmacy law, as well as a bill creating a state board of health, of which he became a member in 1889, and in 1892 president. Dr. Davis was married in 1866 to Lizzie Fenstermacher, of Millersville, Pa.

PRATT, John, journalist, and inventor of the typewriter, was born in Unionville, S. C., Apr. 14, 1831. His father was a judge for over thirty years in South Carolina, and his grandfather, on his mother's side, was a judge under the life system then in vogue. The son was educated in his native state, was graduated from Cokesbury college in 1849, and for some years was a journalist and lawyer in the South. He married, at the age of twenty-one, Julia R. Porter, a daughter of Judge Benjamin F. Porter, of Alabama. In 1864 Mr. Pratt and his wife went to England, where they remained for several years, he devoting his time to the invention of a mechanism which he designated the "Pterotype." It proved to be the first working typewriter that ever secured a sale. In 1867 his machine was exhibited before the Society of Arts in London, the Society of Engineers and the Royal Society of Great Britain. A paper read by the inventor before the Society of Arts was printed in the journal issued by that body. Provisional protection to the invention was granted by the British government in February, 1864. Letters Patent No. 3,163 were granted on Dec. 1, 1866. Mr. Pratt claimed four operations as requisite to the accomplishment of his purpose: That it was necessary to bring any one of a number of types at the will of the operator, and in arbitrary succession, to a common point; to form a colored or other legible character at that common point; to feed the paper across the common point so as to make proper intervals between the letters and words; to prepare a device for bringing the paper readily and speedily back to its starting point, with an interval between the lines. His invention received editorial mention and description in several of the English journals, and it was one of these descriptions that attracted the attention of Sholes & Glidden, of Milwaukee, in 1867, and laid the foundation by them of the Remington typewriter, which has met with such remarkable success, together with its scores of followers. On returning to the United States in 1868, Mr. Pratt secured letters patent in August of that year (see U. S. Let. Pat., No. 81,000). There is preserved as a curiosity, among the treasures of the patent office, a typewritten letter from him which accompanied his model. The spacing, alignment, etc., it is claimed, have never been excelled. He has since been actively identified with typewriting inventions, and a patent was granted as recently as the latter part of 1891. The second patent granted Mr. Pratt by the United States (Nov. 14, 1882) was sold to the Hammond Company. It embraced the axial movement of the type-wheel, thus rendering available several rows of type, and upper and lower case letters. Mr. Pratt was the inventor of a machine in which a type-wheel was moved by key-levers; also in which a connected solid body, that is, a type-plate or type-wheel, was moved by key-levers. He was the first man to make and sell typewriters, having sold several in London in 1867. Among his purchasers were Sir Charles Wheatstone and Dr. Bence Jones, the author of a "Life of Faraday." He was the first to use compound motion, and thus utilize several rows of type on plate or wheel; the first to apply escapement to feed motion and trip-hammer action in a wheel or plate machine. He has, since 1886, been a resident of Brooklyn, and is still engaged in inventive studies. If Sholes can be called the "father of the typewriter," Pratt may justly be called the grandfather.

John Pratt

SHOLES, Christopher Latham, inventor, was born in Columbia county, Pa., Feb. 14, 1819. His ancestors were New Englanders, and served with distinction in the revolutionary army. His grandmother, on the maternal side, was a lineal descendant of John Alden. At the age of fourteen, young Sholes was apprenticed to the editor of the "Intelligencer," Danville, Pa., to learn the printing business, but, at the age of eighteen, determined to join a brother then living in Green Bay, Wis. A year later, when only nineteen, he took charge of the house journal of the territorial legislature, and carried it to Philadelphia, then a long journey, to be printed. At the age of twenty he went to Madison and took charge of the Wisconsin "Inquirer," owned by his brother Charles, and in 1840, at the age of twenty-one, edited the Southport, afterward Kenosha, "Telegraph," and four years later became the postmaster, receiving his appointment from President Polk. Later, during his residence in Milwaukee, he was postmaster, and filled with credit the positions of commissioner of public works and collector of customs. He was for a long time the editor of the "Sentinel," and the "News," which at a later date was absorbed into the "Sentinel." It was while he was collector of customs in 1866, that he became interested with an old friend, Soulé, in making a machine for consecutive numbering, especially on bank-notes and on the pages of blank books, when his attention was directed to an article, published in an English journal, regarding writing by mechanism, and devised by John Pratt. With a quick intuition he saw the possibilities of a revolution

C Latham Sholes

in the handling of the pen. From that moment he devoted his whole time and thought to the idea which has given to the world the typewriter. This wonderful creation is the result of his inventive genius. In 1867 the first crude instrument was made. James Densmore became interested, and in 1873 the invention was so far perfected as to warrant the production of machines on an enlarged scale. The Remington factory at Ilion, N. Y., was selected, and manufacture begun. The world has felt the benefit. For a long time the financial returns were small, and Mr. Sholes, who was to receive a royalty on each machine, disposed of his right for a comparatively small sum. Later he invented several improvements, which, with an excess of conscience characteristic of the man, he gave to the persons in control of the manufacture. In the last two years of his life, although confined to his bed, he invented two new machines for typewriting, which were more satisfactory to him than any of his previous inventions. This last work of the weary hours in the chamber of sickness was consigned to the care of his executors. In addition to his inventive powers, Mr. Sholes did much as an editor and a politician. He witnessed the evolution of the state of Wisconsin from its wild beginnings, and contributed no small share to shape the laws that were necessary to set the new state government in successful motion. Although at all times interested in general politics, he was never a strictly party man. He was raised a democrat, but in 1848 joined in the free-soil movement. He served in the state senate in 1848–49 from Racine county; in 1852–53 represented Kenosha county in the legislature, and in 1856–57 was state senator, being president *pro tem.* for more than a year. He was a man of such broad and generous sympathies that he took naturally to the side of the minority. His innate abhorrence of wrong and cruelty made him an abolitionist, and he was one of the most active founders of the republican party in the state. He was a dreamer and an idealist, and though not a writer of poetry, was imbued with a true poetic nature. He disliked the details of business, and the painstaking necessary to make money was his particular aversion. He was a man of excessive tenderness of conscience, viewed from the usual business point of view. It was because of this that he did not reap the pecuniary reward of his invention of the first successful typewriting machine. He lived to see the work of his genius accepted throughout the world, and to hear the pleasing compliment rendered him that he was "the father of the typewriter." He died in Milwaukee Feb. 17, 1890, leaving a family of six sons and four daughters, all of whom possess in marked degree the characteristics of the father.

DENSMORE, James, editor and promoter, was born at Moscow, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1820. He was a son of Joel Densmore, a veteran of the war of 1812. He received his education in the public schools and in Alleghany college; was married at the age of twenty-nine to Artelissa Finch, daughter of an eminent educator in Crawford county, Pa., but lost his wife some five years later, leaving a daughter, Tena, who afterward became the wife of E. J. Delehanty, a lawyer in New York city. He was married again, in 1864, to Mrs. Della R. Barron, widow of Wm. Barron, and mother of Walter J. Barron and Ernest R. Barron, and by whom he had one son, Darsa J. In 1848 he established in Oshkosh, Wis., the first newspaper published in that section, naming it the "True Democrat." At the end of three years he sold the paper, and entered upon the publication of the "Star," of Hudson, Wis., and afterward became associate editor of the St. Paul "Press," and still later of the Wisconsin "Free Democrat," in Milwaukee, in connection with S. M. Booth and C. Latham Sholes, of typewriter fame. He was an enthusiastic abolitionist, and made friends and enemies in abundance. In 1861 he severed his connection with newspaper work, and removing to Meadville, Pa., engaged in the oil business. His attention was directed to the Sholes & Glidden machine in 1867. Sholes, his former partner in the newspaper work, wrote a letter to him asking his aid, and offering a quarter interest in his invention for $1,000. He promptly accepted, although not yet having seen the machine, but having unbounded confidence in Sholes; and from that time onward he devoted his time, energies, and wealth, to the development of the Sholes machine. He coined the word "typewriter," and at a later date, the word "caligraph." He formed a partnership with G. W. N. Yost, and the two devoted their energies to the success of the new venture. By reason of faulty construction, and apparent indifference on the part of the manufacturers, the machines, as sent out from the shops, were not successful. Seventy-five per cent. of the machines sold throughout the country were returned for "repairs," and interest in the "typewriter" had begun to wane. The firm of Densmore & Yost determined on utilizing various of the patents held by them, and started a rival enterprise, maintaining secrecy in regard to their movements in the matter. As a result, the Caligraph came into existence. It was, like the machine already in hand, of "basket" construction, and, while there were many variations resultant on slightly differing patents, there were features enough in common to enable actions to be begun for infringements, and a wordy war was speedily begun. A factory was established in New York city, and thoroughly advertised, thereby calling attention to the two enterprises, the Remington, and the new candidate, the Caligraph, the rival factories little dreaming that the same men were spurring them both on. As a result, better work was put out, and two good machines put on the market. From that time forward Mr. Densmore devoted his attention to the advancement of the typewriter, and made many improvements in the mechanism in its various details. His devotion to the work made a success and a revolution where otherwise there was a palpable failure. The name of Densmore is linked with that of the typewriter, for it is owing to his comprehension of its possibilities and his financial aid that it became a success. He was often heard to say, when speaking of the machine, "It will become a household article the same as the sewing-machine." With a bull-dog pertinacity he clung to the work, and when machine after machine of the few hundred put upon the market was returned, he would not permit a shade of discouragement to show itself upon his features. On the contrary, he summoned the best of the skilled workmen at his command and forced success, where with men of less grim courage there would have been absolute failure. He lived to reap success and a fortune for the money expended under the most adverse conditions. He died Sept. 16, 1889, in Brooklyn, N. Y., leaving a widow, but abundantly provided for, and a memory that deserves the perpetuation accorded it by applying his name to one of the machines asking recognition of public favor, the "Densmore," a machine possessing features that had been omitted from the previous venture, and rank it among the best in the market.

DENSMORE, Amos, inventor and promoter, was born in Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1825. He was a son of Joel Densmore, a veteran of the war of 1812, and a brother of James Densmore, of typewriter fame. He received his education in the public schools and in Alleghany college, and married, at the age of twenty-three, Priscilla Compton, a daughter of Hugh Compton, another veteran of the war of 1812. While engaged in the oil regions in Pennsylvania in 1861, with his brother James, under the firm name of the "Densmore Brothers," and where he made a fortune, his attention was called to the Sholes & Glidden typewriter, and, with his brother James (q. v.), he promptly devoted his energies to the enterprise. Possessing a naturally inventive mind, he made many suggestions and improvements, which, at a later date, culminated in the Densmore machine. In 1888 he sold out all his interest in the Remington typewriter to his brother James, and devoted himself to the Densmore.

Amos Densmore

YOST, George Washington Newton, inventor, was born near Dundee, Yates county, N. Y., Apr. 15, 1831. In 1873, while engaged in business in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, his attention was directed to a new mechanism, to which the name of "Typewriter" had been given. His enthusiastic nature and genius for mechanics enabled him to see a brilliant future for the new candidate for public favor. A partnership was entered into with James Densmore, of Meadville, Pa., and the best energies of the two men were devoted to the work. C. Latham Sholes, of Milwaukee, was the original inventor, but took his inspiration from the "Pterotype" invented by John Pratt, of Centre, Ala., in 1867. Under the financial backing of Mr. Densmore, Sholes kept improving his machines, one after another, until finally a contract was entered into with the Remingtons, of Ilion, N. Y., famed for their gun manufacture, and 1,000 machines were made, with 24,000 conditional to follow. The machine was then known as the Sholes & Glidden typewriter. In 1873 Mr. Yost was urged to direct his energies to its development, and, leaving all other undertakings, devoted himself exclusively to the typewriter. About July 1, 1874, the first instruments were placed on the market. In six months, 400 had been sold. In the early part of 1876, Mr. Yost, with three expert mechanicians, went to Cincinnati to establish a business, and sold 100 machines. They proved defective in workmanship, and in less than six months seventy-five per cent. of the entire lot had been repeatedly under the repairer's hands. Both Yost and Densmore were exasperated, and sought a remedy. The machine had been exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, and samples of work had been scattered, with an abundance of advertising, in all parts of the world, creating surprise wherever seen. Every available patent connected with the typewriter was secured, either by purchase or otherwise. Seeing, during the years 1876 and 1877, about 3,000 machines in use, but with a universal complaint from the purchasers that they were not to be depended upon, it was determined to utilize some of the many patents held, and quietly start a rival machine. The name of "Caligraph" was adopted, and the new machine duly christened. Densmore was a taciturn, conservative man; Yost was enthusiastic to the last degree, and remarkably gifted with inspiring others with his own thoughts and views. Matters were at a very low ebb when, in the summer of 1879, Mr. Yost selected Franz Wagner, a skilled German mechanic, and under his direction the first machine on the opposition plan was duly constructed. Lawsuits were immediately entered in the courts for infringements of their respective patents, by the "Remington" and the "Caligraph" people, and a wordy war entered upon in the newspapers, which naturally served as a most successful means of advertising the two machines. As a matter of fact, Yost & Densmore, as a power for crowding the Remington, fought Yost & Densmore as a power in urging the claims of the Caligraph, and the public, not even the firms engaged in the manufacture of the different machines, had any idea of the genius of the men who waged the fight between two apparently conflicting forces. The result of the "fight" was that both shops began to turn out better work. They naturally became rivals. Having thoroughly awakened to the fact that a success had been made of two machines, and seeing rare possibilities in the future of the typewriter with the possibilities of improvements on varying principles, and after having disposed of his Remington and Caligraph interests, he devoted his attention to a machine that should dispense with the inked ribbon, secure perfect alignment by locking the type-bar at the moment of impact, and at the same time secure simplifications in the workings of the different parts. His efforts culminated in the "Yost Type-writing Machine." Not satisfied with this, he pushed forward and placed on the market "The New Yost." While Sholes thought out and put into practical shape the ideas advanced by John Pratt in his Pterotype, Yost was one of the men who gave life, health, and development to the typewriter, and made it a financial success. He will go down to posterity as instrumental in creating a new industry that has revolutionized office methods; given employment to thousands of men and women, and facilitated the methods of business in a very marked degree.

Geo. Yost

CLEPHANE, James Ogilvie, lawyer and promoter, was born in Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1842, of Scotch parentage. Beginning the study of phonography at an early age, he soon took first rank in his chosen profession. All the important trials taking place at the nation's capital during the time he was actively engaged in business were reported by him. Dissatisfaction with manuscript copies led him at an early date to take up the matter of typewriters, and as Mr. Sholes, the inventor of the Remington, often said, it was the practical encouragement given by Mr. Clephane, and the severe as well as impartial criticisms he gave regarding the machines, that materially aided in their improvement. At the same time he was urging forward other inventions, and expending large amounts of capital for the purpose. Among other persons with whom he was brought in contact, were Charles T. Moore of Washington, D. C., Byron A. Brooks of New York, A. J. Ambler of Washington, D. C., and

Jas. O. Clephane

George W. Morgan of Urich, O. The numerous patents taken out by these gentlemen evidence the genius and industry which were applied in this direction. His greatest achievement, however, was in discovering and aiding to develop at his own expense, the transcendent genius of Ottmar Mergenthaler, the inventor of the celebrated and popular Linotype machine now in use in so many printing offices in the country, and to which he has devoted his constant attention ever since. In 1892 he was elected president of the Linotype Reporting and Printing Co. Mr. Clephane also devoted a large amount of capital and enterprise toward the development of the Graphophone, invented by Prof. A. Graham Bell and Prof. Sumner Tainter. A rivalry immediately began with the phonograph invented by Thomas A. Edison, and the two machines were put upon the market in competition with one another. Being deeply interested in inventions of any practicable kind, Mr. Clephane sought for a printing press which would enable press work to be done directly from Linotype bar, thus avoiding the necessity of stereotyping, and by his assistance the Fowler & Henkle press was completed for the purpose.

BARRON, Walter J., inventor, was born at Meadville, Pa., June 27, 1846, of American parents; received his education in the common schools of that city, and also was graduated from Humiston's Military Institute, at Cleveland, O., in 1865. He married at the age of twenty-two, and engaged in the petroleum business, both as a producer and refiner, until 1871. He was the first to make wooden tanks for the transportation of crude petrolum on railway cars; also the first to make 500 and 1,000 barrel stills for refining petroleum —previous to 1866 the largest stills in use holding but forty barrels. In 1868 he became acquainted with C. Latham Sholes and Carlos Glidden, of Milwaukee, Wis., then experimenting on a typewriter, and devoted himself from that time forward to invention and improvements in the machine, the most important being in connection with the adjustable type-bar and hanger, and the paper-carriage as now used in many machines. In the autumn of 1871 he introduced the typewriter into the offices of the Automatic Telegraph company, New York city, where it was used for the transcription of commercial messages and press despatches. Mr. Barron became manager of the New York offices of the company, and assisted in the invention and perfection of the receiving and transmitting instruments and the perforator used by the company, remaining in its employ until the autumn of 1873, when he exhibited the typewriter—one of the Milwaukee machines, now known as the Remington typewriter—at the American Institute Fair in New York city, where it was awarded the silver medal. He has made many inventions and improvements for the Remington typewriter, among the most important of which are the reversible scales or indexes for the paper carriage, the loops which encircle the key-levers, the adjustable universal bar for letter-spacing, and the release-key for the paper carriage. In October, 1875, he introduced the typewriter into the offices of the New York Associated Press. He improved the system of manifolding, taking from twenty-six to thirty-two impressions at one operation by the use of carbon and tissue papers. Mr. Barron invented the letter-spacing mechanism, carriage guide, rods, universal bar, index scales, ribbon movement, and minor devices used in the Caligraph typewriter. The letter-spacing device is composed, in part, of two racks attached to the rear of the carriage, one of which has a lateral movement of the distance of a type and its necessary space. The racks are connected by a spiral spring. When the machine is at rest a pawl, operated by the key-levers, is engaged with the loose rack. When a key is depressed the pawl is disengaged from the loose rack and engages the other rack, thus permitting the spiral spring to draw the loose rack endwise a letter-space. When the finger is taken from the key the pawl returns to the loose rack and the power which operates the paper-carriage overcomes the resistance of the spiral spring and permits the carriage to move forward a letter-space, and this operation is continued until the line is finished. Mr. Barron invented many improvements now in use on leading typewriters, important among which are the ink-pad holder used on the Yost typewriter and a letter-spacing device for the same machine. In 1888 he invented the Universal typewriter, a machine with movable types, which are inked singly before printing. The types pass through a guide, are rigidly clamped, and the paper thrown against it as in a printing press. The writing is in plain view of the operator, and the alignment perfect. Forty good manifold copies can be made with this machine. In 1891 he perfected the Densmore and the Barron typewriters. The Densmore typewriter is constructed upon the lines of the Remington, and has two types on each bar, a shift-key being used for capitals and punctuations. A peculiar feature in the construction of this machine is the manner in which the type-bar is operated. The type-bar is independent of the connecting wire attached to the key-lever, and is thrown against the paper by an intermediate lever. As there is no direct pull on the type-bar it will remain in position indefinitely, thus retaining its alignment. The carriage is detachable, two being furnished with each machine. The Barron typewriter has a key and type for each character, and the type-bars and hangers are the same as those of the Densmore. The ribbon moves longitudinally and transversely at the same time, and is automatically reversed when it reaches the end. The carriage is detachable, and it requires but ten seconds to take it from the machine and replace it with another. Mr. Barron has made many other inventions, among others a flexible key-knob for telegraph sounders, to aid operators and prevent paralysis of hand and arm, and the "snapper" sounder now in general use. In 1878 he formed a co-partnership with James O. Clephane, official stenographer of the house of representatives, Washington, D. C., and Charles P. Young, a stenographer of New York city, for the purpose of carrying on a general copying business with the aid of typewriters, having offices in both cities, and this was the beginning of the immense business of this character which is now general the world over. In the fall of 1891 he took a contract to improve and perfect the Franklin typewriter, the invention of W. P. Kidder, of Boston, Mass., and afterward became inspector and general manager of the Franklin typewriter company, in Boston. He is a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y.

BARRON, Ernest R., promoter and inventor, was born in Meadville, Pa., May 23, 1844. He received his early education in schools of his native town, and married, at the age of twenty-five, Rachel Wyman, a daughter of a prominent manufacturer in Crawford county, Pa. His father, William M. Barron, attained to the rank of brigadier-general in the militia, and filled many important positions in his time. His grandfather on his mother's side, during the war of 1812—he being but seventeen years of age—broke loose from the restraints of home, and taking a bee-line for Lake Erie, thirty-six miles away, insisted on

enlistment, was finally accepted, and passed safely through the conflict with credit and honor. The grandson, Ernest, named above, inherited his pluck and endurance. Being of a naturally inventive turn of mind, he early devoted his attention to mechanics. In 1874 he became interested in the typewriter, then engaging the attention of James Densmore, his stepfather. From this time forward Mr. Barron's time was devoted to the improvement and development of the new machine which was destined to revolutionize the world. On Apr. 20, 1874, he went to the Remington armory, where the first machines were being manufactured. Two experimental machines had been made, and numbered respectively "1" and "2." It was decided that the model was too large. Mr. Barron began on No. "3." His genius was called into active play, and in May, 1874, he had the pleasure of sending to James Densmore, who was then in New York, the first machine made by the Remingtons that went into actual use. While engaged in the work he made many important inventions, several of which were patented, notably the combination of the reversed dial or scale with and attached to the band-shield (U. S. pat. No. 207,002), and now used on the leading typewriters. Another was the combination of spring guides with the pressure rollers, carriage frame and cylindrical platen (No. 360,133), and is known as the paper feed on the Caligraph, Yost, Densmore, and machines of lesser note. He terminated his connection with the Remingtons in 1878, and a year later took a similar position with the American writing machine company on the Caligraph, a new candidate for public favor. He superintended the construction of the first Caligraph, assembled and aligned it, and witnessed its success as a rival of the Remington. From that time forward his time has been devoted exclusively to improvements in typewriting mechanism. In 1885 he turned his attention toward the development of a new machine, which is fully completed and is owned by the Densmore estate. As one of the executors of the estate of James Densmore, he is interested in many typewriter patents, and, owing to his inventive as well as business ability, derives a handsome royalty from the manufacture of the world-renowned favorite. His residence is in Brooklyn, and his attention to business is of the closest kind.

BROOKS, Byron Alden, author and inventor, was born in Theresa, Jefferson county, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1845. His grandfather, Dr. James Brooks, was the first physician to settle in the town. His maternal grandfather was John L. Parrish of Connecticut, of English ancestry. Mr. Brooks inherited from his father, a skilled millwright, a taste for mechanics. His early education was in the village school. At the age of eighteen, by the sudden death of his father, he was left dependent on himself. He became a teacher, and afterward entered the Wesleyan seminary at Gouverneur, N. Y., graduating in 1866; then, entering the Wesleyan university at Middletown, Conn., was graduated in 1871, an "honor man" and "class poet." He was married at the age of twenty-seven, and became assistant editor of the "National Quarterly Review." In addition to his editorial work he contributed extensively to numerous newspapers and magazines. In 1876 he published his first work, "King Saul: A Tragedy," which met with a flattering reception. In 1882 he published "Those Children and their Teachers," a clever exposé of the educational methods then in vogue. In 1885 he published a popular juvenile, "Phil Vernon and His Schoolmaster," and in 1893 "Earth Revisited." In 1867 he took up the study of stenography, and began the study of a mechanism that should take the place of hand effort. In 1874 his attention was called to the "Sholes & Glidden" typewriter, then just put upon the market, and he invented what has since become famous as the "shift," whereby capital letters, as well as lower case, are fitted on the same bar, and operated by the same key. Mr. Brooks was an eminent mechanician, as well as a mathematician. He constructed the "shift" upon the principle of the tangent to the circle. In his invention each type-bar is provided with two types, and by shifting the cylindrical platen at right angles to the line of print, the point of impact is changed, and either type printed at will. This greatly increased the efficiency of the typewriter, without materially increasing the number of parts. The principle demonstrated by Mr. Brooks has been largely adopted by many later machines. The Brooks "shift key" contributed greatly to the popularity of the typewriter, and is regarded as one of the leading inventions of the day. He then launched out into other inventions, and produced the "People's" typewriter, following it with the "Crown," and later with the "Philadelphia." These were wheel machines. His crowning effort was the "Brooks" typewriter, constructed upon the same lines as the "Remington," but printing in sight. Mr. Brooks has also made many important inventions in printing mechanics, notably in the "Linotype," which has revolutionized the manner of setting type.

WYCKOFF, William Ozmun, for many years president of the Remington standard typewriter manufacturing company, and senior member of the firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, and now president of the corporation of that name, was born on his grandfather's farm in the town of Lansing, Tompkins county, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1835. Although never having enjoyed the advantages of a college education, he was a constant attendant at the public schools, and for a time a student at the Ithaca academy. About the year 1856 he settled on government land in Blue Earth county, Minn., acquiring 160 acres, with the intention of earning enough to enable him to take a college course. The crisis of 1857 coming on, he abandoned that idea, and in July returned to Ithaca and began the study of law in the office of a prominent attorney there. When the civil war broke out he discontinued his law studies and joined the first company organized in Tompkins county, a company which later formed a part of the 32d N. Y. volunteers. Before the regiment reached the front Mr. Wyckoff, who had enlisted as a private, was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant; immediately after the battle of Bull Run he was advanced to the rank of first lieutenant, and before the full term of two years for which he had enlisted had expired, he was made captain of the company, his commission arriving soon after the battle of West Point. Returning to Ithaca at the expiration of his term of service, Capt. Wyckoff resumed his law studies, and on Nov. 16, 1863, at Binghamton, N. Y., passed a successful examination at the general term of the supreme court, and was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor. About that time he pursued a course of study, and was graduated from Ames's business college at Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Wyckoff early became interested in the phonographic art, pursuing this study while attending school, reading law and during his leisure hours in the service. He was married Oct. 20, 1863, to Frances V. Ives, of South Lansing, N. Y. In

January, 1866, he was appointed official stenographer of the supreme court for the sixth judicial district of New York, which position he held for sixteen consecutive years. He was also one of the founders of the New York state stenographers' association, holding for one term the office of president of that association, and still retaining his membership. It was about the year 1875 that Mr. Wyckoff decided that a typewriter would help him in his stenographic work. He purchased a Remington typewriter, and was so well pleased with it that he applied for and obtained from the company an agency for the sale of their machines. When not engaged in court work he applied himself diligently to the introduction of the machine into law offices and business houses. His efforts in that direction proved so successful that in 1882, at the solicitation of the Remingtons and others interested, he associated with himself Messrs. C. W. Seamans and H. H. Benedict, and the firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict was formed, for the purpose of carrying on the typewriter business, and at that time they entered into a contract with E. Remington & Sons to take their entire production of typewriters and place them on the market. The venture proved so successful that in the year 1886 all the right, title, interest, franchise, tools, machinery, etc., pertaining to the manufacture of the Remington typewriter passed into the hands of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict. When, on May 19, 1892, the Remington standard typewriter manufacturing company was consolidated with the Standard typewriter company (a corporation taking the place of the firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict), the consolidated corporation being styled Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, with a capital of $3,000,000, Mr. Wyckoff was again elected president of the new company. Mr. Wyckoff was one of the early and most active members of the Union League club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to whose phenomenal growth, standing and influence he has largely contributed. For three years he has been a member of the club's executive committee, and was also chairman of the reception committee on the occasion of the dedication of a new building erected by the club.

DAVIDSON, Alexander, inventor, was born in Pruntytown, W. Va., Sept. 23, 1826. He pursued his studies at Oberlin, O., showing a decided genius for mechanics. During his attendance at his studies, he earned the means for defraying his expenses by mechanical pursuits, and by land surveying. After leaving school he followed teaching for several years, having charge of schools in various states. Both as a student, and afterward as teacher, he constructed apparatus to illustrate the studies pursued, notably, orreries illustrative of the solar system; apparatus for explaining problems in natural philosophy, and a variety of appliances for other studies, for the benefit of the students. In 1864 he became associated with W. D. Rutledge in the management and ownership of a commercial school in Springfield, Ill. The rooms of the firm were furnished with offices, representing cities, and the idea occurred to Mr. Davidson of establishing a various intercourse among them by means of miniature cars propelled by electricity, to make the commercial transactions taught approximate as nearly as possible to those of actual business. So great was the success of the enterprise that the legislature, then in session, adjourned, and the heads of departments made a special visit to witness the operation of this new feature in education. All who saw it were deeply interested, and some of the more enthusiastic of the observers ventured the prediction that the mysterious force which actuated it would, as a motive power, some day become the rival of steam. The subsequent triumphs of electricity abundantly proved that their prophetic vision was not an idle dream. The novelty of the construction of this miniature railroad, and the miniature merchandise used in connection with it, rendered the instruction given realistic and interesting. It not only became very popular, but largely increased the patronage of the school. In 1869 Mr. Davidson sold out his interest in the school, and entered the revenue service of the government. While so engaged he prepared a history of Illinois, completing and publishing the work in 1873. The success of the book required an abridged edition for use in public schools, and Mr. Davidson withdrew from the employ of the government to devote his time to its preparation. He next turned his attention to general invention, and designed a paddle-wheel for boat propulsion, which was patented in 1881. Having as early as 1875 seen what was probably the first Remington typewriter that entered the city of Springfield, Ill., he became interested. He rented it for three months with the understanding that if it proved satisfactory he was to become a purchaser. This machine was then in its early days, but realizing the possibilities in store for a mechanism of that kind, Mr. Davidson devoted himself to study for its improvement. From that time onward he gave all his time to the improvement and the development of the typewriter. He studied every feature: invented devices for improvement in every possible department. His many inventions were crowned with success, and he accomplished much for the perfection of the mechanism which has realized and aided in producing a revolution in business methods, not only in the United States but throughout the civilized world. One of the many very important features of the work accomplished by Mr. Davidson, is a scale regarding the value of the letters of the alphabet. As the result of an extended study he prepared a table that gives, according to the closest investigations, the estimated value of each of the letters in the language. The labor was especially entered upon in order to fix a standard key-board for the typewriter, and its ready manipulation by both hands. The number appended to each letter in the following table represents the letter's value as a factor in the formation of sentences in ordinary language:

E....20,162	S...11,025	M.. 5,100	W.. 1,464
I.... 15,357	L...10,200	H.. 3,942	K.. 1,243
A....14,933	C... 8,562	Y... 3,876	X... 598
T... 13,560	U.. 6,952	G... 3,814	Q... 430
R... 13,015	P... 5,717	B... 3,563	Z.... 362
N... 12,600	D... 5,308	F... 2,707	J.... 312
O... 11,424		V... 2,187	

The association of the characters according to frequency, the fingers with respect to efficiency, and the positions of the key-board in regard to accessibility, each with each of like value in these respects, were made the guiding principles of arrangement. This was but one of many features that absorbed Mr. Davidson's life for many years. As an inventor he stands among the first in rank. To him and his genius are owing many of the most important improvements now embraced in the leading typewriters. He was one of the original workers on the Remington; was for a long time associated with James Densmore and G. W. N. Yost in the development of the celebrated machine on which they spent a fortune, and then, when it had proved a success, turned his attention with spare patents to the improvement of

the "Yost" machine, an outgrowth of the Remington. In his political life Mr. Davidson met with some peculiar experiences. One of them was a sudden dismissal in 1878 from government employ, by the postmaster at Springfield, Ill., on the excuse that "there was a superabundance of help in the department, and his services were no longer required." Mr. Davidson had previously positively refused to furnish certain funds demanded for campaign purposes, and readily understood the animus of the dismissal. He preferred to use his earnings at his own pleasure rather than turn them over into the hands of irresponsible politicians to be used in ways they were unwilling to explain. In 1887 he sold out his various patents to the "Yost Writing Machine company," and since that time has been devoting himself to constant study and improvement of the typewriter in any and every way. Mr. Davidson is a man of most decided character, of keen perception and firm resolve. He is devoting himself to invention, particularly in the direction of the typewriter, and is determined to do what he can to make it an absolutely perfect machine.

HAMMOND, James Bartlett, inventor, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 23, 1839. He is descended on his father's side from the Hammonds of colonial times; and his mother, Harriet W. Trow, was a granddaughter of Ephraim Swan, a soldier of the revolution. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, was graduated from the Lawrence School in 1851, receiving the Franklin medal; became a member of the Boston High School, was transferred to the Boston Latin School; was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, and was graduated from the University of Vermont, an honor man, in 1861. He became an expert stenographer during his course at college, and reported for the New York "World." He also reported in full the lectures of George P. Marsh at the Lowell Institute, Boston, on the "Origin and Growth of English Language and Literature." This work opened for him, at the beginning of the war, a career as army correspondent for the New York "Tribune," in which capacity he achieved several notable triumphs, and had many thrilling adventures. At one time, in going from Winchester to Harper's Ferry, after the retreat of Gen. Sheridan, for the purpose of conveying news to the telegraph, he was captured by a band of Moseby's guerrillas. While preparations were being made to hang him on a charge of "writing abolition lies for Horace Greeley" the guerrilla band was suddenly summoned to an attack upon a squad of Federal cavalry, Hammond was clothed by his captors in a rebel uniform and taken into the fight, in the course of which he made his escape to Harper's Ferry. In the intervals of active army work he took up the study of theology, which he continued afterward at the Union Theological Seminary, New York city. Several months were devoted by him to the translation and annotation of a volume of "Lange's Commentary on St. Matthew," after which he went to Germany to complete his theological and literary studies, the most of which were pursued at the University of Halle, and there he was treated with great kindness by Prof. Tholuck, then at the zenith of his influence. Mr. Hammond returned to America, broken in health and disturbed by difficult theological and philosophical questions. At the request of the editor of the American edition of "Lange's Commentary," he began the translation and annotation of the "Book of Psalms." His facility as a shorthand writer always made the labor of penmanship irksome, and he frequently turned from his literary work to sketch the outlines of a machine which should relieve the labor of the pen and substitute mechanical for manual effort. Realizing the usual fate of inventors, he tried again and again to discard the notion as chimerical, but he finally found himself fully absorbed in the purpose of making a writing machine to be operated like a piano-forte. At that time, he was not aware that the problem had ever been entertained or prosecuted by others. Within a year or two, learning of patents for a type-bar machine (The Sholes & Glidden), with the enthusiasm of the inventor he concluded that his own idea was thoroughly feasible if not superior to theirs, and he continued his work with increased zeal. For many years after beginning this inventive work he had to contend with poverty, sickness and the remonstrances of friends. In his experiments the momentum of the typewheel, which he insisted should be brought under control, refused to be arrested. Its momentum seemed a fatal and impassable barrier to the accomplishment of his purpose. About the year 1876 he produced a machine which, coming to the knowledge of the manufacturers of the Remington typewriter, excited an interest on their part, and he was invited to go to Ilion and there perfect and develop his machine, which threatened to be a formidable rival to their own. After more than a year's work at Ilion, the Remingtons being financially embarrassed, were willing to withdraw from the contract, and Mr. Hammond again secured possession of his invention. He continued for several months to work upon his models, and introduced some improvements which determined the question of ultimate success. The work performed by the machine was correct in impression and alignment, and nothing but careful mechanical construction seemed necessary to the production of a perfect typewriter. Offers to manufacture the machine came from several important manufacturing establishments. A year and a half was spent by him in experiments at the Colt's Armory, and another year and a half at the Florence Sewing Machine Works. New models were made and details perfected. In 1880 a factory was established in New York city for producing the machines. Some parts, particularly the typewheel, were incorrigible, and many hopeless experiments were made to reduce it to subjection. Experts in rubber manufacture were consulted, all of whom insisted that an instrument of precision so exact as was required, could not be produced in hard rubber, and yet no other material appeared to have the necessary qualities of durability, lightness, etc. In the summer of 1884, the first "Hammond" machines were put upon the market. In the winter of 1884–85, the machine made its appearance at the New Orleans Exposition where it received the gold medal. During the previous autumn a contract had been made for the manufacture of 5,000 machines. These were put upon the market in limited numbers until 1886. In 1890 a machine was produced in a modified form, adapted to the use of operators already conversant with the straight keyboard of the Remington machines. The originality of Mr. Hammond's invention has been recognized by engineers and societies. "Engineering" (England), the Massachusetts Charitable Association, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, have all borne the amplest testimony to his originality. The Hammond typewriter is not simply a development or an improvement of an existing or previous invention, but marks a new epoch. A professor of mechanics of Amherst College, on seeing and observing the operation of the invention, expressed surprise at the result attained, in view of the peculiar difficulties of the problem. Having been asked whether, with his clear apprehension of the difficul-

ties to be overcome, he could have aided the inventor, he said: "No, I should simply have advised him to desist, not knowing any other machine in which the same or similar results had been accomplished. I should have regarded it as impracticable, but you seem to have accomplished it." The work was done and proved an eminent success.

CRANDALL, Lucien Stephen, inventor, was born in Broome county, N. Y., May 4, 1844. His father was a Methodist minister of Puritan stock, and on his maternal side he is a descendant from Gen. Warren, whose glorious acts have never faded from Bunker Hill. At twelve years of age he became a worker at the printer's case. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the 109th regiment N. Y. volunteers, under Col. B. F. Tracy, who afterward became secretary of the navy. He served until the close of the war, and then began a career of journalism. In 1874, while on the reportorial staff of the New York "Tribune," he conceived the idea of a type-setting and distributing machine, and while engaged on a model, came in contact with Mr. Yost, of typewriter fame, and thenceforward devoted his energies to the typewriting industry. His first effort culminated in the "Crandall" typewriter, so well known to the public. This was followed by many improvements and the building of new machines. His inventive faculties were given full rein, and in addition to the "Crandall," the second "edition" of which was greatly improved, he invented many features in the "International," the "American Standard" and the "Victoria" (British). One of Mr. Crandall's patents is fundamental in the Remington typewriter, and was by him assigned to the Remington company. The "Densmore" typewriter, the "National" typewriter, and the "Fitch" typewriter were also licensed under his patents. In 1875 he obtained a patent for a typewriter for the use of the blind. There were several types upon each type-bar, with a compound movement of the bar to bring into line groups of two types upon each bar, and also with a lateral, transverse movement of the platen. In 1879 he organized the "Crandall typewriting company," with a capital of $250,000, and began to manufacture, subsequently assigning his interests to the Crandall machine company, of Groton, N. Y., himself retiring from the active management. In 1886 he organized the Parish manufacturing company, at Parish, N. Y., with a capital of $100,000, and began the manufacture of the American Standard and the Victoria, largely its counterpart, and organized a company for the manufacture of the latter in Great Britain. They were all eventually superseded by the "International," which Mr. Crandall considers his most original and best work. This machine was first offered to the public in 1889 and was received with favor. A radical feature in its construction is a slotted disc, by which the types are guided to the printing point with unerring and unfailing accuracy. Mr. Crandall wrote the first piece of typewriter literature ever given to the public. It was in the form of a catalogue and description of the Remington, on which he was at the time engaged, and was extensively distributed from the store on Broadway in the year 1874. He also secured a situation for the first typewriter girl who went out to clerical service. He has been granted many patents, not only in the United States, but in Great Britain, Germany, France and Belgium. He devotes his energies to new features of invention, and hopes to produce the ideal typewriter of the future.

SPIRO, Charles, author and inventor, was born in New York city Jan. 1, 1850. His father was the proprietor of a watch-making establishment, and the son grew up among machinery and tools. His early education was received in the public schools of the city. It was the father's intention that he study medicine, but he was too young to enter the New York college, then known as the "Free academy," according to the rules regarding admission, and, having a love for mechanics, he went into his father's factory as an apprentice in the art of watch-making, devoting his evenings to the study of mathematics, mechanical drawing, languages, letters, violin playing, etc., under private tutors. This was continued until he was seventeen years of age, when he was declared a journeyman watch and chronometer maker. His father retired from business a year later, and the young man of eighteen became his successor. Before he was twenty-one his inventive powers were put to work. He designed a new escapement for clock timing, a watch winding and setting attachment (U. S. Pat. No. 96,844, Nov. 16, 1869), machinery for the rapid duplication of watch parts—notably an automatic lathe, which received straight wire, turned, ground, polished, and finished the several shoulders and pivots on balance staffs and pinions; also improvements for music boxes, and machinery for spotting the cylinder pins in music boxes. In his twenty-first year, his health failing, he went to Europe, and traveled extensively in England and on the continent. On his return he entered Washington university as a law student, graduating in 1874, and entering the senior class of New York university, was graduated from there a year later. For nine years he devoted himself to the practice of law, but, his thoughts turning to invention, he devoted more or less time to the study of mechanism. In 1879 he designed and constructed a matrix-making machine consisting of a carriage adapted to receive sheets of rolled wax. On the left of the machine and above the carriage, a lever was pivoted on a line parallel to the travel of the carriage. This lever was fitted with a sleeve. On the free end of the lever was a handle rigidly attached to a quick-acting screw, adapted to reciprocate the sleeve. The sleeve was fitted with individual type-punchers. There was a plunger above the sleeve adapted to be depressed on any one of the punchers brought under it when the lever actuating the sleeve was depressed. In 1880 he published a new system of phonography, wherein shaded lines were dispensed with. Then, becoming interested in typewriters he construc'ed various styles of these instruments, both single-hand and double-hand machines. His first patent was granted in 1885, on "The Columbia typewriter, Nos. 1 and 2," where he introduced a feature designated as "variable spacing." He also invented, the same year, a typewriter for music notation. At a later date he produced the "Bar-lock" typewriter, which has an extensive sale in Europe as well as the United States. The feature of the "Bar-lock" is that the writing is constantly in view. It is a lever machine, and the levers strike downward, being firmly secured at the point of impact by a brace of peculiar construction, and securing perfect align ment. He has also invented an automatic ribbon reverse mechanism, a ball and socket type-bar joint, a reciprocating ribbon carrier, and many other de vices to perfect the invention. Beginning with the year 1886 he experimented extensively in thermo electricity, and devoted his energies to the investiga tion. He has also invented and patented a system

largely in use of colored baths for the development of photographic plates, and for developments without the necessity of a dark room. He has been since 1869 a frequent contributor to the "American Horological Journal," and other periodicals treating of mechanics. He was married at the age of thirty to Grace Smadbeck, and makes his home in New York city.

HALL, Thomas, inventor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 4, 1834. His father was a manufacturer. The son was educated in the public schools and in the University of Pennsylvania, and married at the age of twenty-eight. He had been intended for a mercantile life, but a genius for invention caused a deviation of his life into a study of mechanics and mechanical appliances. He became in 1863 a member of the Franklin institute of the state of Pennsylvania, for the promotion of mechanical arts, and devoted several years to the study of the principles of mechanics. His inventive genius has shown itself principally in typewriting mechanism and sewing machines. In 1868, while a resident of St. Louis, he devised an instrument for printing by "touching keys." He moved to Milwaukee in 1861, and there developed his device. His first patent for a practical typewriter was issued by the U. S. patent office in June, 1867. A company was formed, and the manufacture of machines begun. In the same year, 1867, his typewriter was exhibited in the Paris exposition, and attracted marked attention. The machine differed from all others known at that time in that the direction of the blow or stroke was downward. The blow from the type-bar was given on a flat table, and at all times the writing was in full view. Its capacity was equal to that of any of the machines of later date. The paper was put upon a delicately constructed platform, which glided into the lower part of the machine. The width of the letters corresponded to the width of the letters ordinarily produced in printing. The pressure of a knob on the top of the machine caused the sheet of paper to be drawn forward. Each key had its own type-bar and type-head. A cushioned ring was suspended in the type-circle through which all the letters were struck. An extremely even impression was secured. An inked ribbon was used, and a blank key did the spacing. Elaborate plans were laid for the manufacture of this first effort, but business complications arising, they were abandoned. In 1873 Mr. Hall spent a year in travel in Europe, and devoted a large part of his time to a study of the mechanisms displayed in the Vienna exposition, and the schools and workshops of Paris, St. Petersburg, and other leading European cities. In 1881 he produced the typewriter which bears his name, and which displays a feature of originality radically different from anything ever seen before in typewriting mechanism. The machine is "single-handed," and so light and convenient that it can be readily used by travelers *en route*. There is a novel application to bring the characters to a common centre. Rubber types are employed, and the tablets are so arranged that they are instantly interchangeable. A tablet can be made in any language, and the impressions are made directly from the type. The "dial plate" is about two inches square, and so adjusted that absolute alignment is secured by the locking of every key when at the point of impact. The operation of the mechanism is by a "stylus," worked by the right hand while the left is kept free for the manipulation of the paper, etc. Of the single-handed machines it occupies the first place, being the most complete, and combining the highest features of skillful mechanism. It is an especial favorite with travelers, authors, and clergymen, owing to its portability and ease of manipulation. Mr. Hall, not content with devoting his time to inventions on the typewriter, has achieved many successes in other fields, notably in the line of sewing machines, and similar mechanism. He labors constantly in the field of invention, and is urging himself to produce the "ideal" typewriter of the future.

BARTHOLOMEW, Miles Marshall, inventor, was born in Vienna, O., Feb. 3, 1844; was educated in the common schools; married, at the age of thirty, Gilead D. Moore, a daughter of Capt. Lewis W. Moore, who was a veteran of the Mexican war, and later, of the civil war. In 1870 Mr. Bartholomew became court stenographer in the courts of St. Clair and Madison counties, Ill. The possibility of making a machine for shorthand writing was suggested to him in 1873, by seeing the Remington typewriter. Analysis showed that an average of two and a half letters to the word is sufficient to represent words accurately and legibly as they occur in ordinary sentences for that number of words. Assuming 160 words per minute as sufficient for verbatim reporting, it was found that 400 letters per minute would be required to write them. His first patent was granted in May, 1879 (U. S. pat. No. 215,554), and was followed by others in 1882 and 1886. The machine has five writing keys, four of which are V-shaped, with a finger-piece at each extremity. There is also a spacing key and a device for moving the paper. A roll of paper is slowly unwound as the fingers depress the keys, each key making its own mark, which is simply a small vertical dash. When the five keys are depressed at once a line of marks is made across the paper ribbon, thus: - - - - - By combinations of these five dots or dashes the whole alphabet is formed. The phonetic plan of writing was adopted. All pronounced consonants are written, and all initial or final vowels. The uses are identical with those of shorthand writing. Owing to the mechanical uniformity of the characters produced, the work performed is more accurate than that done by pen or pencil shorthand. There being but one way of writing each letter, or representing each sound, it is much more easily learned than ordinary shorthand. By a skillful folding apparatus the machine occupies scarcely more space than an ordinary sized field glass, and weighs but about three pounds. It can be operated without being looked at, thus enabling the operator to fix his attention upon the person who is speaking, while writing what he says, and to look at books and papers while copying or making extracts from them.

ESSICK, Samuel V., inventor, was born in New Franklin, O., Jan. 19, 1841, the son of John and Mary (Brown) Essick, of German and Scotch-Irish parentage. His early education was had in the public schools, and afterward in Mt. Union college, Alliance, O. While yet pursuing his college studies he was, at the age of but eighteen, an inventor, and received a patent from the United States for a mechanism for loading hay, that proved a success. At the age of nineteen he entered on the study of law, and celebrated his arrival at majority by being admitted to the bar. He had not entered upon the practice of his profession when, in 1862, he enlisted in the 115th regiment of Ohio volunteer infantry, and served till the end of the civil war. At its close he returned to his native state and devoted the next twenty years to the practice of law, and to inven-

tion. Among other things which sprung from his genius were two single-needle knitting-machines. The most important effort upon which he entered was the invention of the Essick printing telegraph. This is a mechanism with a typewriter keyboard. The message is type-written in full view of the operator, and at the same time, by electrical appliances and connections, a duplicate message or letter is printed on a corresponding machine at any telegraphic distance. The capacity of the instrument is limited only by the number of electrical connections, as many as 500 instruments being under the control of a single operator, and, the transmission of the message being in Roman characters, equally good on all the connected instruments. For example, a transmitter in Washington could report the doings of congress in plain Roman print simultaneously in every principal editorial room in the country. In general appearance the machine is more like a parlor ornament than a printing-machine, but in practice it is capable of binding in tendons of wire and nerves of steel the utmost limit of telegraphic requirement. A company was organized under the name of the Essick printing telegraph company in 1889 for the development of the work, the American patents transferred, and an energetic business entered upon. Inasmuch as the machine is used as readily as an ordinary typewriter, and the message is in plain print instead of dot and dash, it is destined to supersede all other systems of telegraphy. The following are some of the fields in which the Essick will be used: 1st. For commercial business. 2d. For distribution of news. 3d. As a substitute for the telephone. 4th. For stock reporting. 5th. For railroad purposes, for which it has peculiar value, owing to the certainty of its work. The company began its operations by building a line connecting Boston, Providence and other New England towns and cities, rapidly extending toward New York city, whence radiating lines will be run to other important points. Mr. Essick was married Sept. 22, 1863, to Mary J. Dundas, a daughter of the Rev. J. R. Dundas, D.D., a Presbyterian divine, who spent over fifty years of his life in the ministry. Eight children resulted from the union.

SQUIER, Frank, merchant, was born in Charlton, Saratoga county, N. Y., Apr. 14, 1840, brother of Ephraim G. Squier, the author, son of Rev. Joel Squier, a Methodist minister, who moved from Ashford, Conn., and settled in Albany county, N. Y. His great-great-grandfather was Philip Squier, a descendant of Thomas, who came over in the Good Hope with his brother George, in 1623, and was admitted a freeman at Boston in 1634. This Philip was one of the founders of Woodstock, Windham county, Conn., in 1714. He had a son Philip, and a grandson Ephraim. The latter, who was the grandfather of Frank Squier, was one of eighty men who enlisted from the town of Ashford, Conn., in Capt. Thomas Knowlton's company, "for the relief of Boston in the Lexington Alarm" April, 1775. He subsequently re-enlisted, and took part in several important engagements, notably, the battle of Bunker Hill, Arnold's expedition to Maine, battle of Bemis's Heights, and surrender of Burgoyne. He kept a diary of the daily events, which enabled him at a later period in life to obtain a pension. The English family of Squiers, from which the American emigrant is descended, is one of great antiquity. The earliest record shown is that of John Squier, mayor of Barnstable (a walled town in the days of the Saxons), Devonshire, Eng., A.D. 1353, and since frequently mentioned in English history. The maiden name of Frank Squier's mother was Maria Kilmer, a descendant of one of the old Holland families of New York state. Mr. Squier was educated at Poultney, Vt., and began his business career in New York city in 1863, with the firm of J. Q. Preble & Co., wholesale stationers. He remained with this firm for three years, and in 1866 obtained a position with Perkins, Goodwin & Co., at present (1893) one of the largest paper houses in the country, and was admitted a member of the firm in 1879. He has been for several years prominently identified with the New York stationers' board of trade, and in 1892 was elected its president. He has long been an active worker in the ranks of the republican party of Brooklyn, and is at present (1893) a member of the executive committee of the Young republican club of that city. His natural fondness for painting has led him to devote much of his leisure time to this delightful occupation. He assisted in organizing the Brooklyn art club, composed of the best artists of that city, some of whom have achieved a national reputation, and whose exhibits are found annually among the best art collections of the country. Mr. Squier was elected president of the department of painting of Brooklyn institute, in 1890, and is personally popular with its members and patrons. He has also found time to devote to literary pursuits, for which he is naturally gifted. He spent three years in editing and arranging his brother's celebrated work on Peru, which the latter was unable to complete in consequence of impaired health. The final completion and publication of the work is due largely to Mr. Frank Squier's efforts. Mr. Squier married, in 1868, Estella Marshall, daughter of Rev. J. D. Marshall of Stanwich, Conn., a descendant (probably) of Capt. Samuel Marshall of Windsor, Conn., who was killed in the great swamp fight with the Indians, Dec. 19, 1675, the hardest ever known in New England. Mrs. Marshall is a descendant of the Lawrences, of whom William Lawrence, who came from Gravesend, Eng., on the Planter, in 1635, was one of the original patentees and largest landed proprietors of Flushing, L. I. His widow, Elizabeth, married Sir Philip Carteret, governor of New Jersey, who named Elizabeth, N. J., for her. Mr. Squier is a member of the Society of the sons of the revolution, and other organizations.

JAMES, Charles Tillinghast, statesman and gun inventor, was born in West Greenwich, R. I., in 1804. He learned the carpenter's trade in his youth, and later became an expert machinist and mechanician. For some years he was superintendent of the Slater cotton mills in Providence (serving at the same time as major-general of the Rhode Island militia), and then for a considerable period was engaged in the construction of cotton mills in various parts of the country. In 1849 he returned to Rhode Island and built the Atlantic delaine mill at Olneyville. From 1851 until 1857, as a whig, he represented Rhode Island in the U. S. senate. After leaving the senate he gave his chief attention to perfecting a rifle-cannon and a projectile, upon which he had been engaged for many years, and died from injuries received while prosecuting his experiments. Though his early educational opportunities had been limited, he was a man of varied accomplishments and a frequent contributor to magazines and periodicals, among which was a series of papers on the culture and manufacture of cotton in the south. In 1838 Brown university gave him the degree of A.M. He died at Sag Harbor, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1862.

AGAR, John Giraud, lawyer, was born at New Orleans, La., June 3, 1856. His mother was Theresa Price, a native of Louisville, Ky., and descendant and kinswoman of the earlier settlers of that state. She was a woman of much force of character and sweetness of disposition, and from her Mr. Agar has inherited those qualities. His father, William Agar, sprang from one of the ancient families of county Carlow, Ireland, and early in life was sent to New Orleans, where his natural ability and family influence soon placed him in the front rank of the mercantile community. During the civil war John G. Agar was a boy, and like many boys of that epoch had his intelligence and energy quickened by the exciting scences of which he was, perforce, a spectator. During this unsettled time he was taught at home by his parents and private tutors, but at the same time his natural intelligence enabled him to understand something of the meaning of the conflict that was then raging. It is not improbable that the exciting scenes of those early years made an impression upon his youthful mind, and inclined him in later years to take a leading part in politics. In 1869 he was sent to the preparatory school of the University of Georgetown, D. C., and in 1872 entered the University, from which he was graduated in 1876 with the degree of B.A. In the autumn of the same year (1876) he went to England and for two years was a student at the Roman Catholic University of Kensington, London. Completing the course in biology and moral and mental science in that institution in 1878, he went to New York, entered the School of Law of Columbia College, and in May of 1880 took his degree of LL.B., and was admitted to the bar. As a law student and practicing lawyer, he attracted attention by the soundness of his legal arguments and the eloquence of his addresses to juries, and in June, 1881, he (although a democrat) was appointed by President Garfield assistant U. S. district attorney for the southern district of New York. He continued in this office for about a year, when he resigned his position under the U. S. government, and became the senior member of the law firm of Agar, Ely & Fulton. His natural inclination and the opportunities of his acquaintance, however, forced him to take a distinguished part in public affairs. He became a prominent member of the People's Municipal League of the City of New York, an organization created for the purpose of procuring necessary reforms in municipal government. He became also one of the early and most prominent advocates of a State Naval Militia. On Sept. 2, 1891, he was appointed by Gov. Hill a lieutenant of the first battalion of the Naval Reserve Artillery of the State of New York, and acting paymaster. In the New York state election of 1891, he was chairman of the campaign committee of the People's Municipal League, and in that capacity had the responsibility of organizing the assembly districts throughout the city. To him was due the fact that the candidates for state or municipal offices pledged themselves to procure the adoption of the Australian system of voting by blanket ballot. The University of Georgetown conferred upon him the degree of M.A. in 1888, and in 1889 the degree of Ph.D.

SYLVESTER, Richard H., journalist, was born in Charlestown, N. H., Apr. 17, 1830. His mother, who was a sister of Henry Hubbard, then a representative in congress, afterward U. S. senator and governor, died the same year, whereupon his father, Henry H. Sylvester, a merchant in Charlestown, removed to Washington, D. C., and resided at the capital from that time until 1852, holding various positions of trust under Presidents Jackson, Van Buren and Polk. He was acting commissioner of patents during the incumbency of Edmund Burke, and afterward engaged in business on his own account. Richard H., when a mere boy, made an extended trip through what was then the far West, and was thus early inspired with a desire to migrate in the same direction. He was four years at Phillips Exeter Academy, entered Yale College, class of 1851, left at the beginning of his junior year, and began the study of law with his cousin, Edmund L. Cushing, subsequently chief justice of New Hampshire. He finished his law studies at Ann Arbor, Mich., where he was admitted to the bar. From Michigan he removed to Iowa, and accepted a position as reporter of legislative debates on the "Iowa Capital Reporter," then published at Iowa City by John Clark, a brother-in-law of Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa's noted war governor. A year or two later he bought an interest in the "Reporter," the name of which was changed to "State Press" on the removal of the capital to Des Moines, and made it the leading democratic and general newspaper in the state. He was for two terms superintendent of schools of Johnson county, Ia., and three years treasurer of Iowa City, but never sought or held any higher office. During the war his newspaper work was confined almost entirely to correspondence. In 1864 he took up his residence in Memphis, Tenn., and during the great cotton movement and business revival of that period and several years later, he became largely interested in fire and marine insurance. He occasionally contributed to the Memphis "Appeal," when edited by the late Albert Pike, but for the time being was practically out of the profession. In 1869 he accepted a position on the St. Louis "Times," of which paper he was for several years the managing editor. In 1880 he declined an offer of the St. Louis "Republican" to take charge of its Washington correspondence, and associated himself with the "Post," which, in 1877, had been established at the national capital by the original proprietor of the St. Louis "Times." He conducted this paper editorially up to and through the Cleveland campaign. From 1885 to 1888 he managed the Washington "Critic," an evening journal of popular local repute; but upon the transfer of the "Post" to its present owners, whereupon it ceased to be a party newspaper and became thoroughly independent and non-partisan, with broad, progressive views, he accepted and now occupies the position of its associate editor and leading editorial writer. Mr. Sylvester is married and has a family. His wife was the daughter of Rev. W. W. Woods, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman of Iowa, who, as a chaplain in the army, died at Ft. Nelson, Ky., during the war. He is of strong domestic attachments, a great reader and an indefatigable worker.

DUVAL, Henry Rieman, railroad president, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 17, 1842. He is descended from Mars Marin Duval, a French Huguenot, who fled to England from France, and came to Maryland in 1643; received a large grant of land in what are now Prince George and Arundel counties, Md. Much of this property is still in the hands of

his descendants. Mr. Duval was educated in private schools, and St. Timothy's Hall Military School, near Baltimore. He entered the Confederate army in 1861, served under Gens. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Early and other commanders; was a prisoner of war at Johnson's Island (U. S. prison) from June, 1864, to June, 1865, and was released upon the termination of the war. He entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. in 1872, and has since continued in the railway service; was receiver of the Florida Railway Navigation Co. from Nov. 1, 1885, to May 1, 1889, when the property of that company passed to the Florida Central & Peninsular R. R. Co., of which he became president. He is a member of the Maryland Society of the Cincinnati, inheriting the title through his revolutionary ancestors.

BEARDSLEY, Nelson, lawyer, manufacturer and capitalist, was born at Southbury, New Haven Co., Conn., May 30, 1807. His father removed to the town of Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1808 and continued to reside there for twenty-eight years. He represented the county in the state assembly and was also a member of the state senate. He had twelve children. In 1836 he removed to Auburn. He was for a time in charge of the Auburn State prison. Roswell, his second son, is the oldest postmaster in the United States, having held the office from the early part of John Quincy Adams's administration without a break in his long term. William C. was postmaster of Auburn and president of the Auburn Exchange Bank. Nelson Beardsley was educated at the Cayuga Academy at Aurora, N. Y., where for three years he pursued his preparatory classical studies. He was then admitted to the freshman class of Yale College, and was graduated in 1827. On leaving New Haven, Mr. Beardsley went to Auburn, where he entered the office of J. W. Hurlburt and soon afterward was invited by William H. Seward to continue his studies in the latter's office. He did so, and on being admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1830 was offered by that eminent lawyer and statesman a co-partnership, and the firm of Seward and Beardsley continued for years to prosecute a large and successful practice. In 1829 the 33d regiment of artillery was organized, with Mr. Seward as colonel and Mr. Beardsley as paymaster. In 1832 Mr. Seward was promoted to be brigadier-general and Mr. Beardsley was a member on his staff and held the position of judge advocate. On the election of Mr. Seward as governor of the state, Mr. Beardsley united in partnership with John Porter, and the firm did a large business for several years, Mr. Beardsley being appointed also taxing master in chancery under Chancellor Walworth. In 1833 the Cayuga County Bank was incorporated, and Mr. Beardsley was one of the original stockholders. The crash of 1837 seriously embarrassed the new bank, and changes in the board of directors being demanded, in 1840 Mr. Nelson Beardsley headed the new ticket. He was elected and might have been president, but preferred that his father should fill that position, and was himself made attorney and managing director of the bank. In 1843 John Beardsley resigned from the presidency to accept the management of the state prison at Auburn, and Nelson Beardsley was then elected president and by successive elections has continued to fill the office nearly fifty years, being the oldest bank president in the state. His acceptance of this position made necessary his withdrawal from general law practice, and thereafter he took no active part in the business of his firm except in cases where the bank was interested. In 1848 Mr. Beardsley was one of the incorporators of the Oswego starch factory under the new process of Thomas Kingsford. This business developed enormously, the capital being increased from $50,000 at the outset to $500,000. In the meantime the company was under the presidency of Dr. Willard for more than thirty-five years, but in 1883 Mr. Beardsley, who had been vice-president during all this time, was unanimously chosen president and still holds that position, Dr. Willard having resigned. In 1849 Mr. Beardsley was one of the original trustees of the Auburn Savings Institution, of which the name was changed twenty years later to the Auburn Savings Bank, and of which he has been for several years and still is the president. In 1864 Mr. Beardsley was one of the incorporators of the First National Bank of Auburn, having a capital of $100,000, which, in 1875, on its consolidation with the Auburn City National Bank, was increased to $300,000. Mr. Beardsley is a director and stockholder in most of the manufacturing companies of Auburn. He was one of the first to interest himself in the railway system connecting the Mississippi valley with the Atlantic coast and invested in Western railroads and became a director in quite a number of corporations. In 1836 he was married to Frances, daughter of James Powers, of Catskill, N. Y. Mrs. Beardsley died in 1854, leaving six daughters, since which time Mr. Beardsley has remained unmarried, his home being presided over by his youngest daughter, Mary.

BEARDSLEY, Alonzo G., lawyer and business man, was born July 11, 1820, in Venice, Cayuga Co., N. Y., the brother of Nelson Beardsley (q. v.). He studied at the local schools and then in the Cayuga Lake Academy at Aurora and afterwards in the academy at Auburn, intending to pursue a collegiate course, but instead of this entered the law office of Porter & Beardsley in 1839. He was admitted to the bar in 1842, and became a member of the firm of Porter & Beardsley, afterward forming a legal co-partnership under the style of Porter, Allen & Beardsley, from which Mr. Porter withdrew, and the firm continued as Allen and Beardsley, although Mr. Beardsley himself gradually turned his attention to other lines of business. In 1848 Mr. Beardsley married Anna Phillip Porter, the daughter of his law partner, and the same year was elected secretary of the Oswego Starch Factory. He continued in this position until 1858, when he became treasurer, an office which he has held until the present time. In 1858 Mr. Beardsley formed the firm of Casey, Clarke & Co., for the manufacture of carpenters' planes and plane irons, which had been commenced in the state prison at Auburn in 1823. In 1864 the partners were incorporated as the Auburn Tool Company. He afterward entered the firm of Sheldon & Co., and their successors, Burtis & Beardsley, carried on the manufacture of the Cayuga Chief mower and reaper until the consolidation in 1866 of the different firms then making the machines patented by Cyrenus Wheeler, Jr., in the Cayuga Chief Manufacturing Co. This concern afterward consolidated their firms with it, and Mr. Beardsley became treasurer of the corporation, from which he retired in 1879. He was connected with the Auburn Water Works Co. from its inception, and for a number of years has been president, and is director and officer in all the local banks. He is interested in the educational and other institutions of the city, including the Auburn Young Ladies' Institute, of which he was one of the trustees. Mr. Beardsley has had seven children, two of whom died in childhood.

SPALDING, James Walter, merchant, was born at Byron, Ogle county, Ill., July 28, 1856, son of James L. Spalding, an early pioneer of that section. His mother was the daughter of Johnson Goodwill, a prominent lawyer and politician of Batavia, N. Y., from 1825 to 1850. James Walter was educated at the public school at Rockford, Ill., and was graduated in 1873. He commenced his business career at the age of seventeen as a clerk in a bank at Osceola, Ia. In 1874 he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the Winnebago national bank of Rockford, Ill., where he acquired a method and knowledge of financial matters that has been of great service to him in his subsequent business enterprises. He remained in this position until March, 1876, when he became associated with his brother Albert in establishing the present well-known mercantile house of A. G. Spalding & Bros. of Chicago, New York and Philadelphia, with branches in all the leading cities of the United States. He was early interested in athletic sports, especially base-ball, becoming a liberal patron and supporter of that sport, and the love of such games led him to engage in the business of the manufacture and sale of athletic goods in company with his brothers, and in which they achieved a phenomenal success, ranking the leading manufacturers and dealers in that line in the world. Among his business associates and acquaintances he enjoys the reputation of being an excellent business man, and his capacity for handling various enterprises with which he is now connected has given him a high standing in the business world. Mr. Spalding attributes his success to close application to details, and to a genuine liking for the occupation in which he engaged. In 1884 he married Mary Boardman, daughter of the late Henry K. W. Boardman, of Chicago, Ill.

STEVENSON, William H., railroad president, was born at Bridgeport, Conn., in 1847, and received a thorough education, graduating early from Eastman's business college with the degree of Master of Accounts. In 1864 he entered the office of the Housatonic railroad, Bridgeport. In 1872 he received the appointment of special agent of the New York and New Haven railroad, and in two years paymaster of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad. The same year this appointment was received he was made superintendent of the Shore Line road. He brought this line to a more prosperous state than it had ever been before, and in 1882 accepted the position of superintendent of the New York division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. In this, as in all other offices, he displayed pronounced ability, and in 1885 was elected president of the association of American railroad superintendents. In 1887 he was elected vice-president and general manager of the Housatonic railway. He rose to prominence in other phases of life, as well as the one he had taken as his special field. He was elected counsel of Bridgeport, served on the finance committee, was returned as alderman, and re-elected. He received the democratic nomination for election against P. T. Barnum. In 1878 he passed his examination for a lawyer and was admitted to the bar. In 1881 he received the democratic nomination for mayor. In 1884 he was elected president of the Young Men's Democratic and Cleveland and Hendricks clubs. He is a member of the democratic state convention. He was third president of the Elective club of Bridgeport, Master of Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows for the state of Connecticut, and other similar honors are his just due. In 1887 he was elected president of the New York, Rutland and Montreal railroad, and is also a director in the New York and New England railroad. In 1888 he was president of the New Haven and Derby railroad, and director of several other roads, and has carried to success some difficult railroad projects. Under his able management the Housatonic railroad is rapidly becoming the leading one of New England.

YOUNG, Hiram, editor, was born at Sheaffers-town, Lebanon county, Pa., May 14, 1830, a descendant of Alexander Sheaffer, founder of the town, whose son, Capt. Henry Sheaffer, served in the revolutionary army. His maternal grandfather, Frederick Oberlin, was descended from John Frederick Oberlin, of Ban de la Roche, of Alsace, who was born at Strasbourg. Hiram Young was educated at the village school, and at the age of fifteen went to Lancaster, Pa., to learn the saddlery business, remaining there until 1850, when he obtained a position in a book-store. He devoted his evenings to reading and studying, and after a few years gave up business to prepare for college, and entered the Lancaster high school, but subsequently abandoned his idea of taking a university course, and obtained a position with the publishing house of Uriah Hunt & Sons, and later with Lippincott, Grambo & Co., in Philadelphia. After a few years he returned to Lancaster, and was successful in building up a leading book-store. In 1860 Mr. Young retired from the firm, and removed to York, Pa., where he bought a book-store. On June 7, 1864, Mr. Young issued the first number of the "True Democrat," at York, Pa., which is now known as the "Semi-weekly Dispatch and True Democrat." In 1876 he started the "Evening Dispatch," now the "York Dispatch." Formerly, Mr. Young was a Douglas democrat, and when the civil war broke out he warmly supported the government. In 1871 he organized a movement against what was known as the York county "court house ring," and was strongly supported by many democrats. In 1888 he was a candidate for congress on the republican ticket in a minority district, but was defeated. Mr. Young devotes much time to agricultural interests, and has given special attention to the tobacco culture industry. He has organized agricultural clubs, and has done yeomen service in advancing the interests of the farming community. He has made the tariff laws a special study, believes in protection to American industries, and has been a member in the Farmers' alliance. Mr. Young represented the national sheep and wool growers from Pennsylvania at Washington, D. C., in 1890, and has been manager of the Pennsylvania state agricultural society. In 1892 he was appointed postmaster at York, Pa., by President Harrison.

KNOX, George William, expressman, was born at Belgrade, Me., July 4, 1829, of a family whose ancestors on both sides had been noted for many generations, and which afterward gave over forty soldiers to the civil war. At seventeen years of age he left home to seek his fortune, and for eighteen years was engaged in ventures in all parts of the country with varying success. In 1864 he started at Washington a small express, with a modest team worth $250. Since that time his business developed enormously, until he employed hundreds of men and horses. He was for twenty years U. S. mail contractor, and was employed to do a large amount of transportation for the government, including the material used in the construction of the Washington Monument, in the state and war buildings, and the congressional library building. Knox's express was during his lifetime the largest express in the country controlled and operated by an individual. Mr. Knox was a director of and large contributor to most of the local charities of Washington. He died March 13, 1892.

Geo W Knox

WATROUS, Jerome A., editor and soldier, was born at Conklin, Broome Co., N. Y., Sept. 6, 1840, the son of Orin J. Watrous, who was born at Bridgewater, Susquehanna Co., Pa., and who is descended from one of three brothers by the name of Watrous, who came to America from England about the year 1700, and settled in Connecticut. Two of these brothers married Welsh women; the third had married a Scotch woman before coming to this country, and from him are descended many bearing the name of Watrous. Orin J. Watrous located at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., in 1844. In 1849 he settled on some wild lands in Calumet county, same state, now known as Hayton. He died the next year. His widow and children removed to their old home in New York, and during the next six years Jerome worked on a farm, attending school three months in the winter. In July, 1857, he returned to Wisconsin. In April, 1859, he entered Lawrence University, but left at the end of a term to learn the printer's trade at Appleton, Wis. When the call for troops came at the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted June 24, 1861, in the 6th Wisconsin infantry. He was made ordnance sergeant of the brigade, and held the position until September, 1862, when he was made division ordnance sergeant. In August, 1864, he was appointed sergeant-major of the regiment, and in October was promoted to be first lieutenant and adjutant. In March, 1865, he became adjutant-general of the "Iron brigade," commanded by Gen. John A. Kellogg. On March 31st his horse was killed under him at Gravelly Run, and he was taken prisoner, and confined in Libby Prison, being one of the last to be released. He was brevetted captain for gallant conduct on the day of his capture, and by virtue of being a paroled prisoner was mustered out May 20, 1865. He removed to Black River Falls, Wis., purchased an interest in the "Banner," and became its editor. In 1866 he served as county school superintendent, and was elected to the assembly from Jackson and Clark counties as a republican. In 1869 Col. Watrous became one of the editors and publishers of the Fond du Lac "Commonwealth," establishing a daily the next year. He has been editor of the Milwaukee "Telegraph" for ten years; he was state pension agent from 1885 to 1889, and has been collector of customs since December, 1889. He served eight years as colonel in the national guard, and three years as brigadier-general. Col. Watrous is a thirty-third degree Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine and the Elks. He was republican candidate for congress in 1870. His popularity among the members of the press is best proved by the fact that he was for two years president of the Northern press association, president of the Wisconsin press association in 1880 and 1881, and president of the Milwaukee press club in 1888.

J. A. Watrous

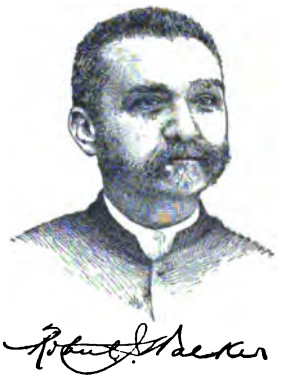
LANGSTON, John Mercer, congressman, was born in Louisa county, Va., Dec. 14, 1829. His father was Ralph Quarles, Esq., and his mother, Jane Langston, of African and Indian descent, his father's favorite slave; and he thus combines the Anglo-Saxon with the native blood of two continents. Mr. Quarles freed his slaves by will, and sent them to Ohio. Col. Wm. D. Gooch was young Langston's guardian, and made him a member of his family, Miss Gooch teaching him the New Testament, and he recalls when he was ignorant of his colored blood. He was graduated at Oberlin college in 1849, and in theology in 1853; became lawyer in 1855, and practiced in Ohio fifteen years; was township officer several times, council member of Oberlin twice, and on the board of education twelve years; recruited actively for colored regiments during the war; was inspector-general of the Freedmen's Bureau in 1868 for two years; law dean of Howard university in 1869 for seven years; on the board of health, District of Columbia, commissioned by President Grant in 1871, and acted seven years as chairman ordinances committee and board attorney, minister resident and consul-general to Hayti, and *chargé d'affaires* to Santo Domingo under President Hayes for eight years; West India attorney of John Wanamaker & Co., of Philadelphia; vice-president and acting president of Howard university in 1872; president of the Virginia normal and collegiate institute, Petersburg, Va., in 1885 for three years, and national representative from Virginia in 1888 to the fifty-first congress, being seated therein after a contest, Sept. 23, 1890. Prof. Langston has taken rank as one of the ablest and most influential and prominent colored men of the country. Enjoying the best educational advantages, he has achieved by his talent, energy, and worth, the first standing among his race as lawyer, professor, college president, foreign minister, and congressman, these distinctions attesting his ambition and qualities. In all of these high trusts he has borne himself so as to win the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. He has made a large number of able and thoughtful addresses, well written, and full of historical illustration, bearing upon the elevation of his race, to which he is devoted. A volume of his addresses under the title of

John Mercer Langston

"Freedom and Citizenship," has been published. He married in 1855, C. M. Wall, daughter of Col. Stephen Wall of North Carolina, educated at Oberlin, who has graced all of his positions. They have four living children, all worthy citizens in responsible business.

SYKES, Martin Luther, railroad manager, officer, and president, was born in Springfield, Mass., March 26, 1826. He is descended from Richard Sykes, who emigrated from England in 1630 to 1633 with the company that came to the country with Gov. Winthrop and William Pynchon, Esq., whose son, Richard Sykes, settled in Springfield, Mass., and was made a freeman May 13, 1640. The name Sykes or Sikes is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *sich*, a water course or water furrow. Ancient documents, in Latin and English, show that some of these were located at Flockton, in the parish of Thornhill, near Leeds, Eng., about the year 1200, when Agnes del Sicke acquired lands at Flockton. The arms from a remote period are derived from the same source. The name has been associated with the British pecrage for several generations. Mr. Sykes completed his education at the high school in Springfield, Mass. He commenced his business career in mercantile pursuits, wholly dependent upon his own resources. In 1844 he became connected with the New Haven, Hartford and Springfield railroad, then in course of construction between Springfield and Hartford, and was engaged in outside duties under the division engineer, in inspecting materials, assisting as rodman, and in other field work, and for a short time was with the engineers on the construction work of the Connecticut River railroad between Springfield and Cabotville. After the completion of the road between Springfield and Hartford, he was transferred to the operating department; first to the New Haven freight office, and then to the general offices at Hartford, as clerk to the president and superintendent, paymaster of the road, and employed in other capacities in general service. He passed through the several grades, becoming familiar with the details of its construction and management, and in 1853 acted as superintendent. In 1851 he accepted the superintendency of the Connecticut River railroad, of which Chester W. Chapin was president, but subsequently resigned this office to resume his connection with the New Haven, Hartford and Springfield road, remaining there until 1853. For a brief period he was employed in the office of the eminent bridge-builders, Daniel L. Harris and A. D. Briggs at Springfield. He then became superintendent of the Morris and Essex railroad in New Jersey. In 1854 he was invited by Edwin D. Morgan, president of the Hudson River railroad, to the superintendency of that road, where he continued until 1857, having been promoted to its vice-presidency. From this he resigned, and went to Chicago to take charge of the Chicago & Milwaukee railroad as superintendent and vice-president. He held these positions for three years, until 1860, when he was chosen vice-president of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana railroad. The company, at this time, was in default in its payments, with its stock selling at less than ten, and its securities and credit greatly depreciated. During the five years of his administration (in which he became its president) its credit was restored, and its stock sold at a premium. This covered the period of the war, during which the movement of thousands of troops, together with large quantities of munitions of war, required the first attention of the railroad under his supervision, and demanded transportation, in season and out of season, even at the sacrifice of the regular traffic. By affording the best facilities of his company, Mr. Sykes, in his official position, rendered important service in that eventful crisis. In 1865 Mr. Sykes returned to New York, and became vice-president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, continuing from July, 1865, until January, 1867, when he accepted the vice-presidency of the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula railroad, and went to Cleveland, O. During the same year, in 1867, he accepted the position of second vice-president of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, and again returned to New York. His connection with this company covers a quarter of a century, during which time the mileage contained in the system has grown from 1,152 to 5,681 miles. He was second vice-president from July 22, 1867, to June 30, 1870, then vice-president to June 30, 1873, when he was elected vice-president, treasurer, and secretary, which positions he now holds. He is also vice-president, treasurer, and assistant secretary of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway, of 1,481 miles, and of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western railway, of 784 miles, besides occupying official positions in several minor railway companies, embraced within the Chicago & Northwestern system. He has now seen forty-eight years of railway life, nearly one-half of which has been devoted to operating work, and the balance to filling important official positions in the general and financial departments of railway service, and he has now the satisfaction of seeing all the roads with which he has been connected, whether now existing as separate or associate lines, maintaining a high credit and reputation, and enjoying as large a measure of prosperity as is compatible with the shifting conditions of railroads in this country.

WALKER, Robert J., clergyman, was born in Noxubee county, Miss., March 12, 1844. His father, a Scotch-Irishman, was an intelligent cotton-planter, and a near relative of R. J. Walker, formerly secretary of the U. S. treasury, Gen. George B. McClellan, and President Polk. Robert attended the Centenary Male Institute, Summerfield, Ala., for four years, and then entered Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn. He joined the Confederate army in 1861, was wounded May 31, 1864, and then placed on the retired list. He spent some time on a farm in Mississippi, taught school in Alabama, and afterward was a Methodist Episcopal circuit rider in Georgia, where he rented a horse with one eye at $25 per annum, having to take rain and sunshine alike, as the animal would not permit him to carry an umbrella. He was blessed in his work, receiving 200 members the first year, but his health failed, and after spending some time in Kansas, he entered the Protestant Episcopal ministry. His first rectorate was at Kewanee, Ill., his second at Fort Dodge, Ia., his third at Elizabeth City, N. C., and his fourth at Marion, Ala. He located finally at St. Athanasius' church, Burlington, N. C., where he is laboring in a field in which his experience, energy and untiring zeal have resulted in building up a flourishing church. He is prominent in the councils of the diocese, ably supporting the work of Bishop Lyman.



PEPPERRELL, Sir William, soldier, was born June 27, 1696, at Kittery, Me., the son of Col. William Pepperrell and Margery Bray, both natives of England. William Pepperrell, Sr., was born in Tavistock, near Exeter, in Cornwall, of humble parentage, and was apprenticed when quite young to the owner of a fishing vessel employed on the coast of New England. At the age of twenty-two he emigrated to America and settled on the Isles of Shoals, where he became interested in the fishing business with a Mr. Gibbons. They soon afterward removed to Kittery Point, Me., nine miles north of the Isles of Shoals. The Pepperrells were engaged in shipbuilding and fisheries, and sent numerous vessels to the West Indies laden with lumber, oil, fish and live stock, to exchange for cargoes of West India products; others were shipped to Europe to exchange for wine, dry-goods and salt, or for the purpose of selling both vessel and cargo. They also traded in southern ports, but their largest business was done in the fisheries. William Pepperrell, Jr., was educated at the village school of his native place, and was taught the art of surveying land and of navigating a ship, under a private tutor. His hand-writing was beautiful, and he was a valuable assistant to his father, for whom he copied letters and wrote his justice docket when he was but ten years old.

He was thus brought into intimate contact with those who traded with his father, and was early initiated in the practical walks of life and in the methods of trade. Born and reared amid the dangers of savage warfare, he was naturally imbued with a military spirit at an early age, and at sixteen bore arms in patrol duty. Upon the death of his brother Andrew, the style of the firm changed from William Pepperrell & Son to William Pepperrell, and retained that form until his father's death. The firm dealt in lumber, naval stores, fish and provisions. William was hardy, robust and muscular, and as he grew older developed great powers of endurance. The Pepperrells by degrees extended their business and were for years the largest merchants in New England. The money they accumulated was devoted to the purchase of real estate, which was purchased at a low price and rapidly increased in value, and thus the firm amassed a princely fortune. In 1716 they purchased a greater part of the present town of Saco, extending from the sea several miles along the Saco river, taking in all the mill sites, and in 1729 the younger William bought an adjoining tract, east of the former, and thus became sole proprietor of the greater part of the towns of Saco and Seaborough. At the age of twenty-one he assumed the duties of an outdoor partner, and directed his attention to the improvement of this vast estate and to contracting for the building of vessels on the Piscataqua and Saco rivers. Mr. Pepperrell's business brought him into intimate relationship with the public men of Boston, and he had no sooner attained his majority, than he was commissioned justice of the peace and a captain of a company of cavalry, and rapidly promoted major, lieutenant-colonel, and, at the age of thirty, was brevetted colonel and placed in command of all the militia of Maine. In 1726 he was elected representative of Kittery, and the following year appointed a member of the board of councilors, which appointment was renewed thirty-two successive years up to the time of his death, during eighteen of which he served as secretary of the board. He was married, on March 16, 1723, to a niece of the Rev. Samuel Moody of York. Gov. Belcher appointed him a chief justice of the court of common pleas, which office he retained until his death. In 1744 he was called to perform an act which added lustre to his already famous name, and has immortalized his memory on the pages of history. Col. Pepperrell was elected commander-in-chief of the body of New England volunteers, with which he was to undertake the siege and reduction of Louisburg, the strongest fortress in America, which the French had built at a cost of $6,000,000. After a siege of forty-nine days, during which the severest hardships were encountered, the fortress was compelled to surrender. Com. Warren with several large ships assisted the land forces by cutting off supplies coming to the garrison during the siege. The announcement of the brilliant victory filled the Americans with joy and Europe with surprise. In the seaports of Europe bells were rung, salutes fired, and the towns illuminated; the king was overwhelmed with congratulations, while the joy in America was as universal and enthusiastic. While both commanders received the highest encomiums from the government for their unanimity of action and bravery, the glory of the day was due to Col. Pepperrell. The several legislatures of the provinces voted him thanks and congratulations soon after the capture, and the Duke of Newcastle, upon receiving his official account, replied at length, and, among other things, said: "I lost no time in transmitting copies of your dispatches to my Lord Harrington at Hanover, to be laid before the King. I have now the pleasure to acquaint you that the news of the reduction of Louisburg was received by his majesty with the highest satisfaction, which the king has commanded should be signified to all the commanders and other officers, both of land and sea, who were instrumental therein; in consequence of which I am to desire you would acquaint the officers under your command with his majesty's most gracious approbation of their services on this occasion. It is a great satisfaction to me to acquaint you that his majesty has thought fit to distinguish the commander-in-chief of this expedition by conferring on you the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain, and by giving a flag to Mr. Warren." Sir William was also given the command of a regiment of royal troops with power to appoint most of the officers. He was the first native American honored by being knighted. Soon after the conclusion of peace he retired from business, having amassed the largest fortune in the colonies. He is said to have been worth £200,000, of which he gave liberally for the expenses of the Louisburg expedition. He also was active in raising and equipping troops during the French war of 1755, and was employed in negotiations with the Indians. In 1755 he was commissioned a major-general in the British army and placed in command of the forces that were to protect the frontiers of Maine and New Hampshire. He was acting governor of Massachusetts in 1756–58. Sir William visited London in 1749, and was cordially received in all quarters. The Prince of Wales and mayor of London gave him special marks of preferment. The memory of the victory at Louisburg was still fresh in the minds of the people, and he was an object of general interest. After his return from England he began a style of living that befitted his rank. The many distinguished visitors that came to his house were elegantly received. His walls were decorated with costly paintings and mirrors. Handsome silver ornamented his sideboard. He had a large retinue of servants, a coach and six, and a splendid barge, with a black crew dressed in uniform. He dressed in the style of the period—in a suit of scarlet heavily trimmed with gold lace; wore a powdered wig, and maintained his estate in

true baronial style. He met with a bereavement that saddened the closing years of his life when his only son and heir, Andrew, a graduate of Harvard, died at the early age of twenty-four. Though the names of the revolutionary heroes have eclipsed those of the sturdy American generals who did so much for the formation of the army that Washington and his generals led to victory, their names will always hold a bright place in the history of the early colonies. Several portraits of Sir William Pepperrell, in full court costume, were painted soon after he was created a baronet: the most valuable, believed to have been painted by Smybert, is now the property of one of his descendants who resides in New York city. He died at Kittery, Me., July 6, 1759.

SMEDLEY, Samuel Lightfoot, chief engineer and surveyor of Philadelphia, was born at Edgemont, Delaware county, Pa., Dec. 29, 1832. He is of the sixth generation from George Smedley of Derbyshire, Eng., who came to America in 1682, with other followers of William Penn, and settled one mile west of the present town of Media, Pa., where he purchased land, still owned, occupied, and cultivated by his descendants. William Smedley, the grandson of George, the founder of the American family of Smedleys, about 1754, on the site originally purchased of William Penn, built the historic Smedley mansion, shown in the accompanying illustration. It is situated on a prominence overlooking the beautiful town of Media, and a broad expanse of country, including a magnificent view of the Delaware river, and has been the scene of interesting reunions of the numerous descendants of George Smedley. Here Samuel L. Smedley, Sr., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born. He possessed superior mental endowments, acquired a good education, and became a successful surveyor, conveyancer, teacher, and farmer, but died at the early age of thirty-six. His wife, Hannah, daughter of Joseph Pennell, was a woman of many noble qualities of mind and heart. She took a devoted interest in the education and training of their three sons, of whom Samuel L. Smedley, the youngest, was but two years old when his father died. The lad inherited the mental tastes and strong characteristics of his parents, and developed early in his youth a remarkable talent for mathematics. When a boy of fourteen, as is shown by demonstrations still in existence, he had mastered the most abstruse questions of geometry, trigonometry, surveying, and higher astronomy. His studies were prosecuted at the Friends' academy, Westtown, Pa., and a classical school in Germantown. Ambition to excel in his studies, with its inevitable overwork, affected his health, and he was ordered to leave his studies when but fifteen years of age. The succeeding four years were spent in outdoor life at home. At the age of twenty-one he went to Philadelphia, where, under the instruction of Joseph Fox, a noted surveyor, he became an expert draughtsman. Being a superior mathematician, he made rapid progress as surveyor and engineer. In 1856 he plotted a district of West Philadelphia into streets, and soon after published the first complete atlas of Philadelphia, which became the standard authority for many years. From 1858–72 he was a member of the board of city surveyors, and from 1872 until his resignation in 1893, he filled the responsible position of chief engineer and surveyor of Philadelphia. By reason of his large experience, his services during so long a period were necessarily of great value to the city, which embraces within its corporate limits 129 square miles. The improvements and constructions prosecuted by Mr. Smedley cost many millions of dollars, and, among other things, include the building of the Penrose ferry bridge; the iron cantilever bridge at Market street; the Fairmount bridge; the new Walnut street bridge, the iron work of which is 2,400 feet long, and the Girard avenue bridge. All these cross the Schuylkill river, but in the list of his constructions are numerous bridges crossing smaller streets, canals, and railroads. The Girard avenue bridge is of iron, is 100 feet wide, 1,000 feet long, and cost $1,500,000. The city of Philadelphia is intersected by many railroads, in laying out which, and in making adjustment to avoid grade crossings in the original locations, Mr. Smedley acquired a great reputation for proficiency, and by his determination secured a safe and grand entrance to Fairmount park by tunneling the railroad at Green street entrance. Largely under his direction, 476 miles of sewers were built, including Cresheim creek aqueduct, with the extraordinary span of a 116-foot stone arch, being next to the largest in this country. He raised the grade of Market street, west of the Schuylkill; obliterated a valley with steep ascents and descents, and brought the beautiful part of West Philadelphia within easy reach of the centre of the city. Mr. Smedley visited

Sam'l L. Smedley

the large cities of Europe in 1865, and was forcibly impressed with the value of their public parks. Soon after his return, with other persons he advocated the establishment of a park for Philadelphia. The result was the purchase from the Barings of England of 150 acres, known as "Lansdowne," along the Schuylkill. This became the nucleus of the famous Fairmount park. He made the original surveys; was instrumental in securing George's hill, with its commanding view of the city; designed and laid out many of the walks and drives, and from 1872–93 was, *ex-officio*, a member of the board of park commissioners. Mr. Smedley is a member of the American society of civil engineers, and the Engineers' club of Philadelphia, a member of the Historical society of Pennsylvania since 1857, and its recording secretary for fourteen years. He is also a member of the Antiquarian society, Academy of natural sciences, Franklin institute, West Philadelphia institute, Delaware county institute of science, the Union league of Philadelphia, and the American public health association. Like his ancestors, he is a member of the Society of Friends. As a public officer, he always maintained the honor and dignity of his position, and has a record of fidelity, probity, and trustworthiness.

HUTCHINS, Charles Lewis, clergyman, was born at Concord, N. H., Aug. 5, 1838. Among his ancestors were Col. Gordon Hutchins, of revolution-

ary note, and Rev. Thomas Barnard, second minister of Andover, Mass. He was graduated from Williams college in 1861, and, after a year's travel, at the Episcopal general theological seminary in New York in 1865. He was rector of St. John's church, Lowell, Mass., 1865–69; assistant minister of St. Paul's cathedral, Buffalo, N. Y., 1869–72; rector of Grace church, Medford, Mass., 1872–90, when he relinquished parochial work and removed to Concord, Mass. Since 1877 he has been secretary of the Episcopal general convention. He has edited several musical books, notably the "Church Hymnal," which is widely used, and the "Sunday-school Hymnal," of which 250,000 copies have been sold. Since 1874 he has edited the "Parish Choir," the only weekly in the world devoted to church music. His "Annotations of the Hymnal" (1872), though little appreciated by the public, gave him a place among hymnologists.

CHURCH, Benjamin Silliman, civil and hydraulic engineer, was born Apr. 17, 1836, at "Belvidere," the family homestead on the Genesee river, Allegany county, N. Y. He is the great-grandson of John B. Church, who was commissary-general in Washington's army, and a noted man of the time. John B. Church married Angelica, daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler, whose sister was the wife of Alexander Hamilton. On trivial provocation, Aaron Burr challenged and fought John B. Church in a duel, but after an exchange of shots, matters were amicably arranged. This was a short time before Burr's fatal duel with Hamilton, in which the pistols used were John B. Church's arms, and Hamilton was buried from Church's house. The son of John B. Church, Philip, afterward judge, was captain on the staff of his uncle, Gen. Hamilton, at the time of the fatal duel. Large tracts of land were subsequently purchased in the western part of the state, and there Judge Church built, in the "primeval forest," the first stone house in Allegany county, and "Belvidere" is still in possession of the family. The Judge married Ann Stewart, daughter of Gen. Walter Stewart, revolutionary hero, and personal friend of George Washington. Washington gave away the young bride, and gave her as a wedding present a miniature of himself set in diamonds. Judge Church's son was the father of Col. Benjamin Silliman Church. The latter is descended, on his mother's side, from John Alden and Priscilla Mullens of Plymouth (Mass.) colonial fame, from the two Govs. Trumbull of Connecticut, and from Gen. Gold Silliman and Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Sr., of Yale college. He has been, and is still, connected with very many engineering works of note, standing easily at the head of his profession. He received a thorough scientific and collegiate education at Dartmouth college. His reputation for concise reports upon various engineering works in all parts of the country, in which his judgment has been sought, is deservedly high, his opinions thus stated being remarkable for simplicity and clearness of scientific statement. "He handles abstruse subjects in a way that a child can understand," was the remark of the projector of a great work of irrigation, "and he develops all the bearings in an exhaustive manner." He has had charge of the water supply of the city of New York, from time to time, during the past thirty years. His greatest achievement, and that which has given him his world-wide note in his profession, has been the projecting and constructing of the new Croton aqueduct, the source of the water supply for New York city, of which he was engineer-in-chief from its inception to its virtual completion. The aqueduct is a vast rock-tunnel, running under ground for thirty miles. It dips under the Harlem river, and empties the Croton river into the reservoirs within the city limits. Taking into account the appurtenances pertaining to a work of such magnitude, it has been pronounced the greatest engineering achievement of its character in the world. Col. Church married Mary Van Wyck, whose ancestry was also prominent in colonial times. He saw service in the civil war, enlisting, among the first, in the 12th New York regiment, and being corporal under colonel, afterward Gen. Butterfield. Soon after reaching Washington, D. C., he was placed on duty with the U. S. topographical engineers, and made the earliest *reconnaissance* in Virginia together with Capt. Suydam of the U. S. corps. He was one of the first officers captured by the Confederate forces, but escaped from them. Not being ordered to dismount, he watched his opportunity, and, spurring his horse, left the lines of the enemy, fortunately escaping the bullets which were sent after him. Having been laid up from exposure in the field, he re-entered the service in 1863, but owing to sickness contracted in the army, he was forced to retire before the close of the war.

BURLESON, Rufus C., educator, was born near Decatur, Ala., Aug. 7, 1823. He is of Welsh descent. His great-grandfather on his father's side was one of seven brothers who fought for the American cause in the revolutionary war, and he was finally killed by the Indians while emigrating from North Carolina to Kentucky. His grandfather was noted as an Indian fighter in Kentucky and Alabama. His father, for thirty years a member of the county court, began life in poverty, but by the exercise of economy, industry, and the common sense with which he was liberally endowed, became a wealthy cotton-planter and slaveholder, accumulating during his lifetime over $200,000, and educating thirteen children. On the maternal side, Rufus was descended from Sir William Byrd, the founder of Richmond and Petersburg, Va., and from Gov. William Adair, of Kentucky. He was fitted for college under private tutors, and in 1840 entered Nashville university, but he was obliged to leave at the end of two years on account of sickness induced by overstudy. His father, fearing for his son's health, firmly but kindly declined to send him back to his studies. Rufus, however, had set his heart upon an education, and finally secured his reluctant consent to a scheme by which he was to return if he still wished to do so, after he had earned for himself the necessary funds. In three years and a half he saved $1,050, and entirely recovered his health. He then entered the Western theological institute, Covington, Ky., and was graduated in 1847. Soon after he became pastor of the First Baptist church of Houston, Tex., continuing there until 1851, when he was elected president of Baylor university, Tex., an institution which had never been strong, and which

was threatened with complete dissolution at that time by the sudden resignation of the president and the entire faculty. He has filled this position ever since, having had a longer term of service, it seems, than any college president except Dr. Eliphalet Nott and Dr. Francis Wayland. Thus, in a sense, he has made the university his own. It has grown steadily under his management, until it has an enrollment of about 700 male and female students, and it has had a proportional increase in efficiency. He has instructed over 6,000 young ladies and gentlemen in the last forty years. It is said to have been the third college in the country to adopt the system of co-education. President Burleson has been a leader among the Baptists of the southwest for many years, having found time, apart from his college duties, to perform the work of a clergyman. He has preached the gospel in every town in Texas with her 274,000 square miles. In 1852 he married Georgia Jenkins, whose rare culture, gentleness, and energy have been great factors in his remarkable success as an educator and preacher.

RUSH, Benjamin, signer of the declaration of independence, was born near Philadelphia, Jan. 3, 1746, and was descended from one of Cromwell's officers, who came to America in 1683. Orphaned at six, he attended the school of his uncle, S. Finley, D.D., at Nottingham, Pa., and was fitted for Princeton college, from which he was graduated in 1760. His medical studies were more prolonged, being pursued at home under Dr. J. Redman; in Edinburgh 1766–68, where he took the degree of M.D., and for another year in London and Paris. He kept through life a note-book or journal, the early pages of which supply our only knowledge of the yellow fever of 1762. In 1769 he began practice, at the same time accepting the chair of chemistry in the College of Philadelphia. His first volume, consisting of a few essays, appeared two years later.

Benjamin Rush

He was early and actively interested in the cause of liberty, wrote much for the press, and in the Pennsylvania provincial conference moved to urge congress to a separation. In June, 1776, he was sent to congress to fill a vacancy, and soon after married the daughter of another member, R. Stockton. He was surgeon to the Pennsylvania navy 1775–76, and for the military hospitals 1777–78, for which services he would take no pay. In 1787 he was a member of the Pennsylvania convention which ratified the United States constitution and framed one for the state. In 1785 he established the first dispensary in the country. In December, 1789, his chair was exchanged for that of the theory and practice of medicine, previously held by Dr. John Morgan, who had founded the medical school in 1765. Certain additions were made to the department in 1791, when the college was merged in the University of Pennsylvania, and again in 1797. Dr. Rush held the post while he lived, and bore a large part in educating some 2,300 students, and in promoting medical science. He was also a surgeon to the Pennsylvania hospital from 1784, and physician to the post 1790–93. In the terrible yellow-fever season of 1793 he is said to have saved 6,000 lives by using a new method, based on a MS. of Dr. John Mitchell of Urbana, Va., narrating experiences in a similar epidemic in 1741. For this departure from the usual practice W. Cobbett attacked him in print fiercely and Dr. Rush was awarded $5,000 damages. Dr. Rush showed the indigenous and non-contagious character of the disease, and for his additions to medical knowledge in this respect received medals from the king of Prussia in 1805, the queen of Etruria in 1807, and a diamond ring from the czar of Russia in 1811. During the epidemic of 1793 he was forced to refuse many applications every day, and to drive past persons who tried to stop him in the streets, but at other times he found leisure for more useful activities than can be recounted. He was a founder of Dickinson college at Carlisle, Pa., and of the City bible society, vice-president of the latter, and of the Philosophical society, president of the City medical society, and of that for the abolition of slavery, treasurer of the U. S. mint from 1799, and a member of very many learned bodies and benevolent associations at home and abroad. Few physicians have been more honored, or have done more to add luster to their profession. "He established more principles, and added more facts to the science of medicine, than all who preceded him" in America. He was a voluminous writer, and the editor of several professional books. The more important of his earlier papers were gathered in five volumes of "Medical Inquiries and Observations" (1789–98), and twice reprinted in four volumes, in 1804 and 1809. His "Essays, Literary, Moral, and Philosophical," appeared in 1798, and again in 1806. They were followed by "Sixteen Introductory Lectures to Courses of Medicine" (1811), and "Diseases of the Mind" (1812), which reached a fifth edition in 1835. Dr. Rush received the degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1812. He died in Philadelphia Apr. 19, 1813, leaving an unfinished MS. on the "Medicine of the Bible." His life has never been adequately written. See his "Eulogium" by D. Ramsay, M.D. (1813).

RUSH, Benjamin, grandson of Benjamin, and son of Richard Rush, was born in Philadelphia Jan. 23, 1811. He was graduated from Princeton college in 1829; was admitted to the bar in 1833; became, in 1837, secretary of the U. S. legation in London, and for a time acted as *chargé d'affaires* there. He wrote "An Appeal for the Union" (1861), and "Letters on the Rebellion" (1862). He died in Paris June 30, 1877.

McSHANE, Henry, business man, was born Sept. 1, 1830, in Dundalk, Ireland, where he was educated. His parents died when he was fifteen years of age, and he decided to emigrate to America, and settled in Baltimore, Md., where he obtained employment and apprenticed himself to the firm of Champitt & Regester, brass finishers and manufacturers of plumbers' supplies, etc. At the termination of his apprenticeship he was enabled to enter the same business on his own account, and being a careful and studious mechanic who closely attended to his business, soon attained success. In 1869 he formed a co-partnership with Wm. McShane & Co., of New York, which he continued up to the time of his death. This firm had important branch houses in Brooklyn, N.Y., Boston, Mass., and in Washington, D. C. In 1872 the bell foundry was established as a special department, being under the supervision of a German expert, and it was not long before the McShane bells became famous for their sweet, full, and rich tones, and superior quality, and soon took a foremost rank among the best-known bells in the market. At present (1893) the establish-

Henry McShane

ment in Baltimore covers a floor space of nearly seven acres, and comprises three sets of large buildings, each occupying half a block. He lived a temperate life and rose from the humble ranks of a day laborer to a high place in the commercial world. He was considerate of his employees, and frequently aided them with his advice, which was always calculated to make them worthier members of society. He was a Roman Catholic in faith, and left a wife and six children to mourn his loss. Mr. McShane died Feb. 23, 1889.

TRUMBULL, John, colonel in the war of the revolution, was born in Lebanon, Conn., June 6, 1756. His father, Jonathan Trumbull, was a distinguished scholar and governor of the state of Connecticut during the entire war of the revolution, and his mother was granddaughter of John Robinson, the father of the Pilgrims. Young Trumbull was afflicted, immediately after his birth, with serious illness caused by compression of the brain, from which he was only relieved by the careful care and nursing of his mother, but through this means, by the time he was three years old, the natural form of his head was restored, and the trouble in connection with his brain ceased. At this time Lebanon was celebrated for having the best school in New England. It was kept by Nathan Tisdale, a graduate of Harvard, who had become so well and so favorably known as a teacher, that he had scholars from the West India Islands and from the Southern states, as well as from the New England and Northern colonies. With this excellent scholar John Trumbull was placed, while he was still a mere boy, and his intellect, which had been so long repressed by disease, seemed to spring forward with increased energy when the pressure upon his brain was removed. He displayed at once a singular facility for acquiring knowledge, particularly of languages; and it is said of him, that, at the age of six years, he could read Greek with ease.

Meanwhile he began to exhibit a taste for drawing, which, to a certain extent, as it proved, influenced his after life. About 1766 Jonathan Trumbull met with financial disaster, as in one season nearly all his property was swept away. This fact somewhat interfered with the education of his son, who, at the age of twelve years, was sufficiently advanced in his studies to enter college. In 1772, however, his father was able to send him to Cambridge, where he passed examination, and was admitted to the junior class, then in the middle of the third year, so that he had but one year and a half to remain at college. Meanwhile he had progressed in his drawing, and had executed several paintings during his stay in college, one of which even met with the approval of so distinguished an artist as John Singleton Copley. Trumbull was graduated from Harvard in 1773 with honor, and returned to Lebanon. In the same year his former master, Nathan Tisdale, having been disabled from performing his duties, Trumbull took charge of his school during one winter. This brought him into the spring of 1774, when the disturbance between Great Britain and her colonies became serious, and John Trumbull joined a number of other young men of his neighborhood in learning the use of the musket and military drill. In the latter part of April, 1775, Trumbull entered the army as adjutant of the 1st Connecticut regiment, at that time stationed at Roxbury, from which place, in June, he had a distant view of the battle of Bunker Hill. Soon after the arrival of Gen. Washington to take command of the army before Boston, Trumbull learned that the commander-in-chief was desirous of obtaining a correct plan of the enemy's works in front of the American position on Boston neck. He accordingly drew up such a plan, with which Washington was so well pleased that he appointed Trumbull his second aide-de-camp. In this position he attracted the attention of Gen. Gates, with whom he became such a favorite, that, when in June, 1776, Gates was appointed to the command of the northern department, he named Trumbull as one of his adjutants with the rank of colonel. Col. Trumbull accompanied Gen. Gates to Crown Point, but the army fell back to Ticonderoga, where Col. Trumbull made himself useful in drawing plans of the works. He remained with the northern division of the army until the end of November, 1776, after which he accompanied Gen. Gates, who joined Washington in New Jersey a few days before the battle of Trenton. Early in 1777 Col. Trumbull resigned from the army on account of a misunderstanding with regard to his commission as adjutant-general. He now returned to Lebanon, but soon after went to Boston, where he devoted himself to art as a profession. In 1778, though, he volunteered his services to Gen. Sullivan, during his attempt on Rhode Island, which was, however, unsuccessful, and Trumbull returned to Boston, and continued to pursue his profession as an artist. In May, 1780, Col. Trumbull sailed for Europe, having a commercial project in his mind, which, however, failed, and after spending a brief period in Paris, he went to London with letters to Benjamin West from Franklin and others. He continued painting in London; but at the end of the year 1780, the news of the execution of Major André caused the British government to order his arrest, and he was imprisoned until June, 1781, when, through the influence of friends, he was released by an order from the king. Soon after he sailed for America, where he arrived in January, 1782, and where he continued to live until the latter part of 1793, when, peace having been declared in the meantime, he returned to London and studied with Mr. West, and at the Royal academy. During the next year Col. Trumbull conceived the idea of his historical pictures of the revolution, and went to Paris, where he painted his "Declaration of Independence," assisted by the information and advice of Thomas Jefferson. His next work was the "Sortie from Gibraltar," which, according to Horace Walpole, was "the finest picture he had ever seen painted on the northern side of the Alps." Toward the end of 1787 Col. Trumbull painted the portrait of Thomas Jefferson, and also the French officers in the "Surrender of Lord Cornwallis." In 1789 Col. Trumbull returned to America, and in the following year painted for the city of Philadelphia a full-length portrait of Gen. Washington, and in 1791 a likeness of Gov. George Clinton. In the meantime he had painted pictures of the battles of Bunker Hill and of Quebec, from which engravings have been made. In 1794 Trumbull returned to London as private secretary to John Jay, and two years later he was appointed a commissioner to carry into effect the treaty negotiated by Mr. Jay between Great Britain and the United States. He continued in Europe until the spring of 1804, when he sailed for New York, and on arriving there established himself as a portrait painter, and continued to prosecute his profession in this direction until 1809, when he returned to England, where he was obliged to remain until the close of the war of 1812. Meanwhile, among his important works were portraits of John Jay and Alexander Hamilton, painted for the city of New York, and those of Timothy Dwight and Stephen Van Rensselaer, which are at Yale college. He returned to America in 1815, and resumed the

practice of his profession in New York. Soon after congress ordered from him four paintings, viz.: "The Declaration of Independence," "Surrender of Lord Cornwallis," "Surrender of Gen. Burgoyne," and the "Resignation by Gen. Washington of his Commission to Congress." These works occupied his time until 1824. In April of that year he had the misfortune to lose his wife, to whom he had been wedded for twenty-four years. Col. Trumbull now began a new series of paintings, but was embarrassed in his completion of these by illness and poverty. Finally he arranged with the corporation of Yale college, in December, 1831, to bestow upon that institution his unsold paintings in exchange for an annuity of $1,000 for the remainder of his life. Eventually the arrangement was made with regard to these paintings, that the proceeds of their exhibition should be appropriated toward defraying the expense of educating poor scholars in Yale college. On the completion of the Art school building of that institution, these paintings were removed thither. Trumbull remained in New Haven from 1837 until 1841, when he removed to New York. The most important among Col. Trumbull's paintings in the "Trumbull Gallery," in New Haven are: "The Battle of Bunker Hill," "The Death of Gen. Montgomery, at Quebec," "The Declaration of Independence," "The Battle of Trenton," "The Battle of Princeton," "The Surrender of Gen. Burgoyne," "Surrender of Gen. Cornwallis," "Washington Resigning his Commission," "Our Saviour with Little Children," "The Woman Accused of Adultery," "Peter the Great at Narva." Among his portraits, besides those already mentioned, are those of John Adams, Jonathan Trumbull, Rufus King and Christopher Gore. A number of his works are in the New York historical society's rooms, the City hall, New York, and in other public institutions and private galleries; but most of them are in the gallery at Yale, where also may be seen his bust by Ball Hughes. Trumbull painted a portrait of himself in 1833. Gilbert Stuart painted another, and others exist by various artists. He died Nov. 10, 1843. Trumbull and his wife lie buried beneath the old art gallery at Yale.

SMEAD, Isaac David, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Coleraine, Franklin county, Mass., July 31, 1849. His father, Ezra Smead, was a mechanic and farmer, and the place of his nativity was in Windham county, Vt. The first American representative of his family came to America from Wales about two centuries ago. His mother, Eleanor (Caldwell) Smead, was a descendant of a family which came to New England from Coleraine, Ireland, about 160 years ago. Mr. Smead's maternal grandfather, David Caldwell, a cousin of John C. Calhoun, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and fought in the battle of Bennington. He was also, for several terms, a member of the Massachusetts legislature. Mr. Smead obtained his education at the district schools, attending, for a few terms, a select school. At the age of sixteen, after the death of his mother, he left his quiet eastern home for the active and growing West. Reaching Bloomington, Ill., he entered the employ of W. A. Pennell & Co., manufacturers of heating furnaces, as office boy. The enterprise was new, and the firm made numerous experiments in efforts to test the practicability of the theories of Henry Ruttan, of Coburg, Canada, who had written a work advancing theories for the combination of heating and ventilating apparatus, and which formed the nucleus which grew in Mr. Smead's inventive and mechanical mind until his subsequent successful invention was evolved. He directed his attention to the thing at hand, and becoming deeply interested, he was a valuable aid to the company, and his worth was recognized from time to time by promotions, so that after a term of fifteen years in their employ, he withdrew, having been the president for the last three years. This was in 1882. He had made and continued to make various improvements in heating apparatus, adding to its warmth-giving power that of ventilating. In this year he went to Toledo, and under the name of Isaac D. Smead & Co., commenced the manufacture of his invention. The business grew rapidly; new companies were formed at great manufacturing centres, viz.: Isaac D. Smead & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Smead & Northcott, Elmira, N. Y.; Smead, Wills & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Smead warming and ventilating company, Boston, Mass.; Smead, Dowd & Co., Toronto, Ont.; Blackman-Smead ventilating company, London, Eng., and the Smead foundry company, Toledo, O., of which Mr. Smead is president, and almost entire owner, and which is one of the largest and most complete establishments of its kind in America. The organization and successful operation of these several companies arose not entirely from the truly meritorious article manufactured, but largely from the consummate business ability of their principal. In one instance especially is this proven. When the Toronto project was being discussed, his friends demurred and would not sanction the enterprise. They feared that foreign prejudice would be its ruin. He would not draw back, however, and met with the same success as had always repaid his efforts before. The Smead heating and ventilating apparatus is known throughout the world, and its universal use alone testifies to its merits. The inventor has patented twenty-one different inventions on the parts which go to make up the completed whole, and this represents the work and study of years of the life of a busy man. A remarkable fact is that he has never known failure. His quick intuitive mind has never failed to meet an emergency when it arises, to devise a tool, or make an improvement when it is needed. Furthermore, his efforts are never wasted. Utility is the word with him. As he enigmatically expresses this, "I have patented many inventions but have never invented a patent." While his work has been remunerative, and he owns valuable real estate in the cities in which he operates, and one of the largest orange groves in Florida, which he manages himself, benefits are scattered everywhere, resulting from his success. His employees, whose worth he fully appreciates, receive them, and the public welfare is advanced by the use of his healthful inventions. He has never held an elective office, and the reason for this is best expressed in his own words: "I believe in undertaking only that which I can do well, and, as my own business in its development has required constant attention, I have not allowed myself to mingle in outside affairs, except as it becomes a citizen to be interested in local matters. I try not to shirk duty when I am fully convinced it is a duty that urges." In a communication declining to become a candidate for congress, he said, "There is but one bee in my bonnet, and that bee sings in harmony with the music of the wheels at the Smead foundry." He has rendered public service as a member of the board of managers of the Ohio penitentiary, having been appointed by Gov. Foraker in 1886, who also conferred upon him the distinctive title of colonel. After serving a term of three years

he was reappointed for five years, but resigned at the expiration of the first year of the term. Col. Smead excels in the domestic virtues. An estimable wife, the daughter of J. W. Armstrong of La Salle county, Ill., to whom he was married in 1874, and two bright sons add to the attractiveness of his home at Toledo, O., which is replete with articles of comfort and works of art. The colonel is a Knight Templar.

GOUGH, John Bartholomew, temperance orator, was born in Sandgate, county of Kent, Eng., Aug. 22, 1817. He was the son of a pensioner, who had been a soldier in the peninsular war, and from him first obtained the food for his imagination, which afterward became of so much use to him, by listening to relations of the siege of Corunna, the burial of Sir John Moore, and other such episodes of the old soldier's war experience. His mother is described as a gentle, lovely woman, whose tender affection exercised more influence over her son than anything else in his experience. As a boy he is said to have attracted the attention of Wilberforce, from his ability as a reader. A wound in his head, received while he was still young, was considered to have afterward affected his nature and temperament and inclined him to his unfortunate lapses from temperance. When only a boy of twelve, he came to America, and after a brief stay in the western part of New York state, he settled in New York city, and began to learn the bookbinding business. Having saved a little money, he sent for his mother and sister, and the family lived together, but was soon reduced to great poverty. In 1835 he lost his mother, and this painful occurrence had such an effect upon young Gough that from this period for a long time his life was one of steady degradation. Having a good musical voice, and being quite a mimic, he made himself attractive to his associates, and had no difficulty in obtaining the means for dissipation. For a time he performed at the Franklin theatre, New York, in farces, and sang comic songs, and afterward he became an actor and traveled through Rhode Island, but obtained little remuneration. Later he had an engagement in a Boston theatre, which lasted him until 1837, and then, for a long time, he was in an utterly hopeless condition. He married in 1839, and tried to redeem himself, occasionally having temperate periods, but gradually going down, until at last he suffered all the tortures of delirium tremens. Then he lost his wife and child, and at length he became a wretched outcast in the streets of Boston, Worcester, and other towns, until 1842, when he was induced to sign the pledge, and from that time forward struggled until he succeeded in overcoming the habit. He now determined to devote his life to the cause of temperance, and as his brilliant talents as an orator began to make themselves felt, he found no difficulty in obtaining opportunities to lecture in all the large towns, even in Boston, where he had so long tramped the streets in abject misery and despair. In 1843 he married again, and from that time on, for seventeen years, he traveled about, delivering his lectures and telling his stories, always in the interest of temperance. In 1853 he went to England, and lectured at Exeter Hall, London, and throughout the principal English cities. He revisited England in 1857, and again in 1878. The strength of Mr. Gough's oratory lay in his power to delineate imaginary or real scenes, possessing the qualities calculated to awaken the emotions, either by throwing his audiences into shouts of laughter or bringing them to tears. He was original and very effective in his mode of delivery, his voice was musical, and his memory excellent, serving him well for incidents with which to illustrate his discourses. During the latter part of his life Mr. Gough resided at West Boylston, Mass. He was delivering a lecture at the first Presbyterian church in Frankford, Pa., when he was stricken down by an attack of apoplexy, and died a few days afterward on Feb. 18, 1886.

ROCKWOOD, Ebenezer Arthur, merchant, was born in Enfield, Hampshire county, Mass., Jan. 6, 1839, the eldest son of Dr. Ebenezer H. and Juliet (Bliss) Rockwood. The name is derived from a place in England called "Rocky Woods," the place of the exploits and abode of the first who assumed it. The family coat of arms is a shield with six chess rooks thereon, a wreath below, a lion rampant above, with a spear in his paw. Tradition says that a page by the name of Rockwood, at the court of Henry VIII., in a game of chess with his king, won a manor belonging to one of the monasteries distributed in his reign, and that in commemoration of this victory he received from the king six chess rooks for his coat of arms. Ebenezer Rockwood descends, in the eighth generation, from Richard Rockwood, a planter in Dorchester, Mass., as early as 1636, from whom descended all who bear the name in this country. His grandmother, Elizabeth Breese Hazard, wife of Ebenezer Rockwood, was the daughter of Erskine Hazard, the first postmaster of New York, and the first postmaster-general under George Washington. Ebenezer Rockwood received a common-school education in his native town. In 1855, at the age of sixteen, he went to New York city, where for fourteen years he filled the position of clerk and salesman in different importing dry-goods houses. In 1869 he went South, where he acted as supply-agent for the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad. The next year he opened a rubber store in Buffalo, and afterward consolidated with the Goodyear rubber company, taking the management of their branch store in Buffalo, which position he still holds. He joined the 7th regiment Sept. 21, 1862, and was on duty during the draft riots in the city. He was drafted and sent a substitute, as the city of New York would not part with members of the national guard. Upon removal to Mount Vernon, Westchester county, he was transferred to the 17th regiment, and elected first lieutenant of company I, Sept. 13, 1867. He was detailed acting adjutant of the 17th for about one year, when the regiment was mustered out of the service, and he was transferred to the supernumerary list. Upon going to Buffalo he was appointed adjutant of the 74th regiment. In June, 1875, he was appointed inspector of rifle practice of the 31st brigade, on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Wm. F. Rogers. On Apr. 11, 1877, he was promoted inspector of rifle practice of the 8th division N. G. S. N. Y., on the staff of Maj.-Gen. R. L. Howard, with rank of lieutenant-colonel. Apr. 22, 1881, he was promoted to be adjutant-general of the 8th division, and chief of staff of Maj.-Gen. Wm. F. Rogers, with the rank of colonel, which position he held until 1885, when, at his own request, he was placed on the supernumerary

list of officers, retaining his rank and commission. Col. Rockwood married, July 2, 1864, Catharine Elizabeth, daughter of Gamaliel Lyman and Catharine Henshaw (Jones) Dwight, by whom he has four sons. His great-grandfather, David Howell (born Jan. 1, 1747, died July 3, 1824), was a member of the Continental congress from 1782 to 1785. He is president of the Erie county society for the prevention of cruelty to animals; vice-president of the New York state humane association; also vice-president of the American humane association of the United States, and treasurer of the Buffalo children's aid society, and treasurer of the Bay View rifle association, 4th division, N. G. S. N. Y. He became a member of the Market street Dutch Reformed church, New York, March, 1857; of the Dutch Reformed church in Mount Vernon, N. Y., in 1868; of the North Presbyterian church in Buffalo in 1871, and of the Church of Christ (Scientist), Buffalo, in 1890, of which church he is chairman of the board of trustees.

MASON, George, statesman, was born in Doeg's (afterward Mason's) Neck, Stafford (now Fairfax) county, Va., in 1726. He was descended from Col. George Mason, a member of the English parliament in the reign of Charles I., and an officer in the army of Charles II., who, after the defeat at Worcester, in 1617, escaped to Virginia in disguise, losing his estate in England. George Mason, the statesman, after his marriage with Ann Eilbeck, built Gunston Hall on the banks of the Potomac river, where he took up his permanent residence, and this continued in the Mason family until after the American civil war of 1861–65. Mason was the intimate friend, as well as the neighbor, of George Washington, his home being situated in Truro parish, which included Mount Vernon. It was Mason's pen that drew up the non-importation resolutions, which were presented by Washington, and unanimously adopted by the Virginia legislature in 1769, one of them pledging the planters to buy no slaves imported after Nov. 1st of that year. Against the assertion by the British parliament of the right to tax the colonies, Mason wrote a tract, entitled "Extracts from the Virginia Charters, with some Remarks upon Them." At a meeting of the people of Fairfax county, Va., July 17, 1774, he presented a series of twenty-four resolutions, which reviewed the whole ground of controversy, recommended a congress of the colonies, and urged the policy of non-intercourse with the mother-country. The Virginia convention sanctioned these resolutions, and on Oct. 20, 1774, they were substantially adopted by the first Continental congress. In 1775 Mason was a member of the Virginia convention. But he declined an election to congress for family reasons, and urged Francis Lightfoot Lee to take his place. He served, however, as one of the Virginia committee of safety. Mr. Mason was also the author of the famous declaration of rights and the plan of government unanimously adopted by the Virginia convention in 1776. His ability as a debater, as well as his liberal spirit, was eminently displayed in the first legislature of Virginia, when striving for the repeal of all disabling acts, and for legalizing all modes of worship. J. Madison pronounced him to be the finest debater he had ever known. In 1777 Mason was chosen to the Continental congress, but declined to serve. In 1787, however, he sat in the convention to frame the Federal constitution. Mr. Mason took here, also, a leading part in debate, favoring the election of the U. S. president directly by the people, for a term of seven years, with subsequent ineligibility. He spoke with the greatest energy against that clause of the constitution which prohibited the abolition of the slave trade until 1808, declaring that slavery was a source of national weakness and demoralization, and it was therefore essential that the general government should have power to prevent its increase. Propositions to make slaves equal to freemen as a basis of representation, and to require a property qualification from voters, were strongly opposed by him. He considered some of the features of the constitution, as agreed on in the convention, so dangerous that he refused to sign it, and afterward, in Virginia, opposed its ratification, and in this aided Patrick Henry, the two insisting on a bill of rights and about twenty alterations in the constitution itself. Some of these amendments were subsequently adopted by congress, and are now a part of the constitution. Mr. Mason was chosen one of the first U. S. senators from Virginia, but declined the position, and spent the rest of his days at Gunston Hall. Thomas Jefferson declared of George Mason, that he was a "man of expansive mind, profound judgment, urgent in argument, learned in the lore of our former constitution, and earnest for the republican change on democratic principles." He died at Gunston Hall Oct. 7, 1792.

ROBINSON, John, showman, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1806. He was brought up to his father's trade of blacksmith, but ran away when eleven years old and joined Blanchard's circus. Rising in the business, he was well known throughout the country for half a century, traveling in succession with the Robinson & Eldrich circus (1854); the Flag & Amar circus and menagerie (1855–58), and the Robinson & Lake circus (1859–62). From 1864 the combination bore the name of "Old John Robinson." He was a generous man, and when exhibiting in the Shenandoah Valley gave liberally for the rebuilding of churches which had been destroyed in the war. He retired about 1883, making the show over to his son, and died in Cincinnati Aug. 4, 1888.

DALTON, John, merchant and U. S. consul at Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, was born at Manchester, Eng., Jan. 14, 1822. His parents emigrated to Brooklyn soon after his birth, and he received his education in that city. At the age of eighteen young Dalton went to South America, and eventually established a mercantile and shipping business at Ciudad Bolivar, introducing American manufactures and produce into a region where, till then, they had been unknown. His business grew to large proportions owing to his intelligence, activity and honesty, and he became the owner of a fleet of sailing vessels carrying the American flag, which soon secured him a large fortune. In 1862 the U. S. government appointed him consul at Ciudad Bolivar (Angostura), Venezuela, a position which he held until his death. During this period he efficiently protected American interests and subjects, his house being a place of recognized shelter in times of political strife and trouble. He married, in 1849, Juana Bermudez-Romero, a native of Venezuela, and eight children born of this marriage survive, viz., two sons and six daughters. His death occurred at Ciudad Bolivar, on June 19, 1884.

LANGLEY, Samuel Pierpont, astronomer and physicist, was born in Roxbury, Mass., now a part of Boston, Aug. 22, 1834. After graduating from the Boston Latin school, he studied civil engineering, and afterward architecture. When but ten years old he had shown a fondness for astronomy, in reading such books upon the subject as were within his reach, and later in constructing the lenses and mirrors of his own telescopes and using them with success. A part of the years 1864 and 1865 he spent in Europe, and upon returning he decided to devote himself thenceforward to the pursuit of science, and with this in view he entered as an assistant at the observatory, Harvard college. He was then offered a position on the academic staff at the U. S. naval academy in Annapolis; where he was engaged, in addition to his other duties, in remounting the instruments in the small observatory, originally built by Prof. Chauvenet. In 1857 he was invited to become the director of the Allegheny observatory, attached to the Western university of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg, with the title of professor of astronomy and physics, a position which he accepted, with the expectation of occupying it only temporarily, but where, in fact, he remained and labored during the succeeding twenty years. In 1887, at the request of Prof. Baird, he accepted the position of assistant secretary of the Smithsonian institution, and upon Prof. Baird's death in 1887, was chosen by the board of regents as his successor to the secretaryship. The history of the Allegheny observatory is a record of Prof. Langley's individual energy and skill. When he took charge there was nothing but the observatory building and an equatorial of thirteen inches aperture. Other than this there was no telescope, no meridian instrument, or clock, or chart, or book; no apparatus of any kind, and no means to provide any. The equatorial itself was not provided with the necessary accessories, the observatory was entirely empty, even of furniture, and the director was at liberty to carry on original investigations only on condition that this involved no neglect of the duties of a chair at the college. No assistants were provided, and, excepting for an endowment of the professorship, the observatory had no income! Resolved, in spite of all obstacles, to carry out his plans for research, and without means for their cost, his first care was to devise, if possible, some source of income to provide for the expenses of the observatory. Time signals had been occasionally used from different observatories in the country; but up to this period no extended system had been established, and under the stimulus of necessity, it occured to Prof. Langley to devise such a system as a permanent means for the support of investigation. The conception of the possibility of creating a regular systematic and paid "Time Service," such as has since become familiar, was then a novelty, and its practical embodiment was attended with the difficulties that wait on the introduction of all new ideas. After very considerable labor in convincing the officers of the great railroads centering in Pittsburg, of the advantages of a uniform system of standard time, arrangements were made for supplying signals automatically by electricity to these roads, to numerous private offices, and to the city of Pittsburg, and by 1870 the system was in successful operation. From the income derived from the sale of these time signals, the Allegheny observatory has derived almost all its regular means for original research; and the demand for a systematic service having been created, and its utility demonstrated by the example of the Allegheny observatory, the example has been followed by others, and such "Time Services" for the sale of signals have grown to be a most important item in the support of many of the observatories of the country. Prof. Langley was a member of the parties sent out by the U. S. government to observe the total solar eclipses of the years 1869 and 1870; in 1869 being stationed at Oakland, Ky., and in 1870 at Xeres, Spain. The eclipse of 1878 he observed at Pike's Peak, Colorado, and a part of the winter of that year he spent in observatories in the upper regions of Mount Etna in Sicily. In 1881 he organized an expedition to the top of Mount Whitney in California, for the purpose of continuing certain observations upon solar radiation, the expenses of the expedition being borne jointly by the U. S. signal service and by private subscription of the late William Thaw of Pittsburg, a generous patron of science, as of every good work, and one to whose friendship and support Prof. Langley has often declared his deep indebtedness. In 1870 he began his series of brilliant researches upon the sun, which have since made him an acknowledged authority upon all questions of solar physics. His first paper was on the structure of the photosphere, and was shortly followed by another with a plate giving his beautiful drawing of a "Typical sun spot." This paper was followed by a study of the heat of the solar surface by means of the thermopile, showing as the result of very delicate measurements that the direct effect of sun spots upon terrestrial temperatures is appreciable, but practically unimportant. Finding that the thermopile was not sufficiently sensitive and reliable for further investigations, he devised an instrument to which was given the name of "bolometer," and with this his more recent investigations upon solar energy have been made. The bolometer consists essentially of two systems of extremely thin strips of platinum or other metal disposed as a Wheatstone body, through which an electric current passes. A sensitive galvanometer connected with both systems keeps its needle steady when the currents are equal, but if one system is exposed to heat radiations while the other is protected from them, the temperature of the first is raised, its electric resistance is increased and the battery currents through the two systems affected, so that the galvanometer needle then moves, and the amount of the motion measures the amount of heat disturbance. The sensitiveness of the instrument is from ten to thirty times greater than that of the most delicate thermopile; it will measure variations in temperature of the one-millionth part of a degree, and its constancy specially fits it for its work. With this instrument an extensive series of observations on the absorption of the earth's and sun's atmospheres was made, extending over some years, whose results showed, among other things, that the solar light was so essentially modified on its way to us that our previous knowledge of what constitutes "light" was very incomplete, the original color of the sun before any absorption being blue, rather than white, and "white" light being not the "sum of all radiations" but only of such dregs of this original blue as these atmospheres have allowed to filter down to us. These researches at the same time added very greatly to our knowledge of the spectrum, for while Newton's scale of wave lengths of light had a compass

of less than an octave (which others in recent time have extended, somewhat doubtfully, to about an octave and one-half), the bolometer in the hands of Prof. Langley has ranged over eight times the length of Newton's spectrum by actual measurement, and has indicated the existence of energy in a field more than fifty times greater. In one sense, therefore, these investigations have partly bridged over the gulf between the shortest wave length of sound and the longest wave length of heat. Prof. Langley's published scientific papers are quite numerous, and are to be found in the transactions of the learned societies where they have appeared, and in the pages of scientific journals. He has, however, turned aside in one case from his ordinary labors to give a popular account of some of the results of late investigations in his department. The "New Astronomy," the most popular of recent works upon astro-physical research, was originally based on a series of lectures delivered by him at the Lowell Institute in Boston in 1883, which were made the subject of a series of articles contributed to the "Century Magazine" in 1884 and 1886, since republished in book form. Prof. Langley is a correspondent of the French Institute (in the Academy of Sciences), a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and of numerous other foreign and American scientific bodies. In 1878 he was made vice-president of section A of the American Association for the advancement of science, and in 1886 was elected president of that association, delivering an address at the Cleveland meeting in 1888, entitled the "History of a Doctrine." He has received numerous degrees from learned bodies, among them that of LL.D from the University of Wisconsin in 1882, the University of Michigan in 1883, and from Harvard University in 1886. He was the first to receive (in 1886), the Henry Draper medal of the National academy of sciences, for work in astronomical physics. In 1887 he was awarded the Rumford medal by the Royal society of London, and the Rumford gold and silver medals by the American academy of arts and sciences. He has never abandoned the investigations with which his name has been associated, though these are now subordinated to the general scientific and administrative duties which occupy him as secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

DAVENPORT, Thomas, electrical inventor, was born at Williamstown, Vt., July 9, 1802. He was brought up in poverty, apprenticed to a blacksmith at fourteen, and diligently improved his meagre opportunities of self-improvement. In 1823 he settled at Brandon, Vt. Ten years later, on witnessing an exhibition of an electro-magnet, he conceived the idea that by cutting and re-connecting the wires the current could be broken and revived, as well as by removing the battery cups from the solution and again immersing them. He purchased the instrument, tested his theory, and after long and patient experimentation constructed an engine possessing all the electrical features of the modern electric motor. This he exhibited in various towns and before institutions of learning, winning the interest of Profs. Turner, Eaton, Henry, and Bache, and gaining much praise but little of the help he needed. He afterward built several small circular railways, propelled in the same manner, which he also exhibited. At length, in 1836, Ransom Cook of Saratoga became his partner; funds were supplied, a patent was secured in February, 1837, and a joint stock company formed in New York. A year later Mr. Cook withdrew on account of financial trouble, caused by the dishonesty of the company's agent, and the inventor was left to struggle on alone. By the sale of the patent right for New England, which he had received, he was enabled to continue operations for a time, building large machines and making further improvements. In 1840 he issued a newspaper, the "Magnet," printed on a press propelled by one of his engines. But the depression of the times, and the heavy expense of his experiments soon exhausted his means; he returned to Brandon, where the strain of severe labor and anxiety, so long endured, resulted in an illness that left him with a shattered constitution. He retired to a farm near Salisbury, Vt., and there applied the electric current to the strings of a piano, so as to prolong the sound and yet preserve its purity and richness of tone. For this invention he filed his caveat in the patent office, but died before the instrument was entirely perfected or the patent attained, having illustrated in his life the ill-fortune that so often attends inventors. He died at Salisbury, Vt., July 6, 1851.

BUTTON, Henry H., physician, was born at Wallingford, Vt., Aug. 28, 1818, the son of Lyman and Rachel Button. At the age of ten years he was left with the care of a younger sister, by the death of his father and mother, who died within a very short time of each other. His boyhood was spent upon the farms in the neighborhood, where in the summer he acquired means to defray his winter schooling. By hard study he fitted himself for a collegiate course at Brown university, where he was graduated in the class of 1842, with high honors. He accepted a position of private tutor in a Virginia family, after which he took up the study of medicine, and received his diploma in 1845, from the celebrated Dr. Mott. On Dec. 30, 1847, he married Elizabeth A., daughter of Luther Pearson of Providence, R. I., and resided and practiced medicine for a short time in Brooklyn, N. Y. In the fall of 1849 he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., and associated himself with Thomas A. Greene in the drug business, in which he continued to the time of his death. His family consisted of two sons, Henry H. and Charles P., and one daughter, Louisa M. His life was a business and social success. For many terms he was president of the Merchants' association and the Milwaukee Gas Light company; vice-president of the Chamber of commerce; for twenty years trustee of the Unitarian church; in fact, closely identified with all organizations that benefited the growth and advancement of the home of his adoption. He died, after only four days' illness, on Feb. 14, 1890.

POWELL, John Wesley, director U. S. geological survey, was born at Mount Morris, N. Y., of English parents, March 24, 1834. His father, a preacher of the Wesleyan church in England, continued his vocation after reaching America, and removed from New York to Jackson, O., when his son was about seven years of age. His intense abolition sentiments drew upon him, in common with a few kindred spirits, the ill-feeling of the majority of citizens, and for a time it was not deemed safe for the boy to attend school. A drift toward the scientific pursuits which afterward absorbed him was given at an early age by an old man of the name of Crookham, who directed his studies and imparted to him a love for nature and her wonders. At twelve years of age the family removed to Walworth county, Wis., and here the conduct of the farm purchased devolved upon the boy, his father giving his whole attention to preaching, and on the long trips in which he hauled wheat to market, fifty or sixty miles distant, by oxteams, in the fall and winter months, he read extensively, carrying his books in his wagon-box. For a time, in the winter of 1850, he attended school at Janesville, working for a farmer before and after school hours, and in 1851 removed again with his family to Boone county, Ill. For six weeks he studied at home, and then taught school on Jefferson Prairie, southern Wisconsin, for the sum of $14 a month, studying hard himself, and one night in the week giving lectures on geography, which were attended by the young people of the district, as well as pupils. His father having removed to Wheaton, Ill., and become one of the trustees of the college at that place, he attended that institution at intervals, taught in Macon county, at Decatur and Clinton, and took partial courses at Jacksonville and Oberlin colleges, but acquired most of his education by individual exertion. Being devoted to the study of natural science, he traversed Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and the Iron mountain region of Missouri, collecting shells, minerals, plants, etc., and acquiring a reputation which led to his election in 1859 to the secretaryship of the Illinois Natural history society. Most of his wanderings were made on foot, and though constantly resolved to graduate from an Eastern college, he was each spring lured from his purpose by his desire to roam. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the 20th Illinois volunteers, and was mustered into the U. S. service as second lieutenant, entering at once earnestly on the study of military science, the construction of bridges and civil engineering, and was employed in the extensive fortification of Cape Girardeau, undertaken by Gen. Frémont. As captain of Battery F, of the 2d Illinois artillery, organized by him, he took part in the battle of Shiloh, losing his right arm at Pittsburgh Landing, and as acting chief of artillery under Gen. Ransom, commanded three batteries of the 4th division of the 17th corps on the march to Grand Gulf, constructing bridges, corduroy roads, etc., over bayous and through deep mud. On the return march from Jackson, Miss., he took part in the battles of Champion Hills and Black river bridge, and during the siege of Vicksburg labored incessantly, day and night, as engineer, the order to open fire at daybreak of July 4th being given to his batteries, but anticipated by the surrender. After the forty hardest days' work of his life, he was obliged to return home, to submit to the operation of resection of his arm; but in the fall took part in the Meridian raid. Declining a colonelcy of colored troops, as likely to detain him in garrison, he was made major and chief of artillery, first of the 17th army corps and subsequently of the department of the Tennessee, taking part in the operations around Atlanta, and with sixteen batteries (all of which were in the front) in the battle of Franklin. At the close of the war he became professor of geology at Bloomington (Ill.) university, from which he had previously received the degrees of A.B. and A.M. He also delivered lectures on geology at Normal university, to the museum of which he presented a collection of fossils from Vicksburg and the region around, having by no means abandoned his scientific pursuits in camp. By his lectures and addresses throughout the State, he influenced largely the introduction of science into college curriculums, insisting principally upon studies in the field. In this he inaugurated a new practice, which has been extensively followed. In May, 1867, with a party of sixteen students, he undertook an expedition across the Great Plains to the mountain region of Colorado, ascending Pike's Peak (which then had no trail) and Mt. Lincoln, 14,297 feet high. Mrs. Powell accompanied the expedition, which was before the building of the Pacific railroads, and when danger was to be feared from Indian tribes. After the break-up of the party at Denver the professor and his wife went, with a few others, over into Middle Park, continuing explorations until driven in by the winter snows. A second expedition, undertaken in 1868, was assisted by several institutions: such as Bloomington and Normal universities, and the State agricultural society, but principally by the Smithsonian institute, which supplied the apparatus, outfit and instruments necessary for the collections contemplated and geographical reconnoissance. The influence of Gen. Grant also obtained from congress authority for the commissary-general of the army to supply the party with provisions at the military posts in the West. Important studies in high altitudes were made, Long's peak being ascended for the first time, and

the whole mountain system of Colorado carefully traversed, the highest peak of Gore mountains receiving the name of the enthusiastic explorer. The majority of the students having returned, Maj. Powell and his wife remained in winter camp in the valley of the White river, making studies of cañon geography, the cañons of the Green, White, Yampa and Blue rivers being thoroughly gone through, in preparation for the great undertaking of those of the Colorado itself, hitherto quite unknown. In spite of the warnings of the Indians, four boats, manned by eleven men, were launched May 24, 1869, and May 30th the mysterious cañons entered. In them, until Aug. 29th, the party was lost to the world, enduring the perils of the whirling waters and climbing precipitous cliffs. Entering the Grand

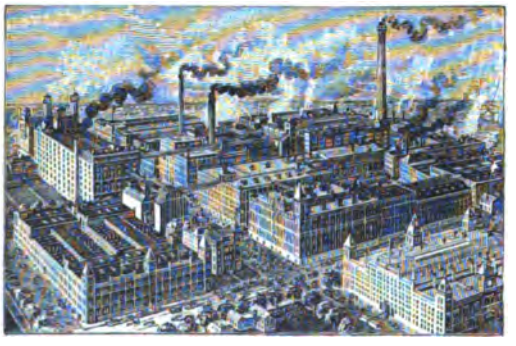
cañon Aug. 13th, they found themselves literally three-quarters of a mile in the depths of the earth, the river dashing puny waves against vertical walls at times over a mile in height. A few ruins were discovered, believed to be those of Pueblo Indians escaped to these inaccessible fastnesses from Spanish oppression, but for the most part they were alone with nature. Scantiness of provisions rendered the last part of the journey "a race for a dinner," and not one of the entire party had a whole suit of clothes left, after numerous submersions, nor a whole blanket apiece. Forty-five miles above the mouth of the Rio Virgen, the point of destination, three men left the party, having in vain endeavored to dissuade Maj. Powell to give up also. They were subsequently killed by Indians. The party itself was believed to have met with certain death, and a messenger was sent from Salt Lake City to watch for fragments or relics that might drift from them. Government aid (the first appropriation being $12,000) was asked and received for an expanded line of exploration of the same course, undertaken in 1871–72, and with increasing scope and organization the work was carried on as the "Survey of the Rocky Mountains," in rivalry with those of Hayden and Wheeler, until the three were abolished in 1879, and the U. S. geological survey created, falling under the department of the interior. This measure Maj. Powell advocated, and in March, 1881, he was appointed director by President Garfield (on the resignation of Clarence King), receiving the exceptional honor of immediate confirmation by the senate. The ethnological studies carried on by the "Survey of the Rocky Mountains," which published four volumes of "Contributions to North American Ethnology," were continued by the bureau of ethnology of the Smithsonian, created for that purpose, with Maj. Powell at its head, and he still retains the office, in addition to the direction of the U. S. Geological survey, having executive control yearly of $840,000. In 1874–75 he gave much attention to the irregularities of the land laws in the West, publishing in 1887 "The Lands of the Arid Region," and in 1879–80 he was a member of the Public lands commission appointed by congress to investigate the same, with little result. In 1888, however, the investigation of the subject of irrigation of arid government lands was ordered by congress to be made by the Geological survey. The segregation of irrigable lands, and the selection of sites for reservoirs, etc., fall necessarily within its province also. Five hundred officers are now employed in the survey, and thirty volumes are published yearly. Its work, originally confined to the Western territories only, is now extended over the whole country. As director, Maj. Powell has introduced important improvements, tending toward recognition of individual exertion. Exclusive of government reports published under his name in his official capacity, he is the author of "The Exploration of the Colorado River of the West, and its Tributaries" (1875), and a "Report on the Geology of the Uinta Mountains" (1876). In the first are contained his contributions to geological theory, the principal being the "base level of erosion" in mountains, and the superimposed and antecedent drainage of rivers. In addition, it contains a narrative of his adventures. His ethnological studies, in which he takes the deepest interest, are, for the most part, to be found in scattered lectures and addresses. In 1875 appeared a "Sketch of the Ancient Province of Tusayan;" and he has also treated: "The Political System of the Wyandots," "A Few Myths of the Utes," "Various Institutions of Indian Life," and "The Philosophy of the North American Indians." In 1880 he published "An Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages" in "Scribner's Magazine." Four volumes of the "Survey of the Rocky Mountains" were devoted to "Contributions to North American Ethnology." He is the originator of an anthropological philosophy, partially worked out in the following essays: "Mythologic Philosophy" (1879); "Evolution of Language" (1881); "Outlines of Sociology" (1882); "Human Evolution," and "Three Methods of Evolution" (1883), and "Activital Similarities." "The Limitations to the Use of Certain Ethnological Data" have not been neglected by him. Maj. Powell's enthusiasm for science is attested by his whole life, and being disabled by loss of his arm, his personal adventures appear marvelous. It is characteristic, that in the early days of his governmental work he drew no salary, expending all appropriations upon it, and supplied his own needs by lecturing. In 1886 he received the degree of Ph.D. from Heidelberg, Germany, and that of LL.D. from Harvard. For seven years he was president of the Anthropological society of Washington, and was also the founder of a social club of scientific men in that city. In 1887 he was made president of the American association for the advancement of science. As a writer he is concise, his subject being carefully thought out, and as a speaker he is deliberate and effective. In 1862 he married Emma Dean, of Detroit—being on leave of absence of one week. The lady returned with him at once to the army, and remained until the fall of Vicksburg. As we have seen, she has borne her own part in his scientific labors.

SOULARD, Andrew Livingston, financier, was born at Roslyn, L. I., in 1841, the son of Simon Soulard, and grandson of an officer in the revolutionary war. He was educated at the public schools in New York city, and after his graduation in 1854, he entered the offices of the Mechanics' and traders' fire insurance company. In 1854 he connected himself with the Sterling fire insurance company, was appointed secretary the following year, in 1869 was elected vice-president, and in 1871 he became president of the company, which latter office he held until 1886, when he resigned, to organize the German-American real estate title guarantee company, of which he became president. This company has a cash capital of $500,000, and is controlled by an influential board of directors and a staff of officers.

It examines and guarantees titles to real estate, protects buyers and mortgagees against losses caused by undiscovered defects, errors or fraud, and lends money on real estate, bonds and mortgages. Mr. Soulard is an officer in several insurance companies, is a director in the Madison square bank, New York city, and in the First national bank, Bridgeport, Ala. He has been a school trustee in the twelfth ward, New York city, and for eight years was chairman of the board. He was John Kelly's candidate for comptroller of the city in 1881. In 1861 Mr. Soulard married Miss Hampton, a descendant of Gen. Wolfe, who fell at Quebec. From 1859 to 1861 Mr. Soulard was a member of the 71st regiment of militia of New York, and subsequently became a member of the Old Guard. He is an able financier and business man of good practical judgment, whose business experience has qualified him to fill creditably any position that he may be called upon to assume, either in private or public affairs. He has a high standing in the community, and is a man of unblemished character and generous impulses, of fine address and courteous manners. He attributes his success to pluck, energy and perseverance.

PABST, Frederick, was born at Nicholausreich, Ger., March 28, 1836. At the age of eleven years he came to the United States, and settled in Chicago, Ill. His first employment was as waiter in a hotel. The next year he was waiter in another hotel in the same city. Turning from this employment, he became a cabin-boy on the steamer Sam Ward, of "Ward's Line," upon the western lakes. From this he worked his way up to the position of captain, before he was twenty-one years old. In 1865 he engaged in the brewing business with Philip Best, who had for four years been sole proprietor of a brewing establishment at Milwaukee, Wis., established in 1842. In 1865, Mr. Best retiring from the firm, Emil Schandin entered it, and after eight years of prosperity the Philip Best brewing company was incorporated, with Capt. Pabst as its president, and a capital of $300,000. In 1874 this capital was increased to $2,000,000, and in March, 1889, the corporate name was changed to the Pabst brewing company. The present amount of the capital stock of the company is $4,000,000, and its product is shipped to all parts of the world. The well-known Wauwatosa Farm, near Milwaukee, stocked with selected full-blood Percheron horses, is owned by Capt. Pabst. This farm has been highly improved, and its handsome grounds are developed most attractively. Capt. Pabst is recognized as a man of very liberal impulses, and of beneficent life, aiding religious and educational institutions with a free and ample hand. An instance of his liberality and public spirit, and an evidence that the acquisition of wealth has not narrowed the nature of this self-made man, was seen in 1889, on the occasion of the meeting of the Grand Army of the republic in his city.

Fred Pabst.



Mr. Pabst provided for the seating, not only of the hundreds of visitors from abroad, but of all attendant residents of Milwaukee, upon a floating palace erected on Lake Michigan in connection with its festivities.

SELIGMAN, Joseph, banker, was born in Bayersdorf, Bavaria, Sept. 22, 1819, of Hebrew parentage. He was the oldest of eight brothers, all of whom were active partners in the great banking-house founded by him. He obtained his education at the University of Erlangen, in his native country. After graduation he devoted some time to the study of medicine, and also gave some time to theological studies. He, however, did not find in either medicine or theology a field that fitted his peculiar turn of intellect, which required activity and breadth of operation, with study and thought. The free spirit begotten in superior minds by a university career tended to dissatisfy him with the institutions of the old world, and at the age of seventeen he came to America and took a position with Asa Packer of Pennsylvania, who was then beginning business as a contractor. Young Seligman was employed as cashier. After about two years' service, upon attaining his majority, he removed to Greensborough, Ala., and engaged in business on his own account. His success in the South induced his brothers to come to America, and Jesse and Henry established themselves in Watertown, N. Y., about 1841, where they carried on a furnishing dry-goods business. Mr. Seligman had been enabled to accumulate considerable capital in his business, and in 1848 determined to transfer his operations to New York city, and communicated this opinion to his brother, who by this time had also become dissatisfied with the limits imposed in a business transacted in a small town. In the meantime the other brothers had all come to America, and they united their fortunes in establishing an importing house in New York. Under the able management of the eldest brother the business prospered to a remarkable degree, and their house soon ranked as one of the wealthiest in the city. The civil war came on, and the immense monetary operations of the government in obtaining funds to carry on the war drew the attention of Mr. Seligman to banking, and the brothers, fully sustaining his views, determined to give up the importing business and transfer their united capital to a banking-house. This they organized under the name of J. & W. Seligman & Co. Their capital was large, and they could not only operate extensively, but always hold an ample reserve for any contingency. The master mind of Joseph Seligman directed the vast operations with such success that the business expanded so they had branch houses in London, Frankfort, and Paris, as well as in the larger cities in the United States. The parent house in New York city was presided over by Joseph, assisted by Jesse and James. Leopold and Isaac assumed charge of the London house, William became resident partner in Paris, and Henry and Abraham resident partners at Frankfort. In 1872 a branch was established in San Francisco under the supervision of Joseph, but was subsequently merged in the Anglo-California bank, which still retained its connection with the Seligmans. In the dark days of the civil war, Mr. Seligman was ever loyal to the government, and his influence in Germany not only gained a market for the U. S. bonds, but, as well, the sympathy of the German empire. Their house in London was made the authorized repository for the state and naval departments. He was the formulator of the plan for the organization of a syndicate to take up the 5-20 bonds which the government in 1871–72 concluded to refund. Mr. Seligman became in this way prominent not only in connection with the issue of the national loan, but as prominently with the refunding of the same loan. Since 1876 the house of Seligman has been connected with every American syndicate. They took $20,000,000 of the $150,000,000 loan issued by the U. S. government by the syndicate of April, 1879. Secretary Sherman of the treasury, and Secretary Thompson of the navy, publicly acknowledged their indebtedness to Mr. Seligman in critical monetary crises in their departments. Mr.

J. Seligman

Seligman exhibited at all times an almost fatherly solicitude for his brothers. He held the ties of family in holy respect, and his home life was edifying in the highest degree. He was at the same time thoroughly patriotic. Politically he was a republican, a member and vice-president of the Union league club, and a warm personal friend of Gen. Grant. He was one of the famous "committee of seventy" in New York city, and a member of the rapid transit commission, which gave the city its elevated railroad system. He was largely interested in the great railroad enterprises of the country, especially those connecting the Atlantic and Pacific slopes. It was Joseph Seligman, the considerate friend of the poor, rather than the rich banker, whose life shone with resplendent glory. While a "Hebrew of the Hebrews," he was catholic in the spirit with which he projected and sustained the great charities with which his name will ever be connected, especially the Ethical culture society, of which he and Prof. Adler were the leading spirits. He was without doubt the most prominent Hebrew in New York; at least, he was one of the best known, one of the most popular, one of the most liberal. He bequeathed $100,000 for philanthropic purposes to such societies and institutions as his executors should select, provided, however, that no distinction should be made on account of religion or race. His wishes were faithfully carried out. This generous sum, however, was but an incident in his charitable deeds, which were a part of his very life. He died suddenly at New Orleans, La., while on a visit to his daughter, Sunday, Apr. 25, 1880.

SELIGMAN, Isaac N., banker, was born on Staten Island, N. Y., July 10, 1856, son of Joseph Seligman, founder of the well-known banking firm of Joseph Seligman & Co. He entered Columbia grammar school at the age of ten, after returning from Europe in 1866; entered Columbia college, New York, in 1872, and was graduated with honors in 1876, the centennial year. While in college he was president of his class, and always took a lively interest in athletics. He belonged to the famous victorious eight-oared crew which won the race on Saratoga lake, 1874, vanquishing Harvard, Yale, and nine other college crews. During the years 1877 and 1878, he was connected with the New Orleans branch of the firm of Jos. W. Seligman & Co., New York, and in 1879 entered the New York firm of Jos. W. Seligman & Co., which was so prominently identified with establishing the credit of the U. S. government, both here and abroad, and in the placing of U. S. government bonds under President Grant's administration. Mr. Seligman, together with his uncle, Jesse Seligman, is at the head of the well-known banking firm. In 1883 Mr. Seligman married Guta Loeb, daughter of Mr. Solomon Loeb, of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. He has always maintained his connection with Columbia college, has been president of the Columbia college boat club for some years, and also one of the prominent members of the Alumni association, and has lately been appointed by President Low one of the committee to raise funds for new college grounds. He is a member of the Lotos, Union league, University, Athletic, and other clubs of the city and is identified with all its charitable organizations.

MASON, Israel B., business man, was born at East Killingly, Conn., Aug. 10, 1832, the son of David and Lucy Mason. His ancestors for many generations were farmers of English antecedents, who emigrated to America in colonial times, and settled in Rehoboth, Mass., about the year 1675. The lad, Israel, received his early education at the schools maintained in the vicinity of his home, working as a farmer's boy during his vacations. This continued until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to Providence, R. I. During the subsequent four years he was employed at such mechanical work as he was able to secure. Being frugal in his habits, he was enabled at the age of twenty-two to establish a retail grocery business, which he carried on for eight years, selling out his interest in 1862. With the capital thus obtained he opened a wholesale packing and provision house, himself the sole owner. His health failing, he was obliged to give up the cares incident to the business for some two years, and associated his son, Edward H., with him as a partner in 1876, and in 1888 another son; the firm being finally established in that year (1888) as I. B. Mason & Sons, a name which it has retained until the present time (1893). His failing health — the result of twenty-three years of the closest application to business—determined him to seek relaxation in travel. He therefore visited various parties throughout the country with whom he had had dealings during the previous years, and then extended his trip to foreign shores, spending several months in Europe. On his return from his European trip in 1879, he was elected a member of the Rhode Island legislature, serving five years successively. A candidate again in 1888, he was elected and appointed chairman on a commission to revalue the property of the state for state revenue, a labor completed in 1892, when a final report of the commission was laid before the legislature. Mr. Mason is a member of the Universalist church society, and has been a member of its board of trustees for many years.

I. B. Mason

Since 1879 he has been a director in the Roger Williams national bank, and since its organization in 1889 the president of the Rhode Island mortgage and trust company. He was married on Nov. 30, 1854, to Martha Hatton, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Hatton, of Taunton, Mass.

HODGKINSON, John, actor, was born at Manchester, Eng., in 1767, the son of an innkeeper named Readancraft. He deserted the tradesman to whom he was apprenticed, went upon the stage as a member of a company of strollers, and soon became an actor of prominence. He came to America in 1792, and made his first appearance on this side of the sea as Belcour, in the "West Indian," in Philadelphia in September, 1792. He appeared in New

York in 1793, and from 1794 until 1798 was one of the managers of the John street theatre in that city. Later he acted in all the principal cities of the Atlantic seaboard, and everywhere became a favorite. His private life was stained by many blemishes, but he was an actor of extraordinary talent and versatility. "Hodgkinson," writes John Bernard, who was often associated with him professionally, "was a wonder. In the whole range of the drama there was no variety of character he could not perceive and embody. I doubt if such a number and such greatness of requisites were ever before united in one mortal man. Nor were his physical powers inferior to his mental. He was tall and well proportioned, with a face of great mobility and a voice upon which his passions played at will." He died of yellow fever, near Washington, Sept. 12, 1805, when he was only thirty-eight years old.

HOWE, Henry, historian, was born in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 11, 1816. He is the son of Gen. Hezekiah Howe, the first publisher of Webster's dictionary. He adopted his father's profession, and when only twenty-three published his first book, "Eminent Mechanics" (New York, 1839). The following year he traveled over the state of New York with John W. Barber, collecting materials and making drawings for "Historical Collections of New York" (New York, 1841). The two afterward issued together "Historical Collections of New Jersey" (New York, 1843). One year later Mr. Howe issued "Historical Collections of Virginia" (Charleston, S. C., 1845). In 1846, at the age of thirty, he undertook the preparation of "Historical Collections of Ohio," and on the back of his old white horse Pomp, he traveled over that state, visiting every county seat and settlement of importance, examining records, sketching with his pencil objects of historical interest, and gathering from the lips of the pioneers, not one of whom is now living, valuable material that would otherwise have been lost. More than a year was spent in traveling over the state, and in 1847 the "Historical Collections" were published at Cincinnati, with 177 engravings, mainly from the author's drawings. This work was sold by subscription, and had the largest sale of any subscription book in Ohio, even down to the present day. Mr. Howe removed to Cincinnati, O., and for a number of years devoted himself to compiling and publishing subscription works. In 1878 he retired from active business and removed to his native city, but returned to Ohio in 1885 and set about the preparation of a new edition of his work on Ohio. After six years of arduous labor, in which he was greatly assisted by his son, Frank Henry, this work was completed: "Historical Collections of Ohio, Centennial Edition" (3 vols., Columbus, O., 1891). Aside from the extraordinary conditions of authorship, the work is a most remarkable one, contrasting the Ohio of to-day with that of forty-five years ago. It treats of every feature of the state and its history, and is accepted as the standard authority on Ohio. The eminent historian Bancroft wrote Mr. Howe on the completion of his work, "I take you as my guide through Ohio." The Ohio legislature in 1889 purchased a large number for use in the libraries of the state, and in 1892 enacted a law to provide for its use in the common schools. Mr. Howe at seventy-six years of age is associated with his son in the subscription publishing business in Columbus, O. He is an honorary member of the New Jersey, West Virginia, Ohio, and other historical societies. In 1889 he received the degree of LL.D. from Otterbein university. His publications include, besides those already mentioned: "The Great West" (Cincinnati, 1851); "Travels and Adventures of Celebrated Travelers" (1853); "Life and Death on the Ocean" (1855); "Adventures and Achievements of Americans" (1858); "Our Whole Country" (2 vols., 1861); "Times of the Rebellion in the West" (1876); "Over the World" (Philadelphia, 1883). Mr. Howe has also issued in pamphlet form, "Outline History of New Haven" (1884), and "New Haven Elms and Greens" (1885).

JACOBUS, Melancthon Williams, was born in Newark, N. J., Sept. 19, 1816, the eldest of six children of Peter and Phebe (Williams) Jacobus. He was precocious in his intelligence, and at the age of eight was studying at the Newark academy and grounding himself in Latin and Greek. At the age of fourteen he was sent to school at the academy in Bloomfield, N. J. His parents were exceptionally characterized by piety, and he appears to have been surrounded from his very infancy with a religious atmosphere, so that, while he was still quite young, being brought under the influence of revivals, he became impressed with religious fervor, and at the age of fourteen was received into communion in the First church of Newark. In September, 1831, he entered the sophomore class of Princeton college. Parke Godwin, the well-known editor, was a fellow-student. Though the youngest member of his class, young Jacobus carried off its highest honors in each successive year. He was graduated in 1834, when the trustees elected him a tutor; but, having determined to enter the ministry, he declined the position. For a year after his graduation he was occupied in his father's office and developed extraordinary business talent, so much so that he was urged to relinquish his intentions with regard to the ministry and devote himself to mercantile pursuits; his father even promised him a partnership in his manufactory if he would do so. He, however, refused all such temptations, and in the fall of 1835 entered the theological seminary at Princeton, N. J. At the end of his seminary course he was invited to remain as tutor in Hebrew, and accepted the offer, at the same time devoting himself to the study of Arabic and Syriac. In 1839 he was authorized to preach the gospel by the presbytery of New Brunswick, and toward the end of that year he was called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, N. Y. Here he remained for a period of eleven years, during which time a large and admiring congregation was attracted by his preaching, and the church advanced to a high degree of prosperity. But this was at the expense of his health. Besides his pastorate and pulpit labors, Mr. Jacobus had undertaken the preparation of a commentary upon the Gospels, and upon completing the first volume of this work it was found that the confinement and the exhaustion of the task had so impaired his constitution that it became necessary for him to take a foreign tour in order to recuperate himself. He accordingly traveled over the continent of Europe, and through Egypt and the Holy Land, returning by way of Constantinople and Greece. During his absence the chair of oriental and biblical literature in the Western theological seminary, in Allegheny City, Pa., became vacant, and the attention of the directors being attracted to his rising fame both as a preacher and commentator, he was nominated for the position and elected to this professorship by the general assembly in May, 1851. He accepted the position and resigned his pastorate in Brooklyn, beginning his new duties early in the year 1852. He became exceedingly popular in western Pennsylvania, and whenever he preached was listened to with delight.

He was equally successful in his work as a professor, and became a favorite not only with the students and elders, but with his brethren in the ministry. The first portion of his commentary on the sacred scriptures was a volume on Matthew. This was rapidly followed by volumes on Mark and Luke, on the gospel of John, and by his commentary on Acts and his two volumes on Genesis. These scholarly works have taken their place as standard authorities in the church; some of them have been republished in England and Scotland. In 1853 and 1854 Dr. Jacobus entered into the controversy, which was then at its height, in regard to the claims of the Romish church. Such was the ready learning and skill in argument of Dr. Jacobus that in this battle public opinion did not hesitate to award him the victory. In 1857 he published his "Address to the Churches," which produced a profound effect. The fertility of his mind was quite as remarkable as his versatility and the rapidity of his intellectual operations. He was extremely fluent and felicitous in speech; and while in his study and lecture-room he might have been taken for a mere scholar, in the pulpit he would have been considered only as a preacher. Though in the social circle he seemed a man devoted to society, and on the platform a popular speaker, he passed from one to the other of these diverse spheres with perfect ease and naturalness and was alike distinguished in them all. At the time of the reunion between the different bodies of the Presbyterian church he was moderator of the old school assembly, and distinguished himself at all the meetings of the general assembly in 1869 and 1870. His last sermon was delivered in the Second church of Steubenville, O., three weeks before his death. Dr. Jacobus died in Allegheny City, Pa., Oct. 28, 1876.

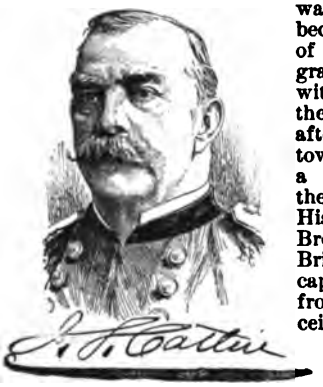
WOOD, Thomas Waterman, artist, was born in Montpelier, Vt., 1823, the son of a New Englander, who entertained the Puritan ideas of Massachusetts, and could but little sympathize with the refined genius and artistic talent of the son, whose ambitions in the direction of art he discountenanced, having no appreciation of the ideal, as he had been raised altogether in a material atmosphere. Young Wood received a very good ordinary education in the district schools and academy of his native village. His artistic talent was first inflamed during his school days by a painter of portraits, who had much dash and facility with his brush, and visited Montpelier at this period, and with whom he became acquainted. From that time forward every moment that he could call his own was devoted to sketching and painting. Notwithstanding the obstacles and discouragements that were thrown in his way, he overcame them all, surmounted every difficulty, and, through the kindness of an uncle who resided in Boston, was enabled to devote his winters to the study of art in that city. In 1852 he went to New York city, and while there his small portrait sketches attracted the attention of Mr. Derbyshire, the queen's printer in Quebec. Through the influence of this gentleman he obtained orders to paint the portraits of several English noblemen, which advanced him many rounds in the ladder of fame. In 1856 he passed the winter in Washington, D. C., where he was engaged painting portraits of many distinguished persons. Subsequently he spent two years in Baltimore, Md., where his first *genre* picture was painted, viz., "The Baltimore News Vender." It was hung in the Academy of design, New York city, and was the outcome of an expensive lawsuit between two distinguished men, who each claimed the rightful ownership of the picture. In 1859 he went abroad to pursue his studies in art, and spent a profitable year in London, Paris, Rome and Florence. At the commencement of the civil war he was sojourning in the South, and while in Louisville, Ky., painted his celebrated "Triplicate," which depicted the negro's participation in the war, and his transition from slavery to

freedom. This was purchased by Charles S. Smith, president of the Chamber of commerce, New York city, and by him afterward presented to the Metropolitan museum of art. In 1866 he permanently took up his residence in New York, since which time the tide of his success has been of the kind that leads on to fame and fortune. He at once won the confidence and esteem of his fellow-artists, and in 1871 was elected an academician; for nine years was president of the American Water-Color society, and was vice-president of the National academy from 1879 to 1891, when he was elected to the president's chair, where he is said to use a beneficent influence. The new rulings under his administration are anxiously awaited by the public, who look for great changes and new departures. His exceeding kindness to and consideration for young and rising artists is well known, gratefully felt by them, and by him gracefully shown. He is progressive in his ideas and has little sympathy with old fogies. Mr. Wood has a beautiful summer home, Atherwood, near the place of his birth. Here he has erected a picturesque studio, an engraving of which accompanies this sketch, and is from the pencil of the owner. Besides his connection with the academy he is also president of the Aldine, Publishers' and Artists' clubs.

BALLARD, Addison, clergyman and educator, was born at Framingham, Mass., Oct. 18, 1822. He prepared for college there and at Bennington, Vt., was graduated with the first honor from Williams College in 1842, and taught for a year each at Hadley, Mass., at his alma mater, and at Grand Rapids, Mich. Entering the Congregational ministry, he labored for a time in the Grand River valley, Mich. From 1847 to 1854 he was professor of Latin and mathematics in the Ohio university, at Athens, and then took the chair of rhetoric and *belles-lettres* at Williams college. Leaving this post in 1855, against the earnest wishes of President Hopkins and the students, he became professor of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy in Marietta college, Ohio. He was pastor at Williamstown, Mass., 1857–65, and in Detroit 1866–72; during this time he declined the chair of moral philosophy at Marietta college. In

1874 he accepted the newly founded Douglass professorship of Christian Greek and Latin in Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., and was transferred in 1876 to that of moral philosophy, to which rhetoric was added; he has also given instruction in political economy, "Butler's Analogy," evidences of Christianity, and the U. S. constitution. Within the last twelve years he has raised over $60,000 for the endowment of the college. In 1890 he published "Arrows; or, The True Method in Teaching and Study," and is author of the "Introduction to Dr. March's Eusebius' Ecclesiastical History." His lecture on "The Release of Faith," given in 1885, before the American institute of Christian philosophy, and published in "Christian Thought," brought to him honorary membership in the London society of science, letters and art.

CATLIN, Isaac Swartwood, lawyer, was born in Oswego, N. Y., July 8, 1835. His paternal ancestor was Thomas Catlin, of Hartford, Conn. (1645), whose descendants afterward settled in New Haven and became prominent in the affairs of that colony; Nathan, the grandfather of Isaac, served with the Connecticut troops in the war of the revolution, and afterward removed to Deckertown, N. J., where he married a Miss Decker, daughter of the founder of that town. His maternal ancestor, Capt. Brodhead, commanded the British forces, which, in 1674, captured New Amsterdam from the Dutch. Isaac received his early education at Oswego academy, and spent one year in college at Geneva. He removed to New York city in 1856 and studied law with Joshua Coit, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He returned to Oswego in 1859, and formed a partnership with B. F. Tracy, subsequently secretary of the navy under President Harrison. He was elected mayor of Oswego in 1860, continuing in office until the breaking out of the civil war. On the evening of the day of President Lincoln's proclamation, Apr. 17, 1861, he enrolled a full company of volunteers, which was probably the first company organized for the war (this formed a part of the 3d regiment N. Y. vols.); he was elected and commissioned captain. After the battle of Big Bethel, in which he participated, his regiment was assigned to duty at Fort McHenry. He resigned in March, 1862, and assisted Col. B. F. Tracy in organizing the 109th and 137th regiments. Col. Tracy was assigned to the second senatorial regimental district, and Capt. Catlin was made adjutant of the post. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 109th in August, 1862. He took part with the army of the Potomac in the several campaigns, and was conspicuous for his bravery and gallant behavior on the field. On July 30, 1864, while commanding a provisional brigade of three regiments at the battle before Petersburg, at the explosion of the crater, he lost his right leg and received other severe wounds. As soon as he recovered sufficiently to walk with crutches, the secretary of war assigned him to duty as president of a court martial and military commissioner at Washington, D. C., where he served with the rank of brevet major-general until mustered out July 4, 1865. In July, 1867, by reason of the severity of his wounds, Gen. Catlin applied for and received a position in the regular army, and was retired as colonel of infantry in May, 1870. For gallant and meritorious service at the battles of the Wilderness, Petersburg, and during the war, he received brevets of major, lieutenant, colonel, brigadier-general and major-general. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law, and in 1866 was elected district attorney of Tioga county, N. Y., receiving the largest majority ever given in that county. In 1870 he was appointed assistant U. S. district attorney, continuing for two years; he then formed a co-partnership with Benjamin F. Tracy, in Brooklyn, N. Y., in the practice of law. In 1874 he was nominated for district attorney of Kings county against Gen. Philip S. Cook, but subsequently retired in his favor. In 1877, against his own protest, he was nominated by acclamation, and elected by 3,000 majority. He was nominated in 1880 by acclamation, overcame a normal opposing majority of 9,600, and was elected by 11,000 majority. He declined a third term, which was offered him. In 1885 he was nominated by the county convention, by acclamation, for surrogate, which he declined; two days after this he was nominated for mayor of Brooklyn, but was defeated in consequence of the nomination of an independent candidate who received about 13,000 votes, Gen. Catlin receiving 37,000. Early in 1887 he withdrew from active politics, and devoted himself to the prosecution of his large law practice. In 1888 and 1892 he entered heartily into the presidential contest in the interest of Grover Cleveland, and in the fall of 1889 in the interest of Alfred C. Chapin for mayor of Brooklyn. He is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has steadily and persistently refused any further political preferment.



BRYANT, John H., capitalist, railroad constructor and president, was born March 17, 1840, on shipboard, his parents being on their way from Ireland to the United States. His ancestors sprung from a fighting race, and traced their lineage back to Brian Borhu, the greatest king, warrior, and leader of men that ever ruled Ulster, hence young Bryant's parents held a high place among the yeomanry of Ireland. At the tender age of thirteen he lost his father, and thenceforth the world was before him in which to battle for education, wealth, fame, and to carve out for himself an honored name. To accomplish this he determined to teach himself to be independent through labor, to pursue business on his own account, to be self-reliant, to act upon his own responsibility, and take the consequences, and to learn above all things to be faithful to his family and friends, and follow the maxims that had given such honor to his race. His life has been one of stern reality, with tinges of romance and adventure. While quite a small boy he was wont to carry water to the laborers constructing a railroad. In after years he rode over that road in his own private car as one of its owners. After the death of his father, full of spirit and adventure, young Bryant set out for the great West, but on the way worked for a while on the Black river and Utica railroad. From there he went to Ypsilanti, Mich., and secured employment in the grocery store of a Mr. Simpson. While thus occupied in 1859 the Pike's Peak gold fever broke out, and he was one of the first to reach the gold fields. Many of the miners now (1893) living may remember the fair-haired boy who took his turn in standing guard in camp, sang his song and told his story with the best of them. The Pike's

Peak "gold rage" proved disastrous to all, and young Bryant went to Saginaw, where he secured employment with a large firm of timber and lumber operators. On the passage from Ypsilanti to Saginaw, on the steamer Forest Queen, Bryant jumped overboard and rescued a young lady from a watery grave. In accomplishing this heroic feat he nearly lost his own life. The passengers who witnessed the gallant act presented him with a diamond cluster pin, as a token of their appreciation of his bravery. About this time (1861) the war of the rebellion broke out. Young Bryant was one of the first to volunteer, and, joining a company, went into the camp of instruction at Fort Wayne, Ind., but these troops were not taken, the government having more than it then needed. Nothing daunted he set out for Washington, where he volunteered in a company then under marching orders for the Peninsula, and was with Gen. Heintzelman at the battle of Williamsburg, where he was wounded and "sent to the rear," spending a long time in the hospital at Hampton. Shortly before the close of the war, Mr. Bryant went to the West Indies in his own sailing vessel as supercargo. Near his vessel was a steamer, from which a child fell overboard. Mr. Bryant saw the dire mishap, and was overboard in an instant, and saved the child. Its parents, who resided on the banks of the river Mersey, presented him with a costly gold watch and chain, with appropriate inscriptions thereon, as a memento of the gallant act. After the war he went to Richmond, Va., and became prominent in business and political circles. He established the first and only sumach factory in that city, one in Petersburg, Va., and a third in Greensboro, N. C. He also operated the Black Heath coal mines in Chesterfield county, with about 250 men on the payroll. At the same time he became the proprietor of the Richmond "Daily Inquirer," established in 1804 by "Father" Thomas Ritchie, and conducted in the interest of the Grant-Walker movement. Upon the induction of Col. Walker into the office of chief executive of the state, Mr. Bryant became a member of the governor's staff with the rank of colonel. He afterward disposed of his interests in Richmond, and entered into railway construction, the Meherren Valley railroad of North Carolina being the first. Seeking a wider field for his operations he removed to New York city, and became identified with many industries and corporations, notably the Seattle coal and iron company, Washington, of which he was made president, also the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern railroad, crossing Washington, and of which he was vice-president until its absorption by the Northern Pacific railroad. In connection with John D. Rockefeller and others he built the Lake Washington belt line railroad, and is the vice-president of the corporation. He was the promoter of the American type foundry trust of London and New York, of which Mr. Morrison of London is president. The Anglo-American coal, iron and steel company, limited, is another large corporation with which Col. Bryant is identified as one of the four members of the American advisory board, the other three being S. B. Elkins, secretary of war, Logan H. Roots of Arkansas, and T. O. French of New York city. In connection with H. I. Kimball, Prof. Edward Hull, C. P. Richardson, Logan H. Roots and others, he founded the town of Kimball, Tenn., but owing to the failure of Baring Brothers in London the project was temporarily abandoned. Mr. Bryant was a member of the Virginia state convention, which nominated Gilbert C. Walker for governor, the opposing candidate being Henry H. Wells; of the convention which nominated Joseph V. Johnson for congress, and also of the convention which nominated George D. Weise. Mr. Bryant numbered among his personal and political friends and guests such men as Samuel J. Randall, George E. Pendleton, and hosts of others.

WILLEY, John Heston, clergyman, was born in St. Michaels, Md., Oct. 26, 1854. His father was of an old English family, and his mother was of Scotch parentage. He was graduated from the academy of his native town in 1873, having taken the full course, and enjoying at the same time the advantage of a personal tutor. In 1875 he entered Drew Theological seminary at Madison, N. J., which institution afterward conferred upon him the degree of bachelor of divinity. On graduating from Drew he joined the Wilmington conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was sent to Townsend, Del. After a most successful pastorate here, during which the membership of the church was increased fourfold, he was appointed to Snow Hill, the county seat of Worcester county, Md. The church was in debt, and was disorganized, and there was talk of selling the property. The enthusiasm of the young pastor was soon communicated to the people, the debt was paid, a new church building erected, and conference entertained at the conclusion of his third year. His next appointment was Delaware City, where he spent two years in rebuilding the church, and holding revival services that more than doubled the strength of the church membership. In 1887, after declining a call to New England, he was sent to Milford, Del., one of the largest and most important churches in the conference. From Milford he went to Chestertown, and at the end of seven months he was called to the pastorate of the University avenue church of Syracuse. His reputation as a pulpit orator has been fully sustained in this intellectual centre, and he is regarded as a valuable accession to the pulpits of the city. Dr. Willey is a graduate of Illinois Wesleyan university, receiving from that institution the bachelor's degree; and Syracuse university, in 1888, after a two-years' post-graduate course, conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. He is at present arranging for a special course in Germany in history. In addition to his pulpit work he has given much time to the platform. He has been a frequent writer for the press, besides having published several works on special subjects: "Footprints of God in the Classroom" (1888). "Locating the Responsibility" (1890); "The Keystone of Knowledge" (1892); In 1892 he married Ella M. Stickney, only daughter of the late Leander Stickney, of Albany. Mrs. Willey is widely known as the associate founder, with her mother, of the Stickney home for Indians, located in Washington, and for her large gifts to the New Orleans medical college. Their union has been blessed by the birth of one child, a daughter.

RIPLEY, James Wolfe, U. S. A., was born at Windham, Conn., Dec. 10, 1794. He was graduated from West Point in 1814; was assigned to the artillery, and saw his first service at Sacket's Harbor. He was engaged in the Seminole war; was a commissioner to fix the boundaries of the Florida reservations in 1823–24; gained a captaincy in 1825, and was stationed at Charleston when the state threatened to secede from the Union in 1832–33. He was made a major in 1838, and lieutenant-colonel in 1854, after having charge of the armory at Springfield, Mass., for thirteen years; member of the ordnance board from

June, 1847; chief of ordnance in the department of the Pacific 1857–59; colonel and brigadier-general in 1861, and chief of ordnance to the army until retired from active service in 1863. In 1860 he was sent on special duty to Japan, and in 1865 was brevetted major-general. From 1863 he had honorary employment as inspector of fortifications on the coast of New England. He died at Hartford March 16, 1870.

BACHE, Alexander Dallas, professor of natural philosophy and chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania from 1828 to 1841, was born in Philadelphia July 19, 1806. Richard Bache, his father, a native of Yorkshire, Eng., came to America in 1752, and married Sarah, the only daughter of Benjamin Franklin, Oct. 3, 1767. He was secretary, comptroller and registrar-general in 1775–76, and succeeded Franklin as postmaster-general from 1776 to 1782. Sarah Bache, his mother, was chief of a band of more than two thousand women who made clothing for the patriot army during the revolution. The son obtained his preparatory education at a classical school in Philadelphia, and was graduated in 1825 from the U. S. military academy at the head of his class, though he was the youngest member. For one year he was assistant professor of engineering at this institution, and then served as assistant engineer in the construction of Fort Adams at Newport, R. I. Returning to Philadelphia in 1828, he was chosen professor of natural philosophy and chemistry in the university, and filled that chair thirteen years. Early in life he became a prominent member of the Franklin institute, and a frequent contributor to its "Journal." He won distinction for investigations with regard to the bursting of steam boilers, and for valuable researches in physics and chemistry. Being elected the first president of Girard college, he went to Europe to study the systems of education in use there, and upon his return made a report of his investigations to the trustees. In consequence of some delay in the adjustment of its funds, the college was not put into active operation, and Prof. Bache was elected principal of the Philadelphia high-school. Subsequently he was superintendent of the public schools of the city for two years. As an active member of the American philosophical society he directed a magnetical and meteorological observatory in Philadelphia, which was largely supported by this society. From 1843 to 1867 Prof. Bache was superintendent of the U. S. coast survey. He introduced improved plans for extending its operations, and demonstrated the practical value of the survey. In the accomplishment of this work he received the support and encouragement of the leading scientific societies of the country. He assisted the naval and military forces during the civil war by placing the resources of the survey at their command, and in 1863 was chief engineer for devising and constructing the defences of Philadelphia. Prof. Bache was one of the incorporators of the Smithsonian institute in 1846; was active in shaping its policy, and a member of its board of managers until his death. He was vice-president of the U. S. Sanitary commission during the civil war, served as president of the American philosophical society, and of the American philosophical association for the advancement of science. He was the first president of the National academy of sciences, and was an honorary member of the Royal society of London, the Royal academy of Turin, the Imperial geographical society of Vienna, and the Institute of France, and received several medals for his achievements in the field of science. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of New York in 1836, by the University of Pennsylvania in 1837, and by Harvard in 1851. Prof. Bache published about 200 papers on physics, chemistry and engineering. His "Observations at the Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory at Girard College," in three volumes, appeared in 1840–47. By will he left $42,000 in trust to the National academy of sciences, the income of which is to be devoted to physical research. Joseph Henry published a memoir of Prof. Bache in the Smithsonian report for 1870. He married Nancy Clarke Fowler, of Providence, R. I., in 1829, and died in that city Feb. 17, 1867.

A. D. Bache

CURTIN, Constans, physician, was born in Dysart, county Clare, Ireland, in 1783. He was the great-grandson of Augustine and Anna McDonough, grandson of Roland and Ellen O'Laoghlin Curtin, and son of Austin and Mary O'Laoghlin Curtin. His mother was an aunt of Sir Michael O'Laoghlin, baronet. After obtaining his preparatory education at Ennis, he attended Surgeons' hall, Dublin, and upon graduation received a commission as surgeon in the Royal navy. He came to America in 1807. To become more proficient in the science of medicine of the new world he spent two years at the University of Pennsylvania under the instruction of such distinguished physicians as Drs. Benjamin Rush and Casper Wister, receiving his medical degree from that institution in 1809. He then settled in Bellefonte, Pa.,

where he successfully practiced his profession for over a third of a century. He was surgeon to a regiment of drafted militia from Centre, Mifflin, and Huntingdon counties in the war of 1812, and was also appointed surgeon to the state militia by Gov. Wolf in 1830. Dr. Curtin was married to Mary Anne Kinne, whose ancestors for six generations lived in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Her grandfather, Rev. Aaron Kinne, was chaplain at Fort Griswold, Conn., at the time of its surrender to the British, Sept. 6, 1781. Dr. Curtin was a brother of Roland, whose son, Andrew Gregg Curtin, was the great "war governor of Pennsylvania." He died in Bellefonte Apr. 10, 1842.

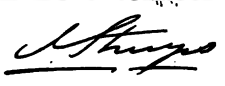
CURTIN, Roland Gideon, physician and lecturer, was born in Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., Oct. 29, 1839, son of Dr. Constans Curtin. Through his mother, Mary Anne Kinne, Dr. Curtin descended from the early settlers of New England. He was named for his uncle, Roland Curtin, father of the "war governor" of the state, was educated at home, at public schools and Bellefonte academy, and at sixteen he entered the scientific department of Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., graduating in 1859. For a time he then devoted himself to mercantile pursuits, being engaged in the iron business in Philadelphia, but on the outbreak of the war was appointed U. S. naval storekeeper, and held the position from 1862 to 1866, when he resigned, and the same year he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. After eighteen

months' service as resident physician in the Philadelphia hospital, he spent a year in Europe, visiting the principal hospitals of Great Britain and the continent, and on his return to America, joined an expedition to the Rocky Mountains as assistant U. S. geologist to Prof. F. V. Hayden. In 1869 he settled permanently in Philadelphia and began the practice of medicine, which he has since continued with increased success. In 1871–72 he was professor of geology and mineralogy in the Wagner Free institute, and later professor of geology in George's institute; from 1871–82, assistant physician at the Philadelphia Lying-in charity; from 1872–82, chief of the medical dispensary of the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania (of which he has been visiting physician since 1879), and in 1875 became assistant to the professor of clinical medicine in the university itself. In 1876 he was assistant medical director of the Centennial exposition, and from that year until 1882 was physician of the throat and chest department of the Howard hospital. He has also been visiting physician to the Philadelphia Presbyterian and Maternity hospitals (the last for seven years), and since 1877 has lectured on physical diagnosis in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1870 he received the degree of Ph.D. from that university and also the honorary degree of M.A. from Lafayette college in 1882. He is a member of the Obstetrical and Pathological societies of Philadelphia, having been treasurer of the last in 1879–80; of the Academy of sciences, and of the Philadelphia county and state medical societies; was vice-president of the American climatological society in 1886, its president in 1892–93, and has served on its board of council since 1887. In that year he was one of the vice-presidents of the International medical congress, and from 1884 has been a fellow of the College of physicians. From an extensive general and consulting practice he has found time for but few contributions to medical literature, but is the author of papers on "Sulphuric Acid as a Prophylactic in Cholera," "Nervous Shock as a Cause of Pernicious Anæmia," "Rocky Mountain Fever," "The Influence of Sea Air in Syphilitic Phthisis," "Climate as an Etiological Factor in Graves's Disease," "Influence of Climate on the Cause and Cure of Hemoptysis in Chronic Lung Disease," "Catarrhal Pancreatitis," "Herpes Zoster as a Cause of Pleurisy and Peritonitis," one article in conjunction with Dr. Watson on the "Epidemic of Influenza, 1889–92," "The Prevention and Diagnosis of Asiatic Cholera," "Oil of Sandal Wood as a Remedy for Cough," "Treatment of the After Results of Pleurisy," and "Entrance Treatment of Carcinoma of Stomach;" address at the opening of the new clinic room at the Philadelphia hospital, 1892, and an article for Keating's "Cyclopedia of Diseases of Children" on "Relapsing Fever." He is ex-president of the Alumni association of the auxiliary faculty of medicine of the University of Pennsylvania; a member of Post 2 of the G. A. R., a past master Mason, a Knight Templar, and has taken the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. Dr. Curtin takes an active interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of the city and the commonwealth; is a member of Fairmount Park art association, and of the Historical society of the state. In 1882 he married his cousin, Mrs. Julia Robinson, born Taylor, daughter of the late Edwin Taylor, of Hartford, Conn.

NEWMAN, William Truslow, judge of the U. S. district court of Georgia, was born in Knoxville, Tenn., June 23, 1843. His ancestors on both sides came to Tennessee early in the century; on his father's side from Virginia and Pennsylvania, and on his mother's side from Virginia. His education was academic, and interrupted by the war. He was seventeen when the war began, and entering the service as a sergeant of cavalry, he became lieutenant in 1862; fighting, with the exception of the time during which he was wounded and in prison in 1863, until he was disabled by the loss of his arm in 1864. Though but a youth, he distinguished himself by the gallant manner in which he led his command. He shared in the cavalry fights of the Western army, and was wounded severely in the leg, and captured at Somerset, Ky., in 1863, in an encounter between Gen. Woodford, since a congressman, and Gen. Pegram, who was killed afterward in front of Richmond, the day after his marriage. Lieut. Newman rejoined the army the day of the evacuation of Knoxville, 1864. After the war he located in Atlanta, Ga., where he read law with John L. Hopkins, a distinguished lawyer and jurist of that city, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He was president of the Young Men's Democratic club in 1870, and in 1871 was elected city attorney for Atlanta. During this year he was married, in Knoxville, to Fannie Percy, daughter of Judge Alexander, a model citizen of much influence in Tennessee. Mrs. Newman's mother, Margaret McClung, was a member of a noted family of East Tennessee. He served as city attorney of Atlanta until 1883, and in 1886 was appointed by President Cleveland judge of the U. S. district court for the northern district of Georgia, which place he now holds. Before his accession to the bench Judge Newman took an active part in political matters, showing fine tact and well-balanced judgment; was very popular, and supported by leading men. As a lawyer, Judge Newman won reputation and achieved signal success. He took a high stand as the city attorney of Atlanta, for twelve years handling the difficult and varied litigation of that responsible office with consummate skill and brilliant success, winning from bench and bar the compliment of being the best municipal corporation lawyer at the bar. He has well sustained himself as a federal judge; presiding ably, impartially and with dignity.

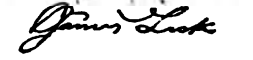
HILL, Thomas, artist, was born in Birmingham, Eng., Sept. 11, 1829. He removed to America with his parents in his boyhood, and before he was sixteen years of age learned the trade of coach-painting at Taunton, Mass. He spent ten years of his young manhood in Boston, devoting much of his time to the decoration of interiors, in which he achieved considerable success. In 1854 he studied in the Academy of fine arts, Philadelphia, and later spent a few months as a pupil in the studio of Paul Meyerheim, Paris, executing while there several scenes from the forest of Fontainebleau, which proved him an adept in tree painting. In 1861 he settled in San Francisco, where, with the exception of a short sojourn in Boston, he has since resided. Although he has done some portraits and figure-pieces, he is best known for his interpretations of California landscapes. Among these may be mentioned, "The Valley of the Yosemite" and "The Grand Cañon of the Sierras."

STURGES, Jonathan, merchant and philanthropist, was born at Southport, Conn., March 24, 1802. He entered the service of R. & L. Reed, grocers, in Front street, New York city, in 1821, and in 1828 became a partner, the firm name being changed to Reed & Sturges. So it remained until 1843, when it became Sturges, Bennett & Co., and in 1865 Sturges, Arnold & Co. In 1868 Mr. Sturges retired from active business, having long been regarded as the leading man in the tea and coffee trade. He was a promoter of many important undertakings. As one of the founders and directors of the Bank of commerce in New York city; as director and acting president of the Illinois central railroad; as one of the proprietors and directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad company, he was widely known in the business world, and was held in high regard. Mr. Sturges was noted for his outspoken and liberal support of the national government during the civil war, and took an active part in the establishment of the Union league club in the city of New York, of which he was president in 1863. When the Tweed ring in that city was broken up, he aided in the good work. He was recognized as a patron of art, was twice elected vice-president of the New York chamber of commerce, and was an active member of the Century club in that city. Mr. Sturges was, moreover, a Christian, full of zeal and of benevolence. He died in New York Nov. 28, 1874.



ROBERTS, Marshall Owen, merchant, was born in New York March 22, 1814, and while still a boy became a clerk in a grocery store in Coenties slip in his native city. Subsequently he was in the employ of a New York saddler, and then of a shipchandler. About the year 1830 he engaged in business on his own account, and was prosperous from the first. In 1841 he was appointed U. S. naval agent at New York by President W. H. Harrison. By executing an important contract with the government during the Mexican war, he laid the foundations of his large fortune. Having entered upon the merchant-shipping business, he built the Hendrik Hudson, at that time the largest steamer which the North river had known. He was also prominent as a director in the Erie railway, and a projector of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. The development of the Aspinwall steamship line, from New York to California, *via* the Isthmus of Panama, was another project in which he was actively concerned. He was associated with Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field, and others, in making the first contract for a telegraph line from New York to Newfoundland. By contract with the national government, he sent one of his steamers—the Star of the West—in January, 1861, with provisions, to the relief of U. S. Gen. Robert Anderson, at that time environed in Fort Sumter by the forces of the state of South Carolina, but her errand was discovered, and the vessel fired on seventeen times in Charleston harbor, until she gave up her attempt, and turned back to New York. The flag which floated on the Star of the West, on this trip, thenceforth waved over Mr. Roberts's house. He was a stanch Union man throughout the civil war. Mr. Roberts was also the controlling spirit of the Tehuantepec canal and railroad company. Railways in Texas were largely built up by him. He was a particular friend of President Abraham Lincoln, and at the death of the latter quietly forwarded $10,000 to his widow. Mr. Roberts was for many years a munificent patron of art, his gallery in the city of New York, open to the public at all times free of charge, containing at one time more than 300 pictures, besides sculptures and bronzes. He was three times married: first to Miss C. D. Amerman of New York city; then to Miss C. D. Smith of Hartford, Conn.; and finally to Miss Endicott. His second wife organized the Young women's Christian association and the Home for girls in the city of New York. To the last-named institution he gave about $50,000. He died at Saratoga Springs Sept. 11, 1880.

LICK, James, philanthropist, was born in Fredericksburgh, Pa., Aug. 25, 1796. He began life as an organ and piano maker, first at Hanover, Pa., then at Baltimore, Md. In 1820 he established himself in Philadelphia, but soon after went to Buenos Ayres, where in ten years he had gathered a moderate fortune. He subsequently went to Valparaiso, and later (1847) to California, where he invested largely in real estate. In manner he was an extremely eccentric man. His character was so unlovable that he made few friends. He lived a solitary life; was avaricious to the last degree, and selfishness was so combined with parsimony, that he would have died "unwept, unhonored, and unsung," except for a princely act of giving the greater part of his immense fortune to the advancement of science. It was related of him, that in his earlier life he wooed a well-to-do Pennsylvania miller's daughter, but was forced to abandon his suit by reason of the angry opposition made by the young lady's parents. His "poverty" was one of the reasons assigned, when, as the tradition goes, Lick made a vow that he would some day erect a better mill than that owned by the irate father. In fulfillment of the vow he built a mill near San José, Cal., that was better adapted for use as a palace than a mill. He spent in its construction upward of $200,000. The interior was finished in costly woods, highly polished. Every part was finished in a sumptuous manner, and until it was burned, a few years later, it was one of the curiosities of the region. A hotel, also bearing his name, was erected in San Francisco, on which an immense sum was expended. In 1874 he assigned real and personal property, valued at about $8,000,000, to a board of seven trustees for various enterprises that should be for public use, both benevolent and scientific. The gift was twice revoked before his death, and each time renewed, a new board of trustees in each case being demanded. At his death, it was found that after bequeathing a number of legacies, ranging from $2,000 to $5,000 each, to a number of his friends and relatives, he had given $5,000 for the erection at Fredericksburgh, Pa., of a granite monument to the memory of his mother, with similar amounts for the same purpose in respect to his father, grandfather, and sister; $10,000 for the purchase of scientific and mechanical works for the use of the Mechanics' institute of San Francisco; $10,000 for the California society for the prevention



of cruelty to animals; $25,000 to the San Francisco Protestant asylum; $25,000 for the construction and maintenance of a similar institution in the city of San José; $60,000 for the erection of a bronze monument in Golden Gate park, San Francisco, "to the memory of Francis Scott Key, author of the song "The Star-Spangled Banner"; $100,000 for the founding of the Old ladies' home at San Francisco; $100,000 for three groups of bronze statuary, representing

three historical periods of California history, to be erected in front of the city hall of San Francisco; $150,000 for building and maintaining free public baths in San Francisco; $150,000 to a relative, John H. Lick; $500,000 to found and endow a California school of mechanical arts, and lastly, $700,000 to construct an observatory, and erect therein a telescope "superior and more powerful than any telescope yet made." At that time the largest telescopes in existence were: the twenty-six inch refractor at Washington, D. C., erected in 1873; a second twenty-six inch refractor at the University of Virginia; Lord Rosse's six-foot reflector at Parsontown, Ireland; a twenty-seven inch refractor at the Imperial observatory at Vienna, Austria; and a thirty-inch glass in the Imperial observatory at Pulkowa, Russia. Not only did James Lick devote a fortune in his will, but he reserved for himself the selection of a suitable site for the observatory destined to bear his name. He held frequent consultations with eminent scientists; traveled extensively over the Sierra Nevada mountains, and studied carefully the Coast range. The place selected was Mount Hamilton in the Coast range. Its location is about thirteen miles due east from the city of San José, and fifty miles south of San Francisco. The land fortunately belonged to the Federal government. A grant of 1,600 acres was made, which, with an additional tract of 190 acres of timber land secured by purchase, gave a total domain of 1,790 acres. The telescope is, as requested, the largest in the world, and its costly resting-place is 4,285 feet above the level of the sea. The philanthropic donor died in San Francisco Oct. 1, 1876.

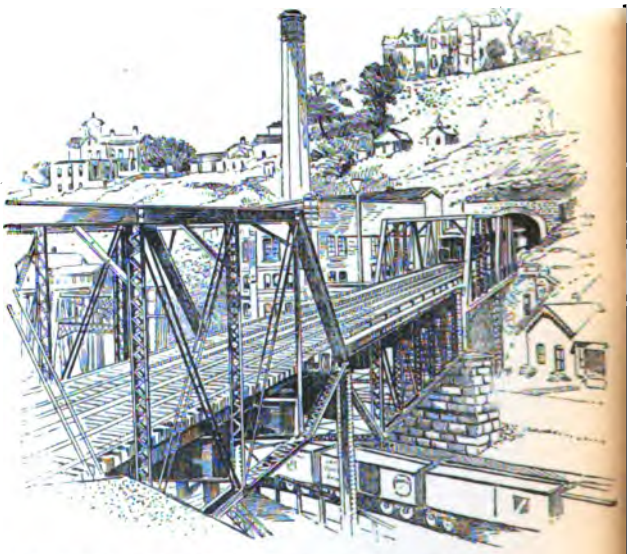
RAMSEY, Samuel A., was born near Pittsburg, Allegheny county, Pa., Jan. 1, 1856, the son of a prosperous farmer. His early education was pursued in the common school for a short time, and in the home circle under the direction of his mother. He entered Sewickley academy at an early age, after which he attended Beaver and Mt. Union colleges, pursuing special studies under private tutors. Mr. Ramsey followed the profession of teaching for some time while obtaining his education, in which he made a record so commendable as to recommend him to a professorship; but having the profession of law in view, he entered Michigan university, graduating from the law department in 1882. He practiced law one year in Indiana, but finding the "far West" afforded better opportunity for a young man of energy and ambition, Mr. Ramsey moved to South Dakota in 1883, and settled in Woonsocket. In 1885 he married Lulu A. Stoner, of Indiana. One child, a daughter, has blest their home. Mr. Ramsey is a politician in its broadest sense, being a man of untarnished character, pure morals, a firm believer in God and human rights, and possessing tact, skill, and a clear insight into the questions of the day. He entered politics with a view to working moral reform. He is a democrat and has represented his party in state conventions at different times. He was the leader of the "noble fifty-six," and author of the famous resolution favoring prohibition, which he introduced into the democratic state convention of 1889. In that same year he was elected delegate to the constitutional convention which convened in Sioux Falls, and was one of the signers of the constitution of the state of South Dakota. On May 24, 1890, he was appointed one of the commissioners to represent the state at the Columbian exposition by President Harrison, upon the recommendation of Gov. A. C. Mellett of South Dakota. He has filled several local offices in his city and county from time to time, and in the fall of 1892

was the unanimous nominee of his party in state convention for the office of lieutenant-governor; made a canvass of his state and ran a great many votes ahead of his ticket, but his party being very much in the minority he was defeated. In personal appearance Mr. Ramsey is imposing. He has a fine physique, a dignified manner, and an open and frank countenance.

MORRIS, Lewis, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, was born at Morrisania, Westchester county, N. Y., in 1726, in which state his family had been distinguished for several generations, owning vast possessions, and wielding wide influence; the eldest of four brothers, one of whom was a general officer in the British army, and a member of parliament; one a judge of vice-admiralty, and chief justice of the state of New York, and the third, Gouverneur, the distinguished orator and member of congress. He was graduated from Yale college in 1746, and then entered on the care of an estate at his native place, where he became a farmer on a large scale, in the "golden days of the colonies." When the order for quartering British troops was given in 1767, he was vigorous in opposition to the measure, which he declared unconstitutional and tyrannous, and so decided were his sentiments against the various acts of the British ministry, that he was not sent to the congress of 1774. In 1775 he became a delegate, and served on the committee of ways and means to supply the colonies with ammunition and arms, the duties of which were, perhaps, the most arduous of any. The same year he went to Pittsburg to negotiate for the friendship of the Indians, and July 4, 1776, voted for and signed the declaration of independence, in consequence of which his large property was devastated by the English army, and his family driven into exile, from which they only returned on the evacuation of New York in 1783. In 1777 he relinquished his seat in congress, and in the legislature of his state displayed undaunted spirit and untiring zeal, while in the militia, which he assisted in organizing and equipping,

he rose to the rank of major-general. Married early in life to Mary Walton, he had six sons and four daughters. The latter part of his life, like its beginning, was spent upon his fine estate at Morrisania, where he died Jan. 22, 1798, in the seventy-second year of his age.

GILLHAM, Robert, civil engineer, was born in New York city Sept. 25, 1854, the third in order of nativity of John and Clarissa Gillham's four sons. His father, who is an Englishman by birth, held important positions of trust under the government of the United States, at the second call for troops during the civil war joined the Federal forces, and was made an officer in his regiment. Finally, after many years of special service for the government, he retired from public life. His mother is American by birth, and is from one of the oldest families in New Jersey. Mr. Gillham's preliminary education was received at a private school at Lodi, N. J., and at the age of sixteen he became a student in the Classical and mathematical institute at Hackensack, N. J. Later he entered the office of Prof. William Williams, president of the institute, under whose private instruction he continued the study of engineering until 1874, when, at the age of twenty, he began the practice of his chosen profession by establishing an office in Hackensack. After a time numerous important engineering enterprises were intrusted to him, embracing the construction of bridges, special sanitary works, reports on proposed works, and important investigations relating to various techical subjects. The success attending the execution of his work secured for him a rapidly extending reputation as an engineer and scientist of growing ability, which brought him much special work in and about New York city. One of the numerous successes in the nature of special work accomplished by him, is worthy of note and consideration. A large proportion of the zinc ores of Pennsylvania and New Jersey contain more or less sulphur, causing no little trouble in refining the ores. It was necessary in many cases to desulphurize the ores, and the gases thus produced were allowed to pollute the surrounding atmosphere, destroying all kinds of vegetation with which they came in contact. The furnace used was very like an ordinary roasting furnace. It became desirable, by some means or other, to modify the effects of desulphurizing the ores, and secure a process that would avoid the difficulty mentioned, and at the same time, if possible, save the products resulting from desulphurization. Mr. Gillham was entrusted to make an investigation relating to the possibility of utilizing the sulphur in the ores for the purpose of manufacturing sulphuric acid without injury to the zinc. After a careful investigation of the methods followed in the treatment of various ores carrying a high per cent. of sulphur, in Germany, France, and other foreign countries, he designed a furnace for desulphurizing zinc ores running high in sulphur, that in no way affected the value of the zinc in them, and used the sulphuric acid gas, the product of desulphurization, for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. To Mr. Gillham is due great credit for inventing this method of treating these ores. Mr. Gillham was one of the earliest advocates and promoters of cable traction for the operation of street railways by means of an endless cable driven from a power station, and contributed very much to its general introduction for the operation of street railways in the United States, having advocated the system following the early experiments in San Francisco. He is a recognized authority and expert on the subject of street railways, not only in the United States, but also in Europe; and in matters relating to cable railways is considered one of the foremost in his profession. The improvements devised by Mr. Gillham in the development of cable railways are numerous and valuable. A study of the cable-car system introduced into San Francisco in 1873, convinced Mr. Gillham that the system could be applied successfully in any city, and in 1878 he visited Kansas City, where the local conditions rendered the construction of a cable road apparently impossible on the location selected. After a long time, and in the face of much opposition, Mr. Gillham and his associate, Mr. W. J. Smith, procured a charter and the necessary funds, and carried the railway through successfully. The interesting steel viaduct and terminal at the Union depot, a part of which is built to form an incline, the grade of which is not equaled in similar works, embraces details that show the ingenuity with which engineering difficulties were overcome. The construction of this railway was considered experimental from an engineering standpoint, before completion, but proved to be successful in all details. Prior to the completion of this railway in 1883, Mr. Gillham conceived the idea of an elevated railway extending through the western portion of Kansas City, Mo., and into Kansas City, Kan., and a petition for charter rights was started in favor of the project. About the same time D. M. Edgerton of St. Louis concluded to undertake the promoting of a similar enterprise, which resulted in the association of Mr. Gillham and Mr. Edgerton for the purpose of constructing the proposed road. The present elevated railway was the result of that combination. The system embraces an elevated steel structure on a



portion of the route; and a surface railway over the balance; in all, about sixteen miles of railway. The railway was constructed under the direction of Mr. Gillham, who was vice-president and chief engineer, and who designed all the details associated with the work. The elevated road, when erected in 1886, was the first steel elevated railway in the country. The design is original, the use of cross-ties having been avoided, thus making it an attractive structure. After a time it became necessary to extend this railway eastwardly from the Union depot to the centre of

Robert Gillham

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Kansas City, Mo., and the design and the execution of the work were placed in the care of Mr. Gillham. The principal obstacle overcome in making the proposed extension was the high and precipitous bluff forming a natural wall, which divides the city in two parts, and which was met by the construction of a double-track tunnel and cable railway through the bluff and under the houses on the same, reaching the surface of the street in the city beyond. The railway is operated from a power station below the structure and at the entrance to the tunnel. The elevated railway, the Ninth street cable railway, and the Eighth street tunnel and railway in Kansas City, not to mention the engineering works constructed by Mr. Gillham in other cities, are in themselves monuments of engineering skill and science, every detail of which indicates the completeness as well as the boldness of their design. Among other great engineering works are the Omaha cable railway; the Denver city cable railway system, operating 178,000 lineal feet of cable from a central power station, one of which cables has an individual length of 38,000 feet; the Sixteenth street highway viaduct and the Larimer street viaduct in Denver, including the deck steel bridges over Platte river; the Montague street cable railway, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and the Cleveland (O.) city cable railway, in which Mr. Gillham was associated with Col. W. H. Paine, one of the principal engineers on the New York and Brooklyn bridge, which is considered one of the most complete railways in the country, embracing new and novel ideas. In 1888 Mr. Gillham made extensive investigations in Boston, relating to the introduction of cable railways in that city, and was invited to address the common council on that subject. At this time electric railways had not proven a success, and the only one in operation that received more than usual notice was one in Richmond, Va. These investigations resulted in the introduction of electric traction there, and led to its adoption throughout the country. In 1890 Mr. Gillham and Mr. John A. Wilson of Philadelphia made a report relating to an extensive elevated railway system for that city. Mr. Gillham, a recognized authority on the subject of compressed air, was employed to visit Europe and make extensive experiments and tests of the various methods followed abroad in the use and application of compressed air. A series of scientific tests was made, especially in Paris, France, and Birmingham, Eng., which are of great value, and the results of which are to be published in book form. In 1890 he made a series of experiments in Washington on a small road reconstructed for the purpose, with reference to the use of compressed air as applied in the propulsion of street cars. The mechanical problems solved were very difficult, but he has demonstrated the possibility of operating street cars by this system. Mr. Gillham's engineering practice is very large both in this country and in Europe. He is president of the New York construction company, of the Gill-Alexander electric company, and of the Armourdale foundry company of Kansas City, vice-president of the Municipal improvement association of Kansas City, president of the Engineers' club, director in the Commercial club of Kansas City, and in several corporations, and member of the Society of naval architects and marine engineers, and various other engineering and scientific societies. He has written very extensively on his special subjects, and was selected by the board of direction of the American society of civil engineers to read a paper on power and its transmission before the International congress of engineering held during the Columbian exposition. Mr. Gillham is an aggressive worker in the interest of all that relates to practical religion. He was married in December, 1881, to Minnie Marty, daughter of a prominent capitalist of Kansas City.

MAILLER, William Henry, shipping merchant, was born at Cornwall, Orange county, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1823, son of Coleman Mailler, a farmer and wheelwright. His mother's ancestors were revolutionary patriots, and her grandfather, Col. Michael Smith, served under Washington in the Hudson river and New Jersey campaigns. When twelve years old, William Henry was sent to New York city to attend school, and in one year was a clerk with Johnson & Lowden, Wall street, attending school at night. The young lad soon won the favor of his employers, and was rapidly advanced. In 1844 he took the agency of a line of schooners (packets) running between New York and Baltimore, and in this way established himself in the shipping and commission business. This increased and he became interested in the building, chartering and loading of all classes of vessels sailing to ports in the United States, including the Pacific coast. After eight years Samuel Lord became a partner, the firm becoming Mailler & Lord. In 1850 they built four sea propeller steamers, running them between New York and Richmond, Va., and soon after a line between New York and Charleston, S. C. Their large size, and the expense of running them, made the returns unprofitable, and three of the steamers were sold. The remaining steamer, City of Norfolk, was fitted out by Mr. Mailler for a voyage to Melbourne, the discovery of gold in Australia having opened that market. Mr. Lord went with the vessel, as the bulk of the cargo belonged to the firm, and established a branch house in Melbourne, which soon so enlarged as to include all the ports of Australia and New Zealand. In 1855 Abram Qureau, a former fellow-clerk, became partner, the firm becoming Mailler, Lord, & Qureau. The friendship existing between the members of the firm was remarkable, lasting without a difference for fifty years. After the civil war had interfered with the use of American vessels, they sold theirs. They received from the United States government out of the Geneva award a large amount for losses of vessels and cargoes during the civil war. In 1872 Mr. Mailler visited Australia while making the circuit of the world. The firm soon after became Mailler & Qureau. On Mr. Qureau's death, seven years after, the business was conducted and the profits given to Mr. Qureau's family for three years, the same as if he had lived. This was a mutual agreement, made when the new partnership was formed. Mr. Mailler is a member of the New York chamber of commerce, and of the Produce and Maritime exchanges. In 1846 he married Julia Frances Davis. They are members of the Methodist church, and have three sons and three daughters, who, with several grandchildren, complete the group that periodically gathers at Mr. Mailler's fine country place near New Brunswick, N. J.

ROBINSON, Walter Augustin, educator, was born in East Orrington, Penobscot county, Me., Dec. 15, 1854. Graduating from Bowdoin college in 1876, he was principal of Fryeburg academy for one year; of the Orange (Mass.) high school, three years; of Washington academy, East Machias, Me., one year; of the high school at Franklin, N. H., and superintendent of schools, 1881–89. Here he graded the schools, conducted teachers' meetings, and intro-

duced new work in chemistry and physics. In addition he was elected president of the State teachers' association, and held office in the National educational association and the American institute of instruction. Since 1889 he has been sub-master of the Eliot school in Boston.

DUNCAN, William Alexander, educator, was born at Oswego, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1837, son of William (one of the pioneer settlers of Syracuse, who emigrated from Aberdeen, Scotland, and was an architect and builder) and Mary Duncan.

To William Duncan's taste Syracuse owes much of its celebrity for the beauty of the public buildings, erected when that city was first built. As a youth, William A. became strongly desirous of aiding in the promotion of secular and religious education, and when a young man, his first educational work was as the principal of an academy. For fourteen years he was a member of the board of education of Syracuse, and for two years president of the board. The Seymour school edifice, which is widely recognized as a model school building, the plan of which has been adopted in many cities, was designed and erected by him. He advocated and helped introduce many of the business and teaching methods now in operation in the Syracuse schools. For several years Dr. Duncan was a member of the executive committee of the Young men's Christian association, for nearly twenty years led its teachers' class, and later became president of the association, when he designed and planned the present beautiful and commodious Young men's Christian association building, which has always been looked upon as one of the model association buildings of the United States. He was always active in Sunday-school work. He organized the Syracuse Sunday-school association, and served as its first president, and was for three years president of the Onondaga county Sunday-school association. For twenty-five years he was superintendent of Plymouth Sunday-school and branches, Good Will and Pilgrim. For fifteen years as chairman of its Sunday-school executive committee he has represented the state of New York on the executive committee of the International Sunday-school association of the United States and Canada, and for ten years he has been district and field secretary of the Congregational Sunday-school and publication society, which represents the Sunday-school interests of the Congregational churches of the United States. He is the originator of the organization known as the New York state woman's Sunday-school missionary aid association, and the author of "home classes." This work was originated in 1881, and has grown, through additions and developments, into what is now known as "the home department of the Sunday-school." It extends the privileges of the Sunday-school to those unable to attend, or who for any reason wish to form home, individual or neighborhood classes, provides them with Sunday-school leaflets and pamphlets, and recognizes them as members, so that they may report their progress, and be identified in every way, except personal attendance, with the parent school. In twelve years this plan has developed so that, at the present time, there are more than 100,000 home class students in the United States, Canadian, and European Sunday-schools. W. H. Hall, secretary of the Connecticut state Sunday-school association, in speaking to the State Sunday-school convention, held in Saratoga, said in reference to this work, "If Dr. Duncan had never done anything but give birth to this one idea, he has done enough to place him among the greatest benefactors of the race." In 1891 Dr. Duncan visited Europe in the interests of this work, and of the World's Columbian Sunday-school convention, and as the representative of the International Sunday-school executive committee addressed Sunday-school workers in nearly all the capitals of Europe—London, Paris, Rome, Vienna, and other cities—and, with Bishop Vincent, was offered a public reception by the Sunday-school workers of London. In Rome Dr. Duncan was permitted to aid in the introduction of the International series of Sunday-school lessons into the Protestant Sunday-schools of Italy, through a Columbian Sunday-school pledge made to the general Sunday-school superintendents of the different Italian Protestant denominations. Some 10,000 Protestant children are now studying these International Sunday-school lessons, which are printed in Florence. A similar pledge was made to Dr. Clark of Prague, for the Sunday-school workers of Austria, and some 3,000 students are being reached at the present time through home class leaflets. Hundreds of Sunday-schools have been organized through his efforts, and a large number of churches have grown out of these schools. He is the secretary and superintendent of the Chautauqua university, and, next to Lewis Miller and Bishop Vincent, is perhaps the most widely known official connected with the Chautauqua movement. In addition to his labors as secretary of the Chautauqua university, he founded and has

been mainly instrumental in successfully establishing the Georgia Chautauqua assembly at Albany, Ga., which bids fair to rival its parent in the North. This assembly has done a very important work in developing a feeling of harmony between the religious and cultured people of the North and South, bringing upon the same platform northern and southern speakers, including clergymen, senators,

and governors. Dr. Duncan married Julia B. Coleman, daughter of J. M. and Eliza Coleman, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., who were of Holland ancestry and of revolutionary stock, and who were among the earliest settlers of Seneca Falls. Two daughters bless the union. Mount Union college (O.) conferred on Dr. Duncan the degree of Ph.D.

PIDGE, John Bartholomew Gough, clergyman, son of Edwin and Mary E. Pidge, was born in Providence, R. I., Feb. 4, 1844. His mother was the only sister of the distinguished orator and temperance lecturer, John B. Gough, and shared many of her brother's early experiences. Few chapters in human life are so pathetically sad as those through which young Gough and his sister passed in New York city during the winter of 1833–34, just after the death of their mother, who had brought them from England, where they were born. Dr. Pidge's grandfather, on his mother's side, was for years a member of the 40th regiment and of the famous 52d regiment of light infantry, which did valiant service in the English army during the peninsular war under the Duke of Wellington. He was awarded a medal with six clasps for bravery at Corunna, Talavera, Salamanca, Badajos, Pombal, and Busaco. Young Pidge was born about the time that John B. Gough reformed from the career of intemperance into which his early misfortunes had plunged him, and so received his uncle's name. He attended the public schools of Providence till he reached the age of fifteen, and then spent two years as an employee in a clothing store. Encouraged by the advice of his uncle, Mr. Gough, he resumed his studies, and began to prepare for college at the University grammar school in Providence, and in 1862 entered Brown university. Throughout his entire college course he led his class, and was graduated in 1866 with the highest honors for scholarship. The next three years he spent at Newton theological institution, completing the course in 1869. While a student at Newton, he translated "Braune's Commentary on Philippians" from the German, for "Lange's General Commentary," under the supervision of Dr. H. B. Hackett. He was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist church of Lawrence, Mass., was ordained Sept. 5, 1869, and entered with encouraging prospects upon his ministerial work. Although eminently qualified to fill the chair of New Testament exegesis in Crozer theological seminary, to which he was called in 1871, he declined to accept the position because of a strong desire, on his part, to become an acceptable minister of the gospel to the common people. He continued his pastoral duties at Lawrence with unabated energy and devotion until 1879, when he accepted a call to the Fourth Baptist church of Philadelphia. His earnest and faithful work of thirteen years in this field has resulted in greatly increasing the strength of his church and his own influence for good in the city. By close application, diligent study, and continued practice he has acquired marked power as a pulpit orator. Bucknell university conferred the honorary degree of D.D. on him in 1890. The same year he prepared a "Commentary on Philippians" for the "American Commentary," edited by Rev. Alvah Hovey, D.D. Dr. Pidge was called to the chair of New Testament interpretation in Newton theological institution in 1892. Again his devotion to his church and his success as a pastor and preacher induced him to decline a position whose duties would have been most attractive and congenial to him. In September, 1892, he began a tour of the world, for the purpose of visiting mission fields and the lands of sacred and classic story.

GRISWOLD, George, merchant, was born in Lyme, Conn., about 1778, and was a descendant of Edward Griswold, of Kenilworth, Eng., and of Windsor, Conn., where he settled in 1635. George Griswold came to New York in 1794, and in 1796 was followed by an older brother, Nathaniel. As the firm of N. L. & G. Griswold, they built up a large business in Front street, and afterward in South street, exporting flour to the West Indies and importing rum and sugar. Afterward they engaged with equal success in the China trade, and also sold, chartered and freighted new ships. In 1807 Mr. Griswold became a director of the Columbia insurance company, and in 1812 a director of the Bank of America. He was, indeed, connected with almost every organization of importance, and was held in great esteem. His transactions in land, especially on Long and Staten islands, were very large. He died in 1859, leaving several children.

PECK, Ferdinand Wythe, philanthropist, was born in Chicago, Ill., July 15, 1848. His father was one of the early settlers in Chicago, and died there in 1871, leaving a valuable estate. The son was educated in Chicago, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. On coming into possession of his estate he devoted himself largely to the improvement of the poor of his native city. In 1870 he was one of the founders of the Illinois humane society, having for its special purpose the prevention of cruelty to children and animals. Since that time he has been an active member of the board of government of the Chicago athenæum, of which he is president. It was organized immediately after the great fire in 1871, and is similar to the Cooper institute of New York. He has contributed liberally to the cultivation of musical taste, and is president of the Chicago auditorium association, a corporation which has erected the Auditorium building, containing the most magnificent hall in the world, which is used for operas and musical festivals, conventions, etc. This building also includes an hotel containing 400 rooms, and a grand tower 270 feet high, built of masonry to the top, containing 136 offices, small halls, etc. This grand structure, probably the finest erected in this country, costing $3,500,000 (exclusive of land), was conceived and carried to completion by Mr. Peck. The World's Columbian exposition is one of the many public enterprises with which Mr. Peck is prominently identified. He is a chairman of the finance committee, and in 1891 was one of the commission of five to go abroad in the inter-

est of the exposition. He is one of the trustees of the new Chicago university, and was for many years member of the city board of education. He has a wife and six children—four sons and two daughters—who reside in their beautiful home, built of granite, on Michigan avenue, near Eighteenth street.

GARRITT, Joshua B., educator, was born at Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 23, 1832. His college course was taken at Hanover, Ind., where he was graduated in 1853. He studied theology at New Albany theological seminary two years and at Princeton one year. He was licensed by the presbytery of Logansport June 4, 1855, and ordained by the presbytery at Madison Apr. 8, 1863. He was professor of Latin and Greek in Hanover college 1856-62; and has been professor of Greek at Hanover college from 1862 to the present time. He was at various times stated supply of the churches of Hanover, Rockfield, Lancaster and Lexington. Dr. Garritt has been connected with the faculty of Hanover for almost forty years. He is a good teacher, a good gospel preacher, a kind, gentle and lovable man, of the most earnest and devoted piety.

STONE, Horatio Odell, was born on Boughton Hill, Victor, Ontario (now Monroe) county, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1811, the son of Ebenezer and Clarissa Odell Stone. His father served in the war of 1812 and was engaged in many of the Indian battles then common on the frontier. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and he received the common-school education afforded in those times. At the age of fourteen he left home and served an apprenticeship of three years at the shoemaking, tanning and currying trade. He next began the life of itinerant merchant, carrying his goods in tin boxes; but this proving unprofitable, at the age of eighteen he worked his passage on a raft of lumber on the Onondaga river to Chenango Forks, from which place he walked to Honesdale, Pa., and there secured the position of overseer of a gang of workmen on the Lackawanna canal. After one year he became a boatman on the Erie canal, and then went west as far as Michigan. Securing eighty acres of government land in Clinton, Washtenaw county, Mich., he began farming. Soon afterward, at the breaking out of the Black Hawk war, he was drafted, and, under command of Gen. Jacob Brown, marched to Niles, where he was discharged, news having been received that the Indians had been defeated by Gen. Scott. Selling his farm, he went to Chicago on the 11th of January, 1833. His first work was chopping timber, on the north branch of the Chicago river, for use in building piers for the harbor. He soon opened a grocery store on North Water street, and continued in business there for twenty-seven years. During the first ten years he dealt also in grain and shipped the first load of wheat sent to Buffalo, consisting of 780 bushels, which had to be conveyed on board the vessel in bags on the backs of laborers. In these years he invested in real estate, buying several large tracts of land in and near Chicago. After 1848 he was most actively engaged in real estate business, making several suburban additions to the city. Mr. Stone's charity, piety and public spirit were shown in his lifetime by well-directed benefactions. Mr. Stone's fortune was proportional to his intense activity, his unfailing sagacity in making use of the present and forecasting the future; his unblemished reputation, and his abiding faith in the growth, stability and greatness of his beloved country and city. He died July 20, 1877.

CASWELL, Lucien B., lawyer and congressman, was born at Swanton, Vt., Nov. 27, 1827. At nine years of age he removed with his parents to Rock county, Wis., where he remained on a farm on Rock river, ten miles from the nearest settlement, until he was grown, when he attended Beloit college, but did not graduate from that institution (which has since conferred on him the degree of B.A.), leaving it to enter upon the study of the law with the late U. S. senator, Matt H. Carpenter, then practicing in Beloit. Admitted to the bar in 1851, he removed from his country home to Fort Atkinson, where he began practice, and has ever since resided. In 1855 and 1856 he was district attorney; in 1863, 1872 and 1874, member of the state legislature, and from September, 1863, to the close of the war (May 5, 1865), U. S. commissioner of the second district board of enrollment. In 1863 he organized the First national bank of Fort Atkinson (the third of its kind in the state), of which, for twenty-five years, he was cashier; in 1868 the Northwestern manufacturing company, a large corporation of which he has always been secretary and treasurer, retaining a considerable interest in it; and in 1885 the Citizens' state bank of Fort Atkinson, of which he is still president. Until 1860 Mr. Caswell was a democrat, but in that year voted for Abraham Lincoln, and has since been a republican, attending the national republican convention as a delegate, in 1868. From 1874 he has served in the forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-ninth, fiftieth, and fifty-first congresses, being thrown out of the forty-eighth by the re-districting of his state. During fourteen years of active and efficient congressional life, he has served upon a large number of important committees, notably those on appropriations, Pacific railways, Mississippi levees, and patents, while he spent six years on the judiciary, and in the fifty-first congress was chairman of the committee on private land claims. Having, as he considered, borne his share of the burden of public office, and received his share of its honors and benefits, he declined renomination to the fifty-second congress in the fall of 1890, and retired March 4, 1891. It may be mentioned that in the second session of the forty-seventh congress, when too late to secure the passage of an independent bill, he obtained a resolution of the house, authorizing him to insert a clause in the general post-office appropriation bill, the preparation of which he had in charge, reducing letter postage from three to two cents, and was thus enabled to carry the measure through that body. Mr. Caswell never, amid his many public engagements, abandoned the practice of the law, but always kept his office open, going home from Washington to try cases, when unavoidable. He is strongly attached to the West, where so many years of his life have been spent, and has his home in a beautiful and thriving country lying 110 miles northwest of Chicago.

His prolonged absences in Washington from his home have in a measure retarded his financial success. In 1855 he was married, and has six children.

PEABODY, Andrew Preston, clergyman, was born at Beverly, Mass., March 19, 1811. His father, who for many years was principal of the public school in that town, requested on his death-bed that Andrew should be educated for the ministry, and, fortunately, this was not repugnant to the boy's inclinations. He was precocious as a child, and before he began to fit for college had made considerable progress in the acquisition of knowledge, especially in mathematics. He passed his examinations for admission to Harvard before he had entered his teens; studied a year under a private tutor, and entered the junior class in 1824. His standing as a scholar was good, although not exceptional, but at the time of his graduation in 1826 he was distinguished above his fellows by being the youngest in the class, and, with two exceptions only, the youngest person that had ever received the degree of B.A. from Harvard. From college he went to Middleton, Mass., to teach school, and remained there a year; then tutored privately for a year, and in 1828 became principal of the academy at Portsmouth, N. H. In 1829 he entered the divinity school at Harvard, which, early in the century, had passed into the control of the Unitarians, and during his last year, 1832–33, was mathematical tutor in the college proper. In October, 1833, he was settled, as colleague of Rev. Dr. Nathan Parker, over the South parish (Unitarian) church at Portsmouth, N. H., and on the death of Dr. Parker, which occurred soon after, became sole pastor. Mr. Peabody, by reason of his scholarship, noble character, and brilliant social qualities, soon became noted, and his literary work in particular kept his name constantly before the public. In 1860 Dr. (now Bishop) Huntington, who was about to enter the Episcopal church, resigned the Plummer professorship of Christian morals and ethics in the college, and Dr. Peabody, as he was then called, having received his degree from Harvard in 1852, was chosen to succeed him. This chair was held by him until 1881, and among the duties required was that of preaching two sermons every Sunday, and of conducting daily prayers. He also acted for a time as professor of political economy, as professor of logic, and also as director of the forensic exercises of the senior class. He thus was brought into intimate relations with the undergraduates and gained both their profound respect and their affection. On his resignation in 1881 he was given an emeritus appointment, and thenceforward devoted himself to literary work; preaching, from time to time, in Cambridge, Boston, Brooklyn, N. Y., and elsewhere. He took an active interest in local affairs, especially in the movement which led Cambridge to cast its vote for "no license." Dr. Peabody's first publication, a lecture on "Taxation," appeared in 1832; his first volume, "Lectures on Christian Doctrine," in 1844. This became very popular, and a new edition was published in 1857. This was followed by a number of works, including "Christian Consolations;" "Conversation: Its Faults and Its Graces" (1856); a Sunday-school hymn-book (1857); "Christianity the Religion of Nature;" Lowell institute lectures (1864); "Christian Belief and Life" (1865); "Sermons to Children" (1866); "Reminiscences of European Travel" (1868); "Manual of Moral Philosophy" (1873); "Christianity and Science;" lectures delivered at Union theological seminary, New York (1875); "Baccalaureate Sermons" (1885); "Moral Philosophy," a series of lectures (1887); "Building a Character" (1887); "Harvard Reminiscences" (1888). He was widely known as a critical Biblical scholar, and was joint editor with Rev. John Hopkins Morison of "A Commentary on the New Testament." He published, also, translations of works by Plutarch and Cicero. From 1852 to 1861 he edited the "North American Review," and throughout his lifetime he contributed steadily to periodical literature. Dr. Peabody has been described as "an acute reasoner, and a clear and elegant writer." He was a man of simple faith, and it has well been said that "by his life and character he inspired faith in Christianity as a life." He had little sympathy with the radical wing of the Unitarian denomination, and the line that separated him from most of his "orthodox" friends was exceedingly narrow. He was beloved, honored and lamented by every one who ever knew him. The University of Rochester conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1863. Dr. Peabody died at his home in Cambridge March 10, 1893.

HALE, Sarah Josepha, author, was born at Newport, N. H., Oct. 24, 1788. On the death of her husband, David Hale, she was left with five little children to support. She first published a volume of poems, and followed it with a novel, "Northwood," in 1827. In 1828 she edited the "Ladies' Magazine," in Boston, which was the first periodical published in America for women. In 1837 the magazine was removed to Philadelphia, and its name changed to the "Ladies' Book." She continued her connection with it—being the editor of the literary department. She published a "Complete Dictionary of Poetical Quotations," "The Ladies' Wreath," which was a selection from English and American female poets, several novels and dramas, a large volume, "Woman's Record," which contains brief biographies of celebrated women down to 1868, "Love; or, Woman's Destiny, with Other Poems," and many other works. She died at Philadelphia Apr. 30, 1879.

ROBINSON, William C., educator, was born in Norwich, Conn., July 26, 1834. His grandfather was one of the body-guard of Washington at the retreat from Long Island. He was educated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., at Dartmouth college, and the General theological seminary of New York city, from which he was graduated in 1857. After about five years of work in the active ministry, he commenced the study of law, and having been admitted to the bar in 1865 opened an office in New Haven, which has since been his home. He has served as clerk and judge of the city court, judge of the court of common pleas of New Haven county, and as a member of the legislature. Since 1869 he has been connected with the law department of Yale university, at first as instructor, and later as professor of elementary and criminal law, and the law of real property. During the years 1869–70 he was associate editor of the "Catholic World." He has published a number of law works, the most important of which is a three-volume treatise on patent law (1890), and "Clavis Rerum" (1883), an attempt to reconcile evolution and theology. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth college in 1879.

FOYÉ, Andrew Jay Colman, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Northumberland county, Pa., Dec. 23, 1833, the second son of William and Jane (Miller) Foyé; is of French Huguenot descent, his ancestors having settled at Havre de Grace, Md., early in the eighteenth century. Mr. Foyé comes of "fighting stock." His grandfather served in the war of 1812; his paternal ancestors, the Wolvertons and the Drakes, as well as his maternal ancestors, the Millers and the Barkleys, were actively engaged in the revolutionary war. Mr. Foyé's father's family consisted of two daughters and eight sons, seven of the latter living to mature manhood, and becoming representative business and professional men. While yet a child his parents removed to what is now Morrow county, O., then an almost unbroken wilderness, where the subject of this sketch was brought up in a log-cabin until ten years old, attending school six months in the year in a log school-house, "with greased paper windows to let in the light." He was taught to read, however, at the age of three years at home by his mother's brother. His early duties were to assist in the "clearings," "piling brush," "picking up chunks," and keeping the fires of the log-heaps burning, with an occasional coon-hunt at night for amusement. At the age of twelve he attended the village school, and at fourteen was graduated with honors from the High School at Mt. Gilead, which at that time was kept by the learned but eccentric schoolmaster, Erasmus Phillipps, so well known throughout that country as the man who would not wear a coat, but instead wore an Indian hunting-jacket, with large capes, belts and fringes. He then entered the country store of R. & N. House, and at sixteen was acting treasurer of Morrow county, was subsequently a clerk for C. & J. Cooper, at Mt. Vernon, O., and afterward cashier of the Exchange Bank at Mt. Gilead. At the age of nineteen Mr. Foyé, with Mr. Bruce, bought out the dry-goods store of J. D. Rigour & Co. Selling out soon after to his partner, he then came to New York city as a drummer for the old established dry-goods house of R. & N. Dart of Maiden Lane, and in this capacity traveled over the western and northwestern states, making these trips mostly by old-fashioned stage-coach, horseback and buggy. In 1859–60 he became connected with the dry-goods house of S. B. Chittenden & Co. Later, as Beebe & Foyé, he engaged in the cotton business at 35 Water street, subsequently changing it to a package dry-goods commission business, under the firm name of Andrew J. C. Foyé & Co. The business was a prosperous one, and in 1871, his health becoming impaired from overwork, he retired with a competence. The following five years were spent in traveling through Europe, the Indies, Mexico, the Pacific Slope, and the southwestern states. Returning home, and having regained his health, he became a stockholder and director in the Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., and subsequently the New York manager. Mr. Foyé is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York and of the Board of Trade; was one of the founders of the Ohio Society in New York, and is a trustee and governor in same; is a member of the Colonial Club; a Fellow in the Geographical and Historical Society; a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and several other organizations. On Feb. 12, 1862, at Mt. Gilead, O., Mr. Foyé was married to Katherine Sophia House, youngest and only surviving daughter of Nathan and Sophia (Johnson) House, the daughter of his first employer. Mr. and Mrs. Foyé have two sons—Andrew Ernest, and Louis Constant. The former is a graduate of Columbia College, "Class of '90," and is an instructor of practical engineering in that institution, and a civil engineer for the Pennsylvania railroad. Louis C. is a lad in his father's office. Mr. Foyé has a rugged and sturdy nature, but withal a genial and kindly disposition, and his friends are legion. His phenomenal memory has much to do with this—he never forgets a name or a face. It is proverbial in the many organizations to which he belongs that he is acquainted with the *personnel* of each, and it is the exception when he cannot call any member by name. Mr. Foyé resides at Manhattan Square, West Seventy-ninth street, New York city, and is devoted to his family. Theirs is truly an ideal home. Mr. Foyé gives all the credit for this happy state of affairs to his amiable and accomplished wife, while she modestly attributes it to the genial, generous nature of her husband, and her bright, intelligent boys.

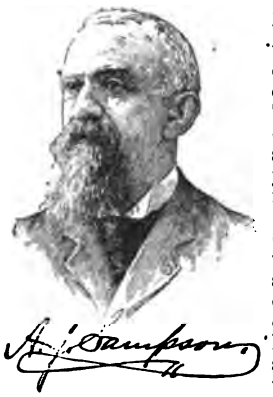
Andrew J. C. Foyé

EDSON, Cyrus, physician, was born in Albany, N. Y., and is the oldest of a family of seven children. His father is Franklin Edson, a successful merchant and ex-mayor of New York, who traces his descent, on one side, from Deacon Samuel Edson who settled at Bridgewater, Mass., in 1635, and on the other side from Roger Williams, the founder of the state of Rhode Island. Cyrus Edson received his early education at the Albany Academy, and afterward until his thirteenth year at a grammar school at Tremont, from which he was sent to a military boarding-school at Throgg's Neck and thence to Columbia College, where he received a classical education. At the age of fifteen his father sent him to Europe and for several years he spent his summers in extended tours at home and abroad. In college he was distinguished as an athlete, rowing in the successful crew which was sent by the Columbia alumni to England, where it captured the visitors' cup at the royal regatta from the crews of Oxford and Cambridge, the only instance where an American crew won a race in British waters. After his academic course, Mr. Edson entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Graduating, he began his practice as ambulance surgeon at Chambers street Hospital. In 1882 he was appointed on the medical staff of the Health Department of the city of New York as assistant sanitary inspector, and was afterward put on the permanent force of the department and promoted through all the different grades to his present position as chief inspector. He is a chemist and analyst of high repute and is greatly esteemed for his indefatigable opposition to adulteration of food, drugs and drink. He has served for two terms in the position of president of the Board of Pharmacy of the City and County of New York. Dr. Edson has been surgeon and lieutenant-colonel in the State National Guard, visiting physician to Charity Hospital, vice-president of the American Society of Public Analysts, and secretary of the committee on hygiene, New York County Medical Society. Dr. Edson is the author of a number of brochures on scientific subjects; among them are the following: "Poisons in Food and Drink," "Disinfection," "Defenses against Contagious Diseases,"

Cyrus Edson

"Premonitions and Warnings," etc. He is a regular contributor to the "North American Review" and "Forum." Dr. Edson married Virginia Churchill Page, grandniece of the Duke of Marlborough, by whom he has five children.

SAMPSON, Archibald J., U. S. consul to Paso del Norte, Mexico, was born near Cadiz, O., June 21, 1839. He is of Welsh-Irish parentage, was reared on the farm, received his early education in the log-house country school, attended the New Hagarstown Academy, entered Mount Union College, meanwhile teaching several terms in country schools, and was graduated on his twenty-second birthday. The civil war having then broken out, he volunteered in the army and remained at the front for a year, when he was elected superintendent of the union schools at Ulrichville, O. After a year in that capacity he declined a re-election, and again entered the army as a private, serving until the close of the war, and rising through various grades to that of captain, which last was awarded him for "brave and meritorious services in battle." For years, even when in camp as a soldier, he had pursued the study of the law, and on his return home, having passed the requisite examination, he was admitted to practice, at Mount Vernon, O., on his twenty-fifth birthday. He was subsequently graduated from the Cleveland Law School, and in 1865 located in the practice of the law at Sedalia, Mo. While living at Sedalia he served as county superintent of schools, attorney for the state board of education for the fifth congressional district, city and county attorney; declined, in 1872, a unanimous nomination for representative to the state legislature; accepted that of presidential elector for the fifth congressional district, and declined an appointment, which had already been confirmed, as U. S. consul to Palestine. In 1873 he removed to Colorado, and located at Cañon City. Resuming the practice of the law, he had served one term as county attorney, when, in 1876, he was nominated and elected attorney-general of Colorado, receiving one of the largest majorities on the ticket. He filled this office with great credit to himself, and received therefor the strong commendation of the people. He has been for many years a prominent and popular campaign speaker, having accepted invitations from a number of state central committees other than his own, and during the presidential election of 1888 from the national republican committee. That year he spoke in five different states, and was always in demand in his own. Early in President Harrison's administration Mr. Sampson was nominated U. S. consul to Paso del Norte, Mexico, where he now resides. This is the most important U. S. consulate in Mexico, as is shown by its records, and also by the Mexican record of exports from that country. In this position he has learned to read and speak the Spanish language, and is making a most efficient and popular consul. Mr. Sampson has been very active in the Loyal Legion and Grand Army of the Republic, having served as judge advocate two terms in his department as delegate to the national encampments, and as an aide-de-camp on the staffs of the last six national commanders-in-chief. He is a knight templar, mason, member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, knights of honor, and other organizations, having held prominent offices in all. He is also an active member of the Methodist church, and has made quite a reputation as a Sunday-school superintendent. He has acquired prominence in literary circles, through lectures upon "Music of the War," "Lincoln," "Music and Musicians," and other subjects, and also as a writer for various journals and magazines. A local authority says of him: "Gen. Sampson is a gentleman of affable manners and high moral character. As a lawyer he has deservedly attained high standing in the profession. As an advocate and orator he has few equals in Colorado. As a political speaker, he is possessed in a high degree of the power of swaying, entertaining, and convincing an audience, which is the supreme gift and art of the true orator. If his life and health are spared, he has, undoubtedly, before him many years of usefulness and honor in his adopted state." He has recently received from Mt. Union College the degree of LL.D., being the eighth so honored by that institution in thirty-two years, and the first of 710 graduates of the college to receive this degree, an evidence of conservatism on the part of the college, which considerably enhances the honor. Mr. Sampson married Kate I. Turner, daughter of Judge A. C. Turner, of Cadiz, O., in 1866. She was widely loved and honored—no one more so—in the city of Denver, Col., her home, where she died Dec. 15, 1886. Three children survive her, Mrs. A. W. Chamberlain, Lucie B. Sampson, of Denver, and Anderson J., of Fort Worth, Texas. One of the distinguishing traits of character of Mr. Sampson is his constant devotion to home and family.



KELLOGG, Peter Comstock, man of business, was born at Troy, N. Y., Apr. 26, 1841, the son of Charles White and Demmis (Comstock) Kellogg. He was educated in the public schools of Buffalo, N. Y., and New York city, later attending the then Free Academy (now the New York City College). Mr. Kellogg early began to write for publication in agricultural and sporting papers upon the subject of breeding and stock-raising. He showed remarkable knowledge of pedigree and derivation of breeds, and became a recognized authority in trotting-stock and Jersey cattle. His first articles appeared before he left school, under the *nom de plume* of "Hark Comstock." His articles were popular and remunerative, and it was many years before their real author was generally known. His *soubriquet* has long since ceased to be a disguise and has become so well known that Mr. Kellogg continues to use it. From 1865–85 he was engaged in the oil business with his father, Charles White Kellogg (q. v.), having, however, in 1878 organized the firm of Peter C. Kellogg & Co. for the purpose of conducting auction sales of trotting horses and thoroughbred cattle. This business gradually absorbed his attention and superseded the oil business. With Mr. Kellogg's ability as a writer is combined great facility as an auctioneer. He organized the combination sale system, in which many breeders of a given kind of stock, instead of each holding a separate auction at home, unite in one large sale at a given point, making greater inducements for buyers to attend. The reputation of the firm for probity, honor and able dealing soon gave their sales a far-famed prestige and the business assumed large proportions. On July 22, 1869, Mr. Kellogg was married to Julia Snow, a daughter of Reuben Griswold and Susan (Burwell) Snow, of Buffalo, N. Y. Their home is at Montclair, N. J., one of the prettiest of the many of New York's suburban retreats.

THOMAS, David, iron manufacturer, was born at Grey House, near the town of Neath, Glamorganshire, South Wales, Nov. 3, 1794, the son of a farmer. In 1812 he secured employment at the blast furnaces of the Neath Abbey iron works, where he soon displayed wonderful aptitude for the business of iron making. Five years later, on account of his skill and executive ability, he was made superintendent of the blast furnaces and the iron and coal mines of the Yniscedwin works of the Swansea Valley, in Brecknockshire, on the southern edge of the anthracite coal belt of South Wales. As early as 1820, together with George Crane, one-third owner of these works, Mr. Thomas began to experiment with anthracite coal, burning it in small proportions with coke, for the purpose of discovering a process of making pig-iron with anthracite. In 1825 he constructed a small furnace which was put into blast with coke and increased amounts of anthracite. The attempt was not successful, but in 1830, with an enlarged furnace, better results were obtained. When Neilson, the manager of the Glasgow gas works, brought into use the hot blast, Mr. Thomas was led to apply it for his experiments in iron making. With Mr. Crane's consent, he built ovens for heating the blast, and on Feb. 5, 1837, the new process proved to be entirely successful. The news soon spread all over England and America. In May of that year, Solomon W. Roberts, a noted civil engineer of Philadelphia, visited the Yniscedwin furnaces, and witnessed the complete success of the use of anthracite coal in the manufacture of pig-iron. Upon his recommendation, Josiah White, Erskine Hazzard, and other Philadelphians, organized the Crane iron company, to construct works at Catasauqua, Pa., for the manufacture of pig-iron with anthracite coal. In 1838 Mr. Hazzard went to Wales, and secured the services of David Thomas to superintend the erection of the furnaces of this company. Arriving in this country with his family June 5, 1839, by July 3d of the following year he put into blast a furnace forty feet high, and eleven feet wide at the boshes, which produced fifty tons of good foundry iron weekly. This was the first successful attempt to make pig iron from anthracite coal for commercial purposes in America. The blowing machinery and castings for one hot blast he brought from England. The cylinders were constructed at the Southwork foundry at Philadelphia, enlarged for that purpose. With the erection of this furnace began the era of higher and larger furnaces and better blast machinery, with consequent improvement in the yield, and in the quality of the iron produced. Four other furnaces with larger dimensions were soon afterward built by Mr. Thomas for the Crane iron company, and he was the first person in the world to fully realize the value of powerful blowing engines in the working of blast furnaces. In 1852 he introduced engines at the Catasauqua furnaces, which increased the pressure to double that which was then customary in this country or in England, and the beneficial results in the iron-making business were surprising. Mr. Thomas continued as superintendent of the works at Catasauqua from 1839 to 1854, when, with his sons David, Samuel, and John, and other associates, he organized the Thomas iron company to erect two large blast furnaces at Hokendauqua, one mile distant. They were successfully blown in 1855, and, at that time, were the largest and most productive anthracite furnaces in America. Four other furnaces were soon built by this company there, and in a few years Mr. Thomas manufactured iron on a more extensive scale than any of his contemporaries. By his skill and his enterprise he contributed greatly to the building up of the iron industry of our country, and on account of his valuable services to the iron trade, he was affectionately styled "the father of the American anthracite iron industry," because the furnace built at Catasauqua, under his direction and blown in by him, was the first of all the early anthracite furnaces to successfully make iron for the American trade. For many years he was also president of the Catasauqua manufacturing company, organized to roll plate and bar iron; one of the owners of the Lehigh fire-brick works, and of the rolling-mill at Ferndale; a director in the Carbon iron company at Parryville, Pa., the Upper Lehigh coal company, the Lehigh Valley railroad company, and the First national bank of Catasauqua, and was identified with all the progressive movements for developing the material interest of the Lehigh Valley in Pennsylvania. He was forty-two years a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, and was an active and efficient trustee of Lafayette college. Mr. Thomas enjoyed a wide acquaintance among the manufacturers of this country, and he was universally esteemed for his many sterling qualities of mind and heart. At the age of eighty-five, when he still possessed much of the vigor of his youth, he presided over a convention of iron masters at Pittsburg, Pa. He was married in 1817 to Elizabeth Hopkins, who lived to the age of nearly ninety-four years. Their surviving children are Jane, Gwenny (married to Joshua Hunt), Samuel, and John. Mr. Thomas died June 20, 1882, at Catasauqua, Pa., after an experience of seventy years as a remarkably successful manufacturer. At the time of his death he was the oldest ironmaster in term of service in America.

David Thomas

THOMAS, Samuel, iron manufacturer, was born in Yniscedwin, Brecknockshire, Wales, March 13, 1827, son of David Thomas, and came to America with his parents when he was twelve years old. He obtained the rudiments of an English education in the schools of his native country, and afterward spent three years in study at Nazareth hall, a noted school of that time, conducted by the Moravians at Nazareth, Pa. Deciding to follow the occupation in which his father had already won great success, and in order to become familiar with all its details, he entered the blacksmith shop and the machine shop of the Crane iron works at Catasauqua, Pa., and spent four years in that employment, during which time he acquired a practical knowledge of the business. At the age of nineteen he was prepared to take an active part in the management of these works and the development of the extensive mining interests of the company. So proficient had he become in the manufacture of iron that in 1848 he spent nine months erecting a furnace in Morris county, N. J., for the Boonton iron company, and successfully put it into blast for the smelting of iron, with anthracite coal as a fuel. He also assisted his father in superintending the construction of several of the anthracite furnaces for the Crane iron company at Catasauqua, and continued to develop the mining property. In March, 1854, when the Thomas iron company was formed and named in honor of

Samuel Thomas

his father, he was chosen superintendent. His engineering skill and familiarity with anthracite furnaces and their management was brought into requisition in the construction of two large furnaces for this company at Hokendauqua under his immediate supervision, and put into operation in 1855. They had the largest manufacturing capacity of any furnace then existing in this country. For the next ten years he was the general superintendent of the furnaces of the Thomas iron company. The superior product of these furnaces found a ready market. In 1865 Mr. Thomas became president of the company, and has since managed its affairs with signal ability and success. Soon after the war Mr. Thomas, at the head of a company of capitalists, investigated the mineral resources of Alabama, especially its remarkable iron and coal deposits, and commenced the purchasing of lands in the neighborhood of where Birmingham, Ala., was afterward founded. In 1870 a charter was obtained and a company formed under the name of the Pioneer mining and manufacturing company, of which Mr. Thomas was elected president. In 1886 the company erected two blast furnaces, under the supervision of Elwin Thomas, son of the president, who was made vice-president and general manager. Mr. Thomas, in his various enterprises, has carefully looked after the moral condition of his employés and the material interests of the villages and towns created by his enterprise, and they rank as model manufacturing communities.

KEASBEY, Anthony Q., lawyer, was born in Salem N. J., March 1, 1824. His great-grandfather, Edward Keasbey, was an active and prominent man in public affairs while New Jersey was still a colony, as well as after it became a state. In the colonial general assembly he represented the counties of Salem and Cumberland from 1763 to 1769, and was a deputy for Salem in the provincial congress which assembled at Trenton in 1775. Of the council of safety he was also a member in 1778. His son, Anthony Keasbey, was scarcely less prominent, filling, among other public positions, that of a representative of Salem county in the general assembly of the state from 1798 to 1801. His father was Edward Q. Keasbey, a physician and surgeon, eminent in his profession. He was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas of Salem county in 1840, and in 1844 he was chosen a presidential elector, and gave his vote for Henry Clay. The son, Anthony Q. Keasbey, was at an early age prepared to enter upon his collegiate studies. In 1843 he was graduated from Yale college, and soon after became a student at law in the office of Francis L. McCulloch, in his native town. He finished his studies in Newark, N. J., and in October, 1846, having been admitted to the bar, he resumed his residence in Salem, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, and where he pursued it until 1852, when he removed to Newark. In 1855 he entered into partnership with Cortlandt Parker, and that relation continued for more than twenty years. In April, 1861, he received from President Lincoln the appointment of U. S. attorney for the district of New Jersey, and in 1865 was reappointed. It was discovered, however, after the death of Mr. Lincoln, that the commission had not been signed, and Mr. Keasbey was thereupon appointed by President Johnson until the next session of the senate, when, in 1866, he was regularly commissioned for another term of four years. In 1870 he was reappointed by President Grant, and again in 1874. In 1879 the office was once more accorded to him for a term of four years. He thus held this important position continuously from the spring of 1861 to that of 1886, a period of unbroken incumbency longer than that of any other U. S. district attorney in the Union. This record is a testimonial of his official, professional and personal merit, bestowed by successive presidents and senates of the United States. In 1876 the partnership which had so long existed between Mr. Keasbey and Mr. Parker was dissolved, and Mr. Keasbey associated with himself his two sons, Edward Q. and George, under the firm name of A. Q. Keasbey & Sons. Mr. Keasbey is a man of literary attainments, as well as of professional learning, adding to distinguished legal abilities and acquirements the culture and taste of the scholar. He has made several valuable contributions to the pamphlet and periodical literature of the day, and, without seeking reputation as a poet, has written and privately printed, for the gratification of friends, many very beautiful verses.

BRUCE, Alexander Campbell, architect, was born in Fredericksburg, Va., March 16, 1835. His father, Robert C. Bruce, was of Scotch family, and descended from Bruce, earl of Elgin. His mother, Mary, was a daughter of James Young, of England. His father removed to Nashville, Tenn., when he was twelve years old. He had an academic education. He was early trained by his father in carpentering and the building trade, and at the same time studied architecture with H. M. Akeroid, a prominent English architect, who was then employed upon the most important buildings in Nashville. This first instruction in architecture was especially directed to the study of public buildings of the day. Mr. Bruce made public structures a specialty, and at the close of the war opened an office in Knoxville, Tenn. He designed a number of court houses and public buildings in that section, prominent among them being the Chattanooga court house. In the spring of 1879 he removed to Atlanta, Ga., and formed the partnership of Bruce & Morgan, which immediately sprang to the leadership of the architectural business in Georgia, designing some of the most important private and public buildings in that and the adjoining states. Mr. Bruce has easily become the foremost architect of the South, and has a reputation co-extensive with that section. His firm has planned and erected court houses in the five states of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida and North Carolina. There are over twenty of these Federal buildings, besides city halls; over 360 residences, stores and blocks, ten hotels, fifteen banks, five jails, thirty colleges and schools, forty-five churches, four libraries and depots, and other structures stand monuments to his skill. The finest buildings in Atlanta were designed by him, among them the Technological Institute, Kiser law structure, High school and County court house. Mr. Bruce uses the Italian style of architecture, seeking stately proportion rather than ornamentation, using projecting porticos, flat roofs rather than steep, and well-proportioned towers, thus securing the needs of southern life—air, light and ventilation. He married, in 1866, Jane H. Hagan, in Nashville, Tenn.

BAXTER, William M., lawyer, was born at Alexander, S. C., Aug. 30, 1850, the eldest son of John Baxter, who was U. S. circuit judge for the sixth circuit, comprising Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee. At the age of seven he was taken by his parents to Knoxville, Tenn. Being prepared for college he entered Hobart, from which he was graduated in 1870. He subsequently read law with his father, and was admitted to practice in 1873. Mr. Baxter soon took a foremost place among the members of the bar, and has been engaged in a number of celebrated cases. The two most notable were an injunction suit against the railroad commission, established by an act of the Tennessee legislature passed in 1883, reported in volume sixteen of the American and English railroad cases. This resulted in a repeal of the act in 1885. The other was the suit known as the "Tennessee Bond Case," wherein it was attempted to hold the railroad companies of Tennessee for the principal and interest of certain state bonds which had been issued by them notwithstanding an adjustment of the indebtedness by the state. The amounts involved aggregated $20,000,000. The bondholders were defeated in the litigation. The cases are reported in 114, U. S. Reports. In 1882 Mr. Baxter became general solicitor of the legal department of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad company, and retained the position through the receivership and reorganization.

NORTON, Eckstein, banker and railroad financier, was born at Russellville, Ky., Dec. 16, 1831. His parents were in moderate circumstances, and his early educational advantages were confined to the ordinary opportunities of a common school. At fifteen years of age he was clerk in a country store in his native town, at a salary of $1.50 per week, and three years later he opened a general store on his own account in the same place. In the fall of 1851, he became a partner at Paducah, Ky., of his brother, W. F. Norton, who conducted a well-established mercantile business there, and in 1852 he bought his brother's interest, and carried the business on alone until 1854, when he went to Cairo, Ill., and made a favorable contract to serve as receiving and forwarding agent for the Illinois Central railroad company, whose line had reached Cairo, and was in process of extension to Chicago. This venture was a very successful one, as was the establishment of the Norton Brothers' banking house at Paducah, to which place he returned in 1857. Early in 1864 he removed to New York, and there formed the banking and commission house of Norton, Slaughter & Co., afterward E. Norton & Co., in which he is alone interested. In 1868 he purchased the Paducah & Gulf railroad, subsequently consolidated with the Mississippi River railroad, forming a through line from Paducah to Memphis, Tenn., and of this railway he became president. He took active part in constructing the Elizabethtown (Ky.) and Paducah line, which, with the P. & M., now forms what is known as the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern railway. In 1884 the Louisville & Nashville railroad company was in a very precarious financial condition. An enormous amount of the funds of the company had been lost in speculation and mismanagement, a heavy floating debt had been created, the credit of the company was ruined, and bankruptcy impended. The majority of its stock being owned in Europe, the foreign holders had sent an agent to the United States to reorganize the company. In the new movement Mr. Norton was elected a director, and (October, 1884) vice-president, the finances of the company being placed in his hands. He at once secured cheaper offices in New York city, and inaugurated an economical administration of affairs, which saved $40,000 per annum in the expenses of the New York office alone. This retrenchment had a beneficial effect on the whole system, and Mr. Norton was soon recognized as a man of superior executive ability, and his election to the presidency of the road followed in 1886. At present the Louisville & Nashville railroad controls over 4,300 miles of track, and is considered the most important system in the South. Under Mr. Norton's management, the physical condition of the road has been well cared for; large amounts having been expended in new bridges, ballast, side tracks, and in double-tracking portions of the line. The equipment of the road has also been largely increased, both in freight and passenger cars, and also in locomotives; the freight-car equipment alone being increased nearly sixty per cent. This has caused a corresponding increase in the business. The earnings of the road for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, were $13,177,018, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, $18,846,003, showing an increase of $5,668,985. Under Mr. Norton's administration the policy of the Louisville & Nashville has been to construct new lines and branches, which have added largely to the business of the main line, furnishing, as well, transportation facilities which have caused the development of the vast mineral and other resources of Kentucky and Tennessee. He was also largely interested both as stockholder and director in several banks, insurance companies, and in other railroads. He died Jan. 12, 1893.

RUST, Nathaniel Johnson, merchant, bank president and legislator, was born at Gorham, Cumberland county, Me., Nov. 28, 1833. He is descended from the Rev. Henry Rust, who was graduated from Harvard in 1707. The first of the family came to New England in 1635. Educated through his own exertions at Gorham academy, he entered a country drug store at sixteen, and two years later one in Boston. In 1862 he established the wholesale drug house of Carter, Rust & Co.; the firm name was changed in 1866 to Rust Bros. & Bird, and in 1890 to the Rust & Richardson drug company. Mr. Rust has always been an active business man, holding position as president or director in many large corporations, and for the past seven years has been president of the Lincoln national bank of Boston, of which he was one of the founders. He was elected to the Massachusetts

house of representatives in 1874–75–76, to the city council of Boston in 1878–79, and to the board of aldermen for 1891 and 1892. He is a friend to honest government and opposed to all trading in politics. Believing in rest and recreation after labor, he is a member of several prominent clubs.

HUNTINGTON, Frederic Dan, first P. E. bishop of the diocese of central New York, was born in Hadley, Mass., May 28, 1819, on an ancestral homestead beautifully situated on the left bank of the Connecticut river opposite Northampton, where the family of his mother, Elizabeth Porter Phelps, had resided for many generations. His father was an orthodox Congregational clergyman, who associated himself with the Unitarian school represented by Rev. Dr. Channing and other Massachusetts divines, and the subject of this sketch, who was the youngest of seven sons, was raised in that belief. He first studied under the direction of his father, then at Hopkins academy, and afterward entered Amherst college, where he was graduated as valedictorian in 1839. He next studied in the divinity school of Harvard university, and in 1842 was called to the pastorship of the South Congregational church in Boston. Here he preached with great success, but gave much of his time to philanthropic and literary institutions. For one season he was chaplain of the house of representatives. In 1855 Dr. Huntington became the first incumbent of the college pulpit of Harvard university on the Plummer foundation, being also professor of Christian morals in the same institution. Before going to Cambridge he had gradually grown to believe that the theological system in which he had been reared was inadequate and unScriptural, and during his professorship a thorough revision of the doctrinal standards and symbols of the faith, and a more intimate personal contact with the various schools of skeptical thought and modern liberalism, changed his convictions, and obliged him to resign and retire from the university in 1860, though he continued to discharge the week-day duties of his chair to the close of the academic year. In March of that year he was confirmed in the Episcopal church at Cambridge, was ordained deacon in Boston in September, and presbyter in the following March. Emanuel parish was organized by influential citizens of Boston, and Dr. Huntington was called to its leadership. During the next nine years he remained at this post, dividing his time between the beautiful church edifice below the public garden, and the large Good Shepherd mission near by. Meanwhile he was offered the episcopate in the diocese of Maine, which he declined, but when, in 1868, the newly organized diocese of central New York elected him its bishop, he accepted, and was consecrated in Boston Apr. 8, 1869, since which time he has resided in Syracuse. His diocese includes fourteen counties, covering nearly 12,000 square miles, 110 parishes, 30 mission stations, and about 100 clergymen within his jurisdiction. Through Bishop Huntington's exertions the St. John's school for boys and classical and military institution has been founded at Manlius. Bishop Huntington has published a large number of theological works, besides pamphlets, sermons, addresses, orations, eulogies, etc. His more important writings include: "Sermons for the People," "Christian Believing and Living," "Christ in the Christian Year," "The Bohlen Lectures on the Fitness of Christianity to Man," "The Grahame and Lowell Lectures on Divine Aspects of Human Society," "Helps to a Holy Lent," in two series, "Memorials of a Quiet Life," "Forty Days with the Master," "The Pastoral Letter of the House of Bishops at the General Convention of 1883." In 1843 Bishop Huntington was married to Hannah Dane, daughter of Epes Sargent, and sister of the poet of that name. He has five living children, two of them being clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal church. Bishop Huntington holds the degrees of S.T.D. and LL.D.

ERWIN, George Z., lawyer, was born at Madrid, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1840. On the paternal side his ancestors were of Irish and German descent, while on the maternal side he was a descendant of Gen. Bayley, of revolutionary fame. George was prepared for college at the St. Lawrence academy in Potsdam, and in 1861 entered Middlebury college, Vt., from which he was graduated in 1865, after a brilliant career. Deciding to study law, he became a student in the office of William A. Dart and Charles O. Tappan at Potsdam, and in 1868 was admitted to the bar, and soon established himself as one of the foremost lawyers of the state. From 1869–78 he was a member of the law firm of Tappan & Erwin. Upon the elevation of Mr. Tappan to the supreme court the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Erwin formed an association with William A. Dart under the firm name Dart & Erwin. He had always been an ardent republican, and has never hesitated to take the stump in behalf of his party. In 1881 he was elected to the assembly from St. Lawrence county, and re-elected each term until 1887, when he was unanimously nominated for the senate from the twentieth district, and re-elected three consecutive terms. In 1885 he served as speaker of the assembly, and during his career in that body was on various important committees, among others the ways and means committee, of which he was chairman in 1886 and 1887. Few men have done more to enact beneficial laws. He organized the dairy department at Albany to suppress the manufacture of oleomargarine in the state, and had the bill passed which prevented the sale of less than five gallons of liquor in towns that had no license. In 1883 he performed a notable service on the Chapin committee, which investigated all the receivers of the life insurance companies, the sheriff's office and the police department. In 1888 he succeeded with others in locating and securing the new and grand St. Lawrence hospital for the insane at Ogdensburg. As chairman of the general laws committee he made the interesting investigation regarding the advisability of using electricity for lighting and power purposes. He was also chairman of the special committee to investigate the sugar trust. Untiring in his efforts, and forcible in parliamentary resources, Mr. Erwin was rarely defeated in any measure he actively urged, either in the house or in the senate. He has been trustee of the village, chief of the fire department, and a member of the local board of the Normal training-school at Potsdam, and one of the trustees of the Middlebury college. In 1868 Mr. Erwin was married to Carrie C. Dart, daughter of his late law partner.

PRUYN, John Van Schaick Lansing, chancellor of the University of the state of New York, was born at Albany, N. Y., June 22, 1811, of Holland Dutch ancestry. For over two centuries the Pruyn family made their residence in Albany, and held prominent offices in the city government. John was educated at private schools in his native town, and in 1824 entered the Albany academy, completing the full course of study. Subsequent to leaving the academy he became a student in the law office of James King, and while there acquired habits of order, system, and thoroughness that he retained during his entire life. Mr. King made him his principal and confidential clerk, which position young Pruyn continued to fill for some months after he was admitted as an attorney in the supreme court of the state of New York, and a solicitor in the court of chancery, Jan. 13, 1832. He was made counselor by the latter course on May 21, 1833. Mr. Pruyn formed a partnership with Henry H. Martin, and the same year was appointed by Gov. Marcy an examiner in chancery, and in 1836 was made master in chancery. Upon his latter appointment, Chancellor Walworth designated him as injunction master for the third circuit, a position which placed him next in official position to the vice-chancellor of the circuit. Until 1846 Mr. Pruyn's practice was principally in the court of chancery. Chancellor Walworth reposed the highest confidence in him, sent him many references, and, it is said, never overruled any of his reports. Mr. Pruyn was admitted in 1848 to practice as an attorney and counselor in the U. S. supreme court. In 1833 he was a director of and counsel to the Mohawk and Hudson railroad company, the first railroad corporation in New York state, if not the first in the United States, its charter having been granted in 1836. He was also connected with the Utica and Schenectady railroad company, as counselor and treasurer, and president of the Mohawk Valley railroad company, organized in 1832. He was a director of the New York Central railroad company, and its counsel until 1866. Mr. Pruyn drew up the consolidation agreement when the ten railroads united to form a new corporation, called the New York Central. It was a remarkable instrument, and Mr. Martin, Mr. Pruyn's former partner, said of it, "This could not have been done by any ordinary man." Though the instrument was carefully scrutinized for many years by the most eminent lawyers, no flaw was ever found in it. Mr. Pruyn was counsel of the Hudson river bridge company, and had associated with him other prominent counsel, and finally argued the case alone for the Bridge company in the supreme court of the United States, receiving a decision in its favor, which ended a controversy of many years' standing in different parts of the country, as to the right to bridge navigable streams. He was financial officer of the Sault Ste. Marie canal, which he successfully carried through many difficulties for a quarter of a century. Mr. Pruyn was sole trustee of the estate of Harmanus Bleecker, whose entire estate, $140,000, was bequeathed to some public object for the benefit of the city of Albany. Directly or indirectly, Mr. Pruyn was connected with some of the leading financial and railroad enterprises in the United States. He was a trustee of the Mutual Life insurance company from its foundation, and a director in the Union Trust company of New York. In 1861 he was elected state senator, accepting the nomination on the condition that no money should be used for the election. At the end of his term he distributed his salary among the poor of Albany. He was one of the original members of the commission for the building of the new capitol at Albany, and continued the connection until 1870. On July 7, 1869, Mr. Pruyn laid the first stone of the foundation of the new building. He represented the Albany district in the thirty-eighth and the fortieth U. S. congresses. He served on a number of important committees, and in the thirty-eighth congress was unanimously elected by the democratic members from New York to present on their behalf, to the house of representatives, a resolution of censure of the executive authority for closing the offices and suspending the publication of the New York "World" and "Journal of Commerce" newspapers. Mr. Pruyn also did excellent work in the fields of philanthropy and education. In May, 1844, he was appointed regent of the University of the State of New York, and in 1862 was elected chancellor, which office he held up to the time of his death. "The regents perform a very useful work, comparatively but little understood. The board of regents was organized by the legislature in 1784, but important changes were made in 1787. The university is similar in idea and plan to Oxford and Cambridge, except that the institutions composing it are scattered throughout the state instead of being concentrated in a single city. The educational institutions of the state (colleges and academies) are under visitation of the regents, and the regents conduct certain examinations, known as the preliminary and higher academic examinations. The regents have the power to confer degrees above that of master of arts. Unfortunately, the usual baccalaureate degrees, as well as most of the degrees in medicine and law, can be and are conferred by the several colleges. It is hoped, however, that the time will come when all the degrees will be conferred by the central body." Mr. Pruyn was also a member of the executive committee of the State normal school at Albany, president of the board of trustees of St. Stephen's college at Annandale, N. Y., a training school of the Protestant Episcopal church. It was upon his recommendation that Gov. Fenton established the state commission of charities, of which he was president from the time of its organization until his death. Mr. Pruyn was at one time a regent of the Smithsonian institution, and when Gen. Grant was first elected president of the United States, he was one of the tellers of the house of representatives, and made apt suggestions as to laws that would remedy difficulties then existing in counting the presidential vote. Mr. Pruyn was a member of a number of historical and scientific societies, a member of the Association for the codification of the law of nations, and at his death was president of the board of commissioners of the state survey. He received the degree of M.A. from Rutgers in 1835 and from Union in 1845, and that of LL.D. from the University of Rochester. He was a vestryman in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church, Albany, N. Y., and actively interested in church affairs. The Albany "Times" said of him: "Among all the many virtues of John V. L. Pruyn, his pre-eminent characteristic was justice. 'Is this just? is this honest?' was the first question with him always." He died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1877.

John V. L. Pruyn

MOULTON, Louise Chandler, author, was born at Pomfret, Conn., Apr. 10, 1835. She is descended from Rev. Aaron Cleveland. She was educated chiefly at the school of Rev. Dr. Roswell Park, in Pomfret, with a final year at Mrs. Willard's female seminary, Troy, N. Y. She published her first book—a collection of sketches and poems, entitled, "This, That and The Other"—when she was eighteen years of age, and it reached a sale of nearly 20,000 copies. This was followed by a novel, entitled "Juno Clifford," published anonymously by the Appletons. In 1855 she married Wm. U. Moulton, of Boston—the editor of a weekly paper. In 1856 she began writing for "Harper's Magazine," to which she has been a frequent contributor. In 1859 the Harpers published a collection of her stories, entitled "My Third Book;" and she began to contribute to the "Galaxy," the "Atlantic," "Scribner's," etc. In 1870 she became the Boston literary correspondent of the "New York Tribune," where over the signature of L. C. M., she wrote constantly, until she resigned the post in 1876, in order to go abroad for the first time. In 1873 was published her first juvenile book, "Bed-Time Stories." It was one of the great successes of juvenile literature—so great a hit that when it was succeeded by another similar volume in 1874 her publishers desired her to call the new book "More Bed-Time Stories." "New Bed-Time Stories" followed in 1880; "Firelight Stories" in 1883, and "Stories Told at Twilight" in 1890. Since the publication of "Bed-Time Stories" in 1873, Roberts Brothers have been Mrs. Moulton's American publishers. In 1874 they published "Some Women's Hearts," a volume of stories for grown-up readers; in 1878 a volume of "Poems," which was published simultaneously in London, under the title of "Swallow-Flights." This book went through various editions as "Poems," and in the spring of 1892 a new edition was brought out in America, with ten additional poems, under the English title of "Swallow-Flights." In 1881 appeared "Random Rambles," a volume of sketches of foreign travel; in 1887, "Ourselves and Our Neighbors," a volume of short chats on Social topics; in the spring of 1889 a volume of stories, entitled "Miss Eyre From Boston, and Others;" and in the late autumn of 1889 a second volume of poems, entitled "In the Garden of Dreams." This second volume was also simultaneously published in London. Mrs. Moulton herself considers her poems her most important work. She has been pronounced by various critics—both English and American, one of the best sonneteers among modern poets. From May, 1887, to January, 1892, Mrs. Moulton wrote a weekly letter on literature for the Boston "Sunday Herald." She contributes to various periodicals, both English and American; and besides her own books, above mentioned, she edited in 1887, "Garden Secrets," a volume of flower poems, by the English poet, Philip Bourke Marston; in 1891 "A Last Harvest," from the posthumous work of the same poet, and in 1892 a "Collected Edition" of Marston's poems, comprising all his published volumes, and various unpublished poems in addition.

SULLY, Alfred, financier, was born at Ottawa, Canada, May 2, 1841, son of Thomas and Laura Maria Sully, both natives of England. While still a child, his parents removed to Buffalo, N. Y. His early education was gained in the public schools of Buffalo, but at the age of eighteen he removed to Cincinnati, O., entered the office of Bellamy Storer, judge of the superior court of Ohio, and joined the Cincinnati law school. From this institution he was graduated in 1863, with the degree of LL.B. He removed to Davenport, Ia., when the law firm of Brown & Sully was organized, succeeding that of Corbin, Dow & Brown, whose head, Austin Corbin, had withdrawn to enter into the banking business. Mr. Sully continued in Davenport practicing law for nine years, and became very prominent and successful, so much so that in 1872 he was able to retire with a competency. Mr. Sully was now requested by Austin Corbin, to come to New York and enter his banking house, but this he declined. However, after spending a year or more traveling in the South and Southwest, he did go to New York in the fall of 1876 and became chief counsel and one of the principal managers of the New York and Manhattan Beach railroad company, with the design of aiding in developing Coney Island as a watering place. In this undertaking, Mr. Sully was associated with Mr. Corbin who was president of the new company. He continued interested in the building and operating at Manhattan Beach for several years and organized the Eastern railroad of Long Island. In 1878 he became secretary of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western railroad company, and also one of its principal owners. In the meantime, Mr. Sully and Mr. Corbin bought the control of the entire Long Island system from the New York banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co., the stock then selling at from fifteen to eighteen cents and the property in the hands of a receiver going to ruin. A new mortgage of $5,000,000 was placed upon the property, the stock was more than trebled and it has paid regular dividends ever since. Mr. Sully became president of the Long Island city and Flushing railroad, one of its principal branches. In 1881 he personally purchased a coal road in Ohio about 130 miles long, reorganized it as the Ohio Southern, put it in good condition, and established it on a paying basis, becoming president, a position which he still holds. In 1885 he invested largely in Philadelphia and Reading railroad shares until he became the largest individual holder of its stock and bonds, and was the principal banker of the late F. B. Gowen, who was its president. A great fight was now undertaken between Mr. Gowen and the Drexel-Morgan syndicate, the property involved ranking as second in importance of its kind in the world, its estimated cash value being $200,000,000. The warfare lasted for a year, when Mr. Sully and those associated with him succeeded in bringing the opposition party to a compromise satisfactory to all security holders. Mr. Sully was made a member of the board of trustees and of the executive committee, and the satisfactory character of this settlement was manifested immediately by the deposit of nearly all the outstanding securities of the company, aggregating over $100,000,000 while, during the eighteen months previous, the opposition party, although consisting of the greatest financial houses of the world, had been unable to succeed in inducing a deposit of more than $300,000 in total face value of securities. The effect of this settlement was instantaneous. The property was reorganized on a sound financial basis, and as part of the settlement, Mr. Sully stipulated for the election of his old friend, Mr. Austin Corbin

as president, Mr. Gowen declining to serve further. In 1886 the Richmond & West Point terminal company was on the eve of bankruptcy. In this emergency a stockholders' committee called Mr. Sully into their councils, and the result was marvelous. Within sixty days this Richmond Terminal company, which had seemed about to be extinguished, suddenly, through the power and skill of Mr. Sully, was enabled to swallow up the Richmond and Danville and the East Tennessee and Georgia railroads and became the greatest railroad power in the South, absolutely controlling and owning over 4,700 miles of railroad. Mr. Sully was elected president of the entire system and remained its head until April, 1888, when, his views being in disagreement with those of the directors, he resigned. While Mr. Sully was president of the Richmond Terminal system, he negotiated with Robert Garrett the purchase from the latter of the controlling interest in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, but Mr. Sully's plan in regard to the combination of the Baltimore and Ohio with the Richmond Terminal system was not carried out. Mr. Sully was also the largest owner of the Georgia Central system—the great railroad system of Georgia, as well as a large owner in other smaller properties. In 1888 Mr. Sully became dissatisfied with the management favored by a majority of the board of directors of the Richmond Terminal company, and resigned, giving publicly his reasons therefor and prophesying that the course of management then pursued would bring the system into bankruptcy. Succeeding events justified his predictions. At this time Mr. Sully publicly announced that so far as possible he intended retiring from all active interest in the management of railroads, and thus practically retired from business life, having displayed to an extent remarkable in any one—and especially in one so young—the most commanding genius as a railroad expert combined with marvelous skill as a financier. To these two qualities, his thorough grounding in the law added the only necessary remaining feature. He is a reserved and thoughtful man, unassuming in his manner, and though possessed of an ample fortune, is by no means prodigal in its expenditure, though known to be generous and charitable. Mr. Sully was married in July, 1865, to Louise Price, youngest daughter of Hon. Hiram Price, of Davenport, Ia., whose two elder sisters married respectively, John E. Dillon, formerly judge of the U. S. circuit court, and the Rev. Robert Laird Collier. Mr. Sully's wife died in 1882, after which time he made his home with his widowed mother, Mrs. Laura Sully, and with his sister, Mrs. Mary R. Myton, at his magnificent home in Hackettstown, N. J. Here he has an estate comprising several hundred acres with a beautiful country residence surrounded by greenhouses and conservatories and looking out over an expanse of country extending for twenty miles over the Musconetcong valley. He also has a country seat at Amityville, Long Island, where he passes part of the year.

HULBERT, Henry C., merchant, was born in Lee, Mass., Dec. 19, 1831, son of Amos G. and Cynthia (Bassett) Hulbert. He obtained his education in the old Lee academy, and at the age of thirteen entered into mercantile business as a clerk in that town, in which, however, he was only engaged six months, returning to the academy thereafter, and remaining there until he was sixteen years of age. In 1848 he obtained a position in Pittsfield in the largest dry-goods house in Berkshire county, where he remained for three years, rising from errand boy to bookkeeper and cashier. Mr. Hulbert came from a very ancient English family. His earliest ancestor on his father's side emigrated to this country in 1630. This was Lieut. Thomas Hulbert, who was an officer in the garrison of Fort Saybrook, Conn., in 1636, served in the Pequot war, and later settled in Wethersfield, Conn. On his mother's side he descended from William Bassett, who came out to Plymouth in 1621, on ship Fortune, one of whom the town of Bridgewater was set off to, and her mother from Thos. Dymoke, who came to this country about 1631, and one of whom the town of Barnstaple was set off to in 1639, who claims descent from the Dymoke family of Schrivelsby Court, Lincolnshire, in whom was vested the hereditary championship of the sovereigns of England, thus on both sides a direct descendant from the best blood of the Puritans and New England extraction through an unbroken line of over 250 years. Henry C. Hulbert at the age of nineteen years came to New York in 1851, where he obtained a situation with the large paper house of White & Sheffield. He soon rose to a responsible position in that firm, and in 1855 was given an interest in the profits of the concern, in lieu of salary. In 1856 he was admitted a partner, the firm being changed to J. B. Sheffield & Co. In 1854 Mr. Hulbert married Susan R. Cooley of Lee, Mass. He continued a member of the firm of J. B. Sheffield & Co. until 1858, when he formed a new co-partnership under the firm name of H. C. & M. Hulbert, his partner being his cousin, Milan Hulbert, with Otis Daniell of Boston as special partner for three years from Jan. 1, 1859. On completing this business arrangement, Mr. Hulbert went to Europe, where he established important connections in the interest of the house. Jan. 1, 1862, Mr. Daniell sold out his interest to the general partners, giving them three years, without any security, to complete the payments, thus showing his confidence in the general partner during those troublesome times. The firm passed successfully through the difficulties at the beginning of the civil war, never receiving a dollar's aid from their special partner, nor asking a single day's extension from any of their creditors. Jan. 1, 1872, Milan Hulbert withdrew from the firm, and Mr. Hulbert reorganized the firm, receiving into partnership Jos. H. Sutphin and Geo. P. Hulbert, both former clerks of H. C. & M. Hulbert, and continued the business under the name of H. C. Hulbert & Co. The same year Geo. P. Hulbert died. Mr. Chas. F. Bassett, a cousin of Mr. Hulbert's, of the same New England extraction, brought up under Mr. Hulbert's own training, was admitted to the firm Jan. 1, 1891, the style remaining unchanged. The firm has always borne an honorable record, ranking high in commercial circles, and for years the mercantile agencies have given them the highest grade of credit awarded to any house in the city. Mr. Hulbert's wife died in 1882, leaving two daughters, Susan C. and Carolyn B. Hulbert. Susan C. married Joseph H. Sutphin, a partner of Mr. Hulbert. Mrs. Hulbert was for many years treasurer of the Brooklyn Industrial School and Home for Destitute Children. Mr. Hulbert has been for many years a director in the Importers' and Traders' National bank of New York, and trustee of the South Brooklyn Savings bank, and the only New York director in the Pullman Palace Car company, a director in Celluloid Mfg. company, United States Life Insurance company, New York Mutual Insurance company, and many other prosperous and successful corporations, also a member of the New

York Chamber of Commerce. Oct. 16, 1884, Mr. Hulbert married for his second wife, Fannie D. Bigelow, daughter of the late Asa Bigelow, Jr., of Brooklyn. Mr. Hulbert has never sought office, or allowed his name to be used except with the best and strongest corporations in the country. Mr. Hulbert has traveled extensively, not only in his own country, but in Egypt, Palestine, Athens, Constantinople, in Russia, Norway and Sweden. On his return from Northern Europe, Mr. Hulbert commenced the building of the fine residence No. 49 9th ave., corner of First street, opposite Prospect Park, in Brooklyn.

PRENTISS, Daniel Webster, physician, was born in Washington, D. C., May 21, 1843. His father, Wm. Henry Prentiss, grandnephew, through his mother, of Robert Treat Payne, and second cousin to John Howard Payne, was born in 1796 on Greenleaf's Point, Washington, D. C., and his mother, *née* Sarah A. Cooper, daughter of Isaac Cooper, a merchant, was born in the same city in 1806. The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of his native city and at Columbian university, from which he received the degree of Ph.B. in 1861, and the honorary degree of A.M. in 1864, in which year he also obtained his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania. He was resident student at the quartermaster's hospital in Washington during the years 1861–64, and acting assistant surgeon in the United States army in 1865. He was married Oct. 12, 1864, to Emilie A. Schmidt, daughter of Frederick Schmidt of Frankenthal, Rhenish Bavaria. Their children are Louise, married to Frederick W. True, of the United States national museum; Eunice, who died at the age of seventeen, and three sons, Spencer Baird, D. Webster, Jr., and Elliott. About the time of his marriage, Dr. Prentiss engaged in the general practice of medicine in Washington, where he has since resided, and where he soon secured and has continuously held a prominent position in the medical profession. Since 1879 he has been professor of *materia medica* and therapeutics in the medical department of the Columbian university. He was a member of the city board of health in 1864; lecturer on dietetics and administration of medicines, and dean of the medical faculty of the Nurses' training-school in 1878–83; a trustee of that school in 1880–84, and president of the board of trustees in 1884; physician in charge of the eye and ear service of Columbia dispensary, 1874–78, and visiting physician to Providence hospital in 1882. He has been a commissioner of pharmacy for the District of Columbia since its organization, and president of the board since 1888. Dr. Prentiss is a member of the Medical society, Medical association, Obstetrical and gynæcological society, Clinico-pathological society, the Philosophical, the Biological, Geographical, and Anthropological societies of the District of Columbia. He is a member of the American medical association, the American association for the advancement of science, and the Association of American physicians, and was a delegate to the International medical congress at Copenhagen in 1884, and Berlin in 1890. He has delivered lectures under various auspices in his native city. "Hypnotism in Animals," given in a popular course at the National museum, appeared in the "American Naturalist" for September, 1882. The following year, by invitation of Spencer F. Baird, Dr. Prentiss delivered a course of lectures on *materia medica* at the National museum. He has been a voluminous and valued contributor to medical literature, over thirty articles, pamphlets, and books from his pen having appeared since 1867, which are recognized in the profession as standard authority, and indeed in all the medical catalogues.

MURPHY, Richard Josephus, press secretary of the World's Columbian exposition, was born in Boston, Mass., March 1, 1861. At the age of six he removed with his parents to Chicago. He has the advantage of a thorough training in journalism, in which profession he is a post-graduate. Beginning newspaper work in an amateur way, while at college, he afterward won reputation as a good all-round newspaper writer, and for his polished sketches. His first regular newspaper work was performed on the Chicago "Evening Journal" in 1881, where he laid the foundation of his professional experience. In 1882 he was prominent in the organization and development of the "Daily Press" of Chicago. As secretary of the Press company, he remained for a year, and encountered all the difficulties attending the publication of a metropolitan daily in competition with papers of strong financial backing and large circulation. The paper was sold to a new company, which changed the title to the Chicago "Mail and Press." Subsequently the publication became the Chicago "Mail," which to-day is an established newspaper property. After disposing of his interest in the "Press," Mr. Murphy resumed his position on the Chicago "Evening Journal," where he filled various positions in the city department for two years. On the inauguration of Cleveland as president, in 1885, Mr. Murphy visited Washington, D. C., where he became correspondent for a syndicate of western newspapers. Returning to Chicago he associated himself with the Chicago "Herald," occupying the desk of railroad and real-estate editor, and devoting much time to general writing. While doing railroads, his knowledge of the subject caused him to realize the great need in Chicago of a system for transferring freight, without involving the cost and delay of cartage through the crowded thoroughfares of that city. Discerning the great advantage of the belt system, a neutral road, encircling Chicago, and connecting with all the great lines converging at that point, he devised the plan which afterward took the form of the United States warehouse company. By this plan freight received from the East in carload lots, within the company's warehouse, is stored for any length of time, and again reshipped without cartage. Mr. Murphy organized and developed this great project, which is a monument to his energy and ability. When the necessity of an eastern manager arose, the young secretary sold his interest in his Chicago business, and accepted the general agency of the United States warehouse company, with headquarters in New York city. Here he was again successful, and was enjoying a prosperous business and literary career, when, without solicitation, the newly elected directors of the World's Columbian exposition, in May, 1890, urged him to accept the press secretaryship. The offer, which was especially flattering, in view of the fact that a number of other prominent newspaper men were eager applicants for the place, was accepted. Mr. Murphy's experience in business proved valuable in the administration of his duties at the fair.

HAWLEY, Lewis Tanner, salt manufacturer, was born in Taylor, Cortland Co., N. Y., Sept. 6, 1807. His ancestors were from Derbyshire, Eng., and of Norman blood. Joseph Hawley, the earliest ancestor of whom there is reliable information, emigrated to this country with his brothers, Francis and Jonathan, and landed in Boston, Mass., in 1640. Soon after, Joseph settled in Stratford, Conn. Maj. Hawley, of the revolution, was a descendant. Capt. Francis Hawley was the father of Joseph Hawley (second), the grandfather of the subject of this biography. He settled in Old Huntington, Fairfield Co., Conn., and married Hannah Lewis, of the same place; and their son Lewis was born Feb. 5, 1778, and married Sarah Tanner, of Newport, R. I. He was a cousin of Gov. Chas. Hawley, of Stamford, Conn. The Tanners were relatives of the Hazzards, Hillyers, and Thurstons, of New England. Lewis Tanner Hawley was the eldest son of Lewis and Sarah Tanner Hawley, and a brother of Hon. Cyrus M. Hawley, of Chicago, Ill., and a relative of Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, now representing the state of Connecticut in the senate of the United States. He learned the hatter's trade with his father, and engaged in that business for several years, locating first at Cincinnatus, N. Y., then at Cortland, and later at Syracuse, whither he removed in 1836, where he always had a home after that date, and one also in Salina, and for several years was a member of the firm of Boyd & Hawley, hatters, in the Empire block. In 1851 he became interested in the manufacture of fine salt, and subsequently was extensively engaged in the coarse salt manufacture. He zealously and successfully took up the manufacture of salt, and to him is largely due the new processes that in late years have developed this industry. With the late Deacon Thomas Spencer, Mr. Hawley introduced coal-burning salt works, and he was the originator of the factory-filled salt, which for purity and excellence is unsurpassed in the market. In early life Mr. Hawley was an active whig, but from the formation of the republican party he was devoted to its principles and policies. In 1840 he voted for Harrison for president, and was an earnest advocate of Clay for the presidency in 1844. He was a close adherent of Wm. H. Seward, and was active in liberal and progressive politics. An earnest protectionist, he was one of the best-informed and most intelligent of the advocates of high protection to home industries. Mr. Hawley was supervisor for the third ward of Syracuse for several terms, and in 1860 was supervisor of the federal census for that district, and for one term was deputy U. S. marshal. He held this latter office in 1850, and resigned when orders were issued to enforce the fugitive slave law. He was prominent in the Jerry rescue, and was always an anti-slavery man. He was several times a delegate to state and local conventions. Mr. Hawley was married four times; in 1830 he married Laura Bacon, daughter of Rev. John L. Boyd; in 1836 he married Rebecca R., daughter of Judge Waldron, of Chenango county, N. Y.; in 1874 he married Arabella Graham, of Utica, N. Y.; and in 1880, her sister, Sarah M. Graham. They were the daughters of James Graham, whose family occupied a prominent position in the early history of America. He was a lineal descendant of James Graham, "The Great Marquis" of Montrose, who was the last of the Scottish nobles who upheld the cause of Charles I. A grandson of Montrose (also named James Graham), was attorney-general for the colony of New York in the reigns of James I. and William and Mary. The father of the Mrs. Hawleys was also a cousin of Gouverneur Morris, being descended from Lewis Morris, the first governor of New Jersey. Mr. Hawley left several children. He died Aug. 24, 1891.

Lewis T. Hawley.

OBENCHAIN, William Alexander, president of Ogden College, was born in Buchanan, Botetourt Co., Va., Apr. 27, 1841. His parents were from families of high standing. He received his early education at the schools of his native town, and subsequently entered the Virginia Military Institute, where he was graduated in 1861, carrying off the highest honors in a class of thirty-five. In April, 1861, he went with the corps of cadets to Richmond, Va., under Maj. T. J. Jackson, the celebrated "Stonewall" Jackson, and served for some weeks as instructor of infantry at Camp Lee. He then entered the Confederate army as a cadet of artillery (being too young for a commission), and was assigned to duty as instructor of field artillery. In September of the same year, he was transferred to the corps of engineers, and ordered to the coast of North Carolina. He was commissioned as 2d lieutenant in 1862, and made 1st lieutenant in 1863. In 1864 he was ordered to the army of northern Virginia, where, by his energy and skill, he soon attracted the attention of Gen. Lee; and "for efficiency and meritorious conduct," was promoted the captain of engineers, and placed on the general staff of the army of northern Virginia. After the war he was professor of mathematics and civil and military engineering in the Hillsborough (N. C.) Military Academy. In 1868 he accepted the chair of mathematics, and was also made commandant of cadets, with the rank of major, in the Western Military Academy, at New Castle, Ky., an institution founded by Gen. E. Kirby-Smith. After the burning of the academy in 1870, Gen. Kirby-Smith was elected chancellor of the University of Nashville, and Maj. Obenchain was given a professorship, and the position of commandant of cadets, in the same institution. In this capacity he showed himself to be a fine disciplinarian, and his control of boys, mainly by moral force, was wonderful. In 1873, owing to ill health, he resigned his chair at the university and went to Texas. In 1878 he was elected professor of mathematics in Ogden College, a newly organized school for boys at Bowling Green, Ky. On the resignation, in 1883, of the president of the college, he was at once selected by the board of trustees to fill the vacancy. The selection was an eminently wise one; for, aside from his scholarly attainments and efficiency as a teacher, President Obenchain has proved himself a superior organizer, and an excellent molder of character. In 1885 he married Eliza Hall Calvert, a lady of acknowledged literary talent and poetical genius. The degree of master of arts was conferred on him by Center College, in 1885. He is a member of the American Institute of Civics and of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and an honorary member of the American Whig Society of the University of New Jersey; and is prominent in other literary and social organizations. A man of strong character, a forcible writer, and a public-spirited citizen, he is a useful member of society, and is doing good work for political and social reform.

W. A. Obenchain

JACKSON, Henry Rootes, lawyer, soldier and diplomat, was born in Athens, Ga., June 24, 1820. He was one of the highest honor men at Yale College in 1839, and was made a lawyer in 1840, settling in Savannah. He was U. S. District Attorney for Georgia in 1843; colonel 1st Georgia regiment in the Mexican war; judge of the superior courts of Georgia in 1849 to 1853; U. S. minister to Austria in 1853, resigning in 1858. He declined to be chancellor of the State University at Athens, Ga., in 1859; was delegate to the historic Charleston democratic convention in 1860; elector for the state at large on the Breckenridge and Lane ticket; Confederate judge for Georgia in 1861; brigadier-general C. S. army in 1861; major-general Georgia state troops in the field in 1862; brigadier-general C. S. army in 1864; trustee of the Peabody educational fund for years; U. S. minister to Mexico in 1885 to 1887; president Georgia Historical Society from 1875, and of the Telfair Art Academy; and in 1892 a director of the Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Georgia. In all these important functions Gen. Jackson has been signally successful and distinguished. His character has been marked by a deep aversion to office-seeking and to the personal rivalries of politics, and he has repeatedly declined the highest political offices. He has achieved the largest successes of his career in his profession of the law. While his large practice has been interrupted by long intervals of military and diplomatic service, one in two great wars far apart, and the other in widely different epochs of national interest, embracing both his young and matured manhood, and each only an incident of his record, yet his speeches in the court-room and his triumphs in vast cases at the bar, make up the best and main part of his long and eventful life. His effort in the famous Wanderer slave ship prosecution over thirty years ago, is to-day a living memory of the highest forensic eloquence, and he conducted and gained some of the heaviest litigations in the South, and earned the largest fees known in that section, realizing a fortune from them. As a commander and organizer of troops he won distinction in Mexico and on Confederate battle-grounds in Georgia, northwestern Virginia and Tennessee, becoming a prisoner in the last fateful campaign of the war. As a diplomatist he conducted international negotiations with consummate tact and statesmanship. He has true poetic genius, publishing a volume in 1850 entitled "Tallulah, and other Poems." A connoisseur in art and letters, genuinely eloquent, of dauntless chivalry and immovable convictions, a man of affairs, and endowed with exalted home qualities, and a prince of social entertainers, Gen. Jackson is a type of our best American manhood.

GAINES, Myra Clark, wife of Edmund Pendleton Gaines, was born in New Orleans, La., in 1805. She became famous through one of the most remarkable legal contests which has ever taken place in this country. Mrs. Gaines claimed to have inherited property in New Orleans, under the will of her father, Daniel Clark, who emigrated to that city from Ireland about 1766, and thirty-three years later fell heir there to an uncle's enormous estate. Daniel Clark passed for a bachelor, but it was afterward claimed that he had married a young Frenchwoman, who was the mother of Daniel Clark. The marriage ceremony, which was private, was proved to have taken place in Philadelphia in 1803, a Catholic priest officiating. Further, it was shown that a will had been made by Daniel Clark, which afterward disappeared, in which he acknowledged the legitimacy of his daughter Myra, and bequeathed to her his property. Myra Clark married, in 1832, W. W. Whitney, of New York. She survived her husband, and in 1839 married Gen. Gaines, whom she also survived. In 1856 she filed a bill in equity in the supreme court of the United States to recover valuable real estate then in the possession of the city of New Orleans, and a decision was rendered in her favor in 1867, when the value of the property in litigation was said to be $35,000,000. By 1874 $6,000,000 of this amount had been obtained through the courts, and in April, 1877, a decision was rendered recognizing the probate of the will of Daniel Clark, made in 1813, although the document had absolutely disappeared, and all that was known of it was from hearsay evidence. Numerous judgments were given and appeals taken from this time on. Decision was finally rendered in favor of the will, but it was not until several years after the death of Mrs. Gaines, which occurred in New Orleans Jan. 9, 1885.

SULZER, William, legislator, was born in Elizabeth, N. J., March 18, 1863. His father, Thomas Sulzer, was one of the German patriots. The latter came to this country in 1851, and married here, and William is the second of seven children. His early life was spent on a farm, and his education was obtained during the winter at the country school-house. At the early age of fourteen years he came to the city of New York, and worked for a while in a wholesale grocery house. His tastes for study influenced him to seek a clerkship in a law office. He studied law, and on reaching his majority was admitted to the bar by the general term of the supreme court in the city of New York. He has won distinction in his profession as a sound, able and industrious practitioner, conducting with skill and ability some of the most important trials adjudicated in the courts. Mr. Sulzer has always taken an active part in politics, and is a democrat of strong convictions. In 1884 and 1888 he made many speeches in this and in other states for the democratic party. He was elected to the assembly in 1889, 1890, 1891, from the fourteenth assembly district in the city of New York. His record in the legislature has been an excellent one. He is honest, sincere, industrious, and a man of more than ordinary ability. He has served on the committees on general laws, judiciary, rules, and was chairman of the committee on public institutions, which drafted, reported and passed the bill for the state care of the insane, which marked an important departure in our legislative annals. Among the many well-known bills which Mr. Sulzer has introduced and passed, is the bill to provide better accommodations for free lectures in the city of New York for workingmen and workingwomen; the bill to open Stuyvesant Park; the anti-Pinkerton bill; the bill to provide a fourth part of the court of general sessions in the city of New York; the bill to indict corporations for violations of law, and to compel them to plead in court the same as individuals; and the bill to ventilate and light the Fourth avenue tunnel on the New York Central Railroad. Mr. Sulzer is eminently a self-made man. He has great determination, industry and perseverance. He is a fluent speaker, and has an earnest and eloquent way of expressing his views which carries conviction.

LESLIE, Frank, publisher, was born in Ipswich, Eng., March 29, 1821. His real name was Henry Carter, and he was the son of Joseph Carter, well-known throughout England for his extensive glove manufactory. The latter designed to bring up his son so that he could succeed him in business, and accordingly gave him the benefit of a careful education, and when he was seventeen years of age, placed him in a wholesale dry-goods house in London. The boy, however, had from an early age, evinced a strong artistic talent, and before he left school had become proficient in the use of both the pencil and the graver. On arriving in London, he soon began to make sketches, and some of these he sent to the "London Illustrated News," which had then recently begun publication. These sketches, he signed "Frank Leslie," adopting the *nom de plume* in order that his family and friends should not know what he was doing. His efforts were well received, his sketches being promptly accepted, and he decided to give up the dry-goods business, and accordingly made application at the office of the "News" for a position. He was placed in the engraving department, and before he was of age was superintendent of it. He studied the different branches of the business, besides becoming an expert engraver on wood. While on the "News," he formed the idea of emigrating to America, and starting an illustrated paper. In 1848 he went to New York, and permanently assumed the name of "Frank Leslie." From New York he went to Boston, where he was first employed on "Gleason's Pictorial." He obtained by legislative act the right to use the name of Frank Leslie in business, doubtless with some foreshadowing in his mind of its possible employment in the future at the head of an illustrated paper or magazine. He became superintendent of the engraving department of the "Illustrated News," a pictorial paper published by Moses Y. Beach. In 1854 he began the publication of a periodical called "The Gazette of Fashion," on his own account, with the small capital which he had accumulated. This became immediately popular, and was soon followed by the issue of the "New York Journal." On Dec. 14, 1855, appeared the first number of the new illustrated paper bearing the title "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper." Among the first illustrations in this paper were those representing the arctic explorations of Dr. Kane, and the World's fair in the Crystal palace, London. From the beginning of the civil war, Mr. Leslie had a corps of correspondents and artists employed, and kept them scattered all over the country, illustrating the battles, marches, sieges, and other incidents of the great struggle, which were afterward gathered together, and published in two large folio volumes, under the title "The Soldier in our Civil War." During this period, his paper became extraordinarily successful, reaching a very large circulation. Mr. Leslie was the first to introduce into his engraving department a method of speedily executing the work on his illustrations. His process consisted in dividing the block into a great many different parts, each of which was given to a separate workman to execute. By this means he was enabled to reproduce scenes and occurrences, and publish them in his newspaper in the shortest possible time. One such case occurred in regard to the great prize-fight in England between Tom Sayers and John C. Heenan, the latter being a native of Troy, N. Y., but known as the "Benicia boy," from his having first displayed his prowess as a pugilist in Benicia, Cal. When the fight was about to take place, Mr. Leslie sent over his most expert artists, and sketches were made of the scene, taken on the spot, and as quickly as possible after the fight was over, the artists took steamer for America. While on board the ship the drawing was made upon the wood, to represent a double-page cartoon of the prize ring and its surroundings while the fight was in progress. The block was made up of thirty-two different sections joined together, and immediately on the arrival of the steamer in New York, a different engraver was put on each section. The result was that the illustration was completed, and the paper, with a full account of the occurrence and this startling double-page cartoon, was on the streets long before any advancement in that direction had been made by rival newspapers. Mr. Leslie's establishment grew in importance with the growth of his business. For a long time he published ten different illustrated papers and magazines from his large building in Pearl street, but eventually removed to a fine marble structure in Park place, where all the processes of his vast business were carried on, Mr. Leslie employing several hundred persons in the different departments of his establishment. He had gradually added to his first publications, "The Ladies' Journal," "The Boys' and Girls' Weekly," "Chimney Corner," "Boys of America," "Pleasant Hours," "The Budget of Fun," "The Jolly Joker," "Chatterbox," "Illustrated Almanac," "The Sunday Magazine," and the "Popular Monthly." He grew to be very wealthy and owned a beautiful country-seat, called "Interlaken," on Saratoga lake. Here he had terraced grounds, fine gardens, kept a steam-yacht, and entertained on a magnificent scale. In New York, he lived in the former residence of William M. Tweed in Fifth avenue, and on a scale of corresponding affluence and liberality. The result of this was that in the time of financial stringency, coming on in 1877, he was unable to meet his engagements, and made an assignment. He continued to direct the work of his establishment, however, for the benefit of his creditors, who were represented by Isaac W. England, the publisher of the New York "Sun." Mr. Leslie was twice married. He obtained a divorce from his first wife, by whom he had three sons, all of whom were, previous to his failure, engaged with him in the publishing business. He married, late in life, the former wife of E. G. Squier, at one time U. S. minister to Peru. Both these ladies survived him. His second wife carried on the business of the house, which, however, she reduced materially, from time to time, by disposing of many of the publications. Mr. Leslie was a prominent Free Mason, and a member of the Lotos, Manhattan and New York jockey clubs. As early as 1848 he received from the American institute the medal for perfection in wood engraving. In 1867 he was sent as a commissioner to the Paris Exposition, in the department of fine arts, and was personally presented by Napoleon III. with a gold medal, for his services as a juryman. In 1876 he was president of the New York state centennial commission. During the same year he entertained at his country home the Emperor and Empress of Brazil. Mr. Leslie had remarkably fine artistic taste and appreciation, and possessed a thorough knowledge of every detail of his business. He was greatly liked and admired by all in his employ, or who had dealings with him. Mr. Leslie was personally a most agreeable and courteous gentleman, and was a most pleasant social companion. He was a pioneer in the publication of illustrated newspapers in America. Mr. Leslie died Jan. 10, 1880.

CRIMMINS, John Daniel, contractor and builder, was born in the city of New York May 18, 1844, a son of Thomas Crimmins, who settled in this city in 1837, and established the business of contractor in 1849, retiring in 1873, having acquired wealth and distinction. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools and at St. Francis Xavier college in New York. At sixteen he entered permanently into business as a clerk with his father, at eighteen as general superintendent, and at twenty-one as full partner. The business up to this time was that of general contractor; at twenty-two he added building, and the firm became contractors and builders, he taking charge principally of building. He has erected over 400 buildings, mainly residences, and deals extensively in real estate, being recognized as one of the largest and most successful operators in the city. Simultaneously with the introduction of the new business, the general contracting work largely increased, owing to the fact that they were the first to use all new appliances in machinery for more expeditiously accomplishing work of excavation. Since that time the work in the city of New York requiring the greatest talent and skill, as well as the best adapted machinery, has fallen to the firm to carry out, employing as many as 5,000 men, and never less than 2,000, and the greater part of that being done without competition. He is president of the Houston, West street, and Pavonia Ferry railroad company, which controls over 100 miles of street railroad in this city, president of the Essex and Hudson Land Improvement company, treasurer of the Central Park Improvement company, member of the chamber of commerce, director of the Fifth avenue bank, member of several boards connected with the Roman Catholic charitable works, and chairman of the building committees of three which have supervised the erection of several of the most conspicuous buildings—churches, asylums, convents, and schools that adorn the city. The Catholic club has also been erected by his committee. From '83 to '88, while park commissioner, he was president and treasurer at times. He is a member of several of the leading clubs of the city, amongst them being the Catholic, the Manhattan, the Players', the Democratic, the Lawyers', and the Building trades. In connection with his charitable works it should also be mentioned that Mr. Crimmins is one of the executive committee of the Prison Association, and many of the charitable institutions of the city number him on their committees. The contracting work which he carries on is different from that engaged in by others in this respect, that it is planned and prosecuted for corporations, estates, and individuals, chiefly on a percentage basis. The constructing of foundations for the Manhattan railroad company, the electrical subways—and, for several years, the firm has done all the street work—laying mains and the tank foundations for the gas companies of the city, besides building cable and surface railroads. The only work done for the city is in connection with these undertakings, the payment for which is made by the corporations or individuals, and not the city. His relations with his employees have been conspicuous in the fact that all disputes have been amicably settled. At all times he listens attentively and with patience to their grievances and petitions, keeping in touch with them, and thereby anticipating their desires where they are reasonable. When not reasonable he discusses the different propositions raised, and ultimately effects a friendly conclusion. He has been frequently called upon to act as arbitrator in strikes, and has succeeded, in the majority of instances, in bringing about happy settlements. Mr. Crimmins, with his family consisting of eleven children, maintains a city residence at 40 East 68th street, and a fine summer residence "Firwood on-the-Sound," at Noroton, Conn.

GRAHAM, George Scott, district attorney of Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia Sept. 13, 1850, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He obtained his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city, and under the private instruction of his brother, Rev. Robert Graham of the Presbyterian church, and in the University of Pennsylvania. He studied law in the office of John Roberts of Philadelphia, and after completing the course at the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, he was admitted to the bar in 1870. Being energetic and active, and possessing those qualities which lead to success, he soon won an honorable recognition in his profession, and secured a desirable and profitable clientage. Taking a deep interest in public affairs, and having a marked talent as a speaker, his services were in frequent demand in the political campaigns, and when yet quite young was elected a member of the Select Council of Philadelphia by the independent element of the republican party. He made a careful study of public questions, was progressive in his views, forceful and earnest in debate, and clear in argument. He rose rapidly to prominence as a member of council, and was instrumental in the accomplishment of much for good government in his native city. In the meantime Mr. Graham continued his legal practice with uninterrupted success, and in 1880 was the unanimous choice of the republican party for district attorney of Philadelphia, and was elected by a large majority. By reason of his faithful discharge of the duties of the position he has been twice made the joint nominee of the republican and democratic parties for re-election. As a *nisi prius* lawyer he has never had a superior in Philadelphia in the office which he now holds. He has a great reserve force, is bold and courageous when he has taken a position on any question or movement for the public good, and is always eloquent and impressive in the advocacy of his views. Possessing an indomitable will and perseverance, he makes obstacles only a greater incentive to effort, and, at times armed with the justice of his cause, breaks down all opposition, and in presenting his case to a jury wins their sympathy and at the same time convinces their judgment. He has a fine presence, is dignified in manner, and always appears to advantage in any assemblage. Lafayette college conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him in 1889, and he is now professor of criminal law in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1892 he was a delegate to the Republican National convention which met at Minneapolis. Mr. Graham was married in December, 1870, to Emma, daughter of Charles Ellis. He is a member of the Union League club, the Five o'Clock club, and other social organizations, and is held in the highest esteem and regard by the public in Philadelphia.

MUNN, Hiram H., lawyer and historian, was born near Cleveland, O., Sept. 25, 1838. He was a descendant of Benjamin Munn, a Scotch Puritan, who served in the Pequod war, 1637. With this exception, his ancestors were all born in Massachusetts, and took active parts in the war of the revolution and that of 1812. On his mother's side his antecedents were of the nobility of England. After years of painful exertions he succeeded in obtaining a classical education. J. R. Fitzgerald, M. A., a professor of Latin and Greek, who had graduated fifty years previously in Ireland, prepared him for college. The principal work which brings Mr. Munn before the public is his "History of the Declination of the Great Republic." In it he claims to have discovered the causes of the degeneracy of nations, and in his general introduction discloses a method by which man can be restored or changed to a moral condition. After the completion of the first volume of his history, failing health, caused by overwork, compelled him for a time to relinquish his studies and resort to his old employment, the law; but he has not abandoned his idea of adding other volumes to complete the one grand idea and demonstrate the dangers in the way of the republic, and the remedies to avert them—purer men and purer women, purer government, He is a close student of history, a writer of fine ability, devoted to the best interests of his country. His work will be a valuable contribution to American history and literature.

H. H. Munn

McNIERNEY, Francis, third R. C. bishop of the diocese of Albany, was born in New York city Apr. 25, 1828, and received his first instruction at private schools in that city. As a boy he showed remarkable gifts, and was assiduous in his application. In 1841 he entered the College of Montreal under the direction of the Sulpician Fathers, where he studied the classics and modern languages. Finishing his college course in 1849, he entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice in Montreal and began to study for the priesthood. He was complimented by the College of Montreal through the appointment to the professorship of *belles-lettres* in that institution, and filled the chair for two years. On Aug. 17, 1854, having finished his ecclesiastical studies, the late Archbishop Hughes ordained him to the priesthood in the old St. Patrick's cathedral, New York. He was immediately afterward appointed secretary to the archbishop, and proved an invaluable aid to this distinguished prelate during his arduous duties in the stormy and busy period of American history. The young and energetic secretary continued to hold his position until the death of the archbishop, being also the chancellor of the archdiocese, and for a few months in 1858 pastor of St. Mary's church, Rondout, N. Y. On the death of Archbishop Hughes, Fr. McNierney was chosen by Archbishop McCloskey (afterward cardinal) to fill the same position in his official household, and this post he continued to occupy, at the same time directing all the most noted ceremonies of his time in various parts of the country, including those attending the second plenary council of Baltimore, in 1866. He became distinguished as an authority on questions of church ceremonial, and was frequently consulted by prelates throughout the United States. He was, on Dec. 22, 1871, appointed by the late pope Pius IX. bishop of the Rhesina and coadjutor to the bishop of Albany, with the right of succession, and was consecrated with great pomp in the old St. Patrick's cathedral, New York city, Apr. 21, 1872, by Archbishop McCloskey. On Jan. 18, 1874, Bishop McNierney was charged by the Holy See with the administration of the diocese of Albany, and on Oct. 16, 1877, he became its titular bishop through the resignation of Bishop Conroy. In his new position Bishop McNierney exhibited the results of a comprehensive experience combined with earnest zeal and well-poised judgment, which commends him in the highest degree to all those with whom he became associated. His influence upon his diocese was to increase the number of churches, schools, communities and charitable institutions there, and equally the number of priests. Gifted with a magnificent voice, Bishop McNierney proves himself a fine orator, and as logical and impressive as he is eloquent. His experience was widened by five or six visits to Europe, particularly once in 1877, when he went to make his official visit, and was present at the golden jubilee of Pope Pius IX. He was present at the third plenary council of Baltimore in November, 1884, and took an active part in the discussions of that body. Bishop McNierney was a member of the "Arcadia," a Roman society of distinguished *litterati*. He was also a knight of the first class or grand cross of the order of the Holy Sepulchre. Pope Leo XIII., by apostolic brief dated May 5, 1890, created him domestic prelate—assistant bishop at the pontifical throne and Roman covent.

EMMET, John T., R. C. priest, was born at Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1854. After having received his early education in a district school, he prepared for college, having determined to study for the priesthood, and was sent to Villanova college, Pa. Here he remained six years and a half studying in the college and the Novitiate of the order. With others he was then ordained to the priesthood at St. Thomas church, at Villanova, Dec. 2, 1882, by the Rt. Rev. J. F. Shanahan, bishop of Harrisburg, Pa. He was now sent to act as an assistant in the church of Our Mother of Consolation, at Chestnut Hills, Pa., at the same time being assistant chaplain to the Sisters of St. Joseph at Mt. St. Joseph's. He continued to fill these positions for three years and a half, when he was transferred to St. Augustine's church, Philadelphia, Pa., as an assistant, holding also the office of Procurator for four years. At the Quadrennial Chapter of the order held in July, 1890, Father Emmet was appointed pastor of St. Mary's church, Waterford, N. Y., where he has since remained. This able priest is not only highly esteemed for his personal worth, and in his clerical capacity, but also for the possession of unusual ability as a financier, most valuable to him in his church relations. Father Emmet is a strong advocate of the principle and practice of total abstinence, and has organized a number of societies, and generally for many years has aided with enthusiasm the advancement of the temperance movement. He is also largely interested in educational efforts looking to the thorough instruction of his parishioners.

WEED, Frank Jones, surgeon and philanthropist, was born in Cleveland, O., Apr. 17, 1845. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the outbreak of the civil war entered company B, 150th regiment Ohio volunteer infantry. Beginning the study of medicine at the close of the war, he was graduated from the Charity Hospital Medical College (now the medical department of Wooster University) in 1868. After serving two years as *interne* in the Charity Hospital, he began practice as assistant in the office of Dr. G. C. E. Weber. He was demonstrator of anatomy at the Charity Hospital Medical College 1868–69; prosector to the chair of surgery 1869–71; lecturer on surgery 1871–73; lecturer on fractures and dislocations in the medical department of Wooster University 1873–78, and lecturer on casualty surgery in the same institution 1878–80. Then he was made professor of the principles and practice of surgery, vice-dean in 1881, and in 1883 dean and professor of the principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery. In 1890, owing to the manifold claims of other public and private work, he resigned the chair of the principles of surgery, but retained that of clinical surgery until his death. He was prominent in the organization of the University Hospital, and was president of the staff. In 1879 he married Harriet Agnes Smith, of Detroit, Mich., who with two children, Frank Jones and Lucia Smith Weed, survive him. During the last three years of his life he did a great deal in a quiet way to bring about the establishment of a hospital on the west side of the city of Cleveland which had been the principal field of his labors. He desired that this hospital, which was to be called the Emergency Hospital, should be located in the heart of the manufacturing district, and that it should be mainly devoted to the immediate relief of injured employees. Through his personal solicitations a valuable tract of land was donated, and large sums of money were subscribed. The project would certainly have been consummated had it not been for Dr. Weed's untimely death. He was a member of the Society of Medical Science, the Ohio State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. He was consulting surgeon to the Women's and Children's Hospital from its organization; and surgeon of the C. C. C. & I. R. R.; N. Y. C. & St. L. Ry., N. Y. L. E. & W. Ry., etc. He was a Mason of the 32d degree, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. Few men have had the good fortune to secure position and lucrative practice so soon after entering upon the active duties of the profession as did Dr. Weed. Success was his from the outset, and to the end his was a remarkably busy life. His professional knowledge and attainments were supplemented by rare good sense and judgment. His inclinations led him largely into the domains of surgery, and with his natural and acquired mechanical skill and ambition to excel he soon acquired a wide reputation. There were few more skillful operators, few whose services were in greater demand, few who made less mistakes. Never rash, never eager to use the knife unless its services were plainly indicated, always ready to listen to counsel in cases of doubt, he was at the same time prompt and ready when the demand came. Probably no surgeon stood higher in the esteem of his professional brethren than he. His loyalty and self-sacrificing devotion to his friends was remarkable. Nothing that lay in his power to do was too much for a friend to ask of him, and he had that rare gift of making a favor extended to another appear as one extended to him. As a friend to the younger members of the profession he stood above any other physician in the city. It was, indeed, remarkable to note how many of the younger men and recent graduates came to him for advice and assistance in the pursuit of their profession. He appreciated keenly their trials and struggles, and his great heart warmed toward them with a paternal love. He died in Cleveland March 27, 1891.

SCOTT, Gustavus Hall, rear-admiral U. S. navy, was born in Fairfax county, Va., June 13, 1812. He entered the service as a midshipman in 1828, was in Charleston harbor when civil war was threatened by the nullifiers; served in the West Indies and in Florida, taking part in the Seminole war of 1839. He became a lieutenant in 1841, and commander in 1856, and was inspector of lighthouses in 1858–60. While pursuing the privateer Sumter in the Keystone State in the summer of 1861, he took the Salvor. In 1862–63 as commander of the gunboat Marantanza, he saved the army stores left at Acquia Creek, and was occupied on the North Carolina coast in keeping the blockade and fighting the shore batteries in Albemarle and Pamlico sounds. He was made a captain in November, 1863, took several blockade-runners in the De Soto in 1864, with the Canandaigua bore part in the reduction of Charleston in 1865. After the war he served on the examining board in the Pacific squadron, and again as inspector of lighthouses; rose to be commodore in February, 1869, and rear-admiral in February, 1873, commanding the North Atlantic squadron for a year. He was retired June 13, 1874, and died at Washington March 23, 1882.

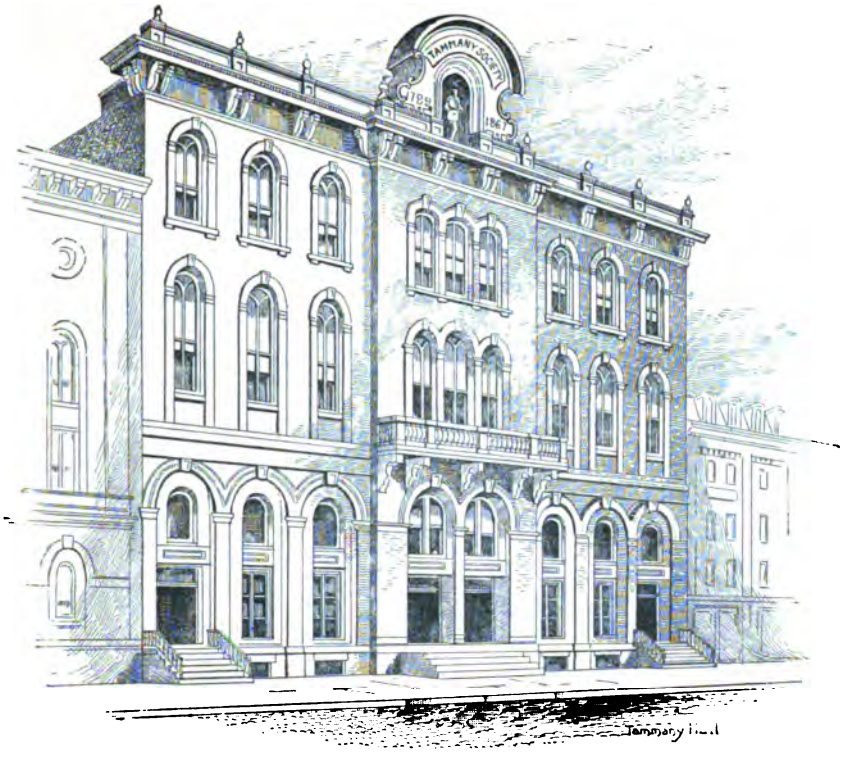
WATSON, Thomas Edward, lawyer and congressman, was born in Columbia (now McDuffie) county, Ga., Sept. 5, 1856. He had a common-school education, and entered Mercer University, Macon, Ga., in 1872, as freshman, but for want of means left college at the end of the sophomore year, and taught school and studied law until admitted to the bar in 1875. He began practice in Thomson, Ga., November, 1876. He has practiced law successfully since, and also bought land and farmed on a large scale. He was delegate to the democratic state convention of 1880; state representative in 1882; Cleveland elector-at-large in 1888, and elected in 1890 as national representative to the fifty-second congress. Though only thirty-six, Mr. Watson has become one of the notable men of the state. He has forged to the very front both as a lawyer and public man. In his law practice he has made a state reputation, and been engaged in celebrated cases as leading cousel. Mr. Watson has won state fame as an orator and in the court-room, legislative and convention halls, and on the hustings is one of the most eloquent and effective speakers in the South. He is a powerful advocate before juries, full of impassioned fervor, and with a diction sinewy and poetic. To his unusual graces of oratory he adds marked boldness of conviction and attraction of manner. In the state convention of 1880, an unknown young man of twenty-four, he attracted public attention by one of the most fiery speeches of the body. His election to congress was a dashing display of ability, eloquence and popular power. Championing the alliance principles and policies with remarkable force and fervor, he has become one of the leaders of this movement. A slender, youthful looking person, his aspect does not indicate the brain and ambition in him. He married, in 1878, Georgia Durham, and has two children.

WARREN, Nathan Bouton, author and musical composer, is a native of Troy, N. Y. His paternal ancestor in America, Richard Waring or Warren, was living in the neighborhood of Boston in 1655, and in that year removed to, and became one of the original proprietors of, Brookhaven, L. I. Edmond, son of this ancestor, lived for many years in Oyster Bay, L. I. but became a resident of Norwalk, Conn., in the early part of the eighteenth century. From the latter place Eliakim Warren removed to Troy, N. Y., with his family in 1798. Eliakim's son, Nathan, a man unassuming in manner, but public-spirited and of great moral worth, married Mary Bouton, Apr. 24, 1808. She was a descendant of John Bouton, a French Huguenot, who came to this country in 1635. Her life was a constant illustration of the grace of Christianity, and in 1844 she founded the free Church of the Holy Cross in the city of her adoption, inscribing on a tablet in the church these catholic words: "A house of prayer for all people, without money and without price."

Their eldest son, the subject of this sketch, always lived in Troy, N. Y. Illness in youth interfered with his constant attendance at a classical school he had entered, and he sought relief in music and in reading. Through a school friend, Irving Paris, a nephew of Washington Irving, he became an ardent lover of the works of the latter, and was thus led to appreciate the writings of Scott, and the worthies of English literature. His father had observed in him, at an early age, a decided taste for church music, and encouraged him in its study, but the loss of his sight at the age of ten, by an accident, rendered it difficult for him to master the theory of music as he desired. Nevertheless his musical compositions of an ecclesiastical character have been received with favor, and are often heard in the churches, while among his secular compositions are a number of pleasing operettas suitable for the Christmas and midsummer holidays. In 1873 Trinity College, Conn., in recognition of the success he had achieved as a musical composer, conferred on him the degree of Mus. Doc. In 1840, soon after attaining his majority, his sight was partially restored by an operation, and in the following year he went abroad, making a cathedral tour of England. On his return home he conceived the idea of inaugurating, as a part of the worship of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, the choral service, as he had heard it in the mother-country. Although total blindness had at this time supervened, remaining permanent thenceforward, he persevered in his attempt, and achieved the desired result, establishing at the Church of the Holy Cross a choral service (Christmas, 1844), when the church was first thrown open for public worship—a service which has since been held daily. Mr. Warren's ecclesiological research and taste are manifested in the architecture and appointments of the Church of the Holy Cross, the plans for which were suggested by him; and to his mental vision, and to his capacity of recalling the scenes on which for a short season, years ago, he was permitted to look, are due the beauties of the group of buildings in which he makes his home at Mount Ida, and the charm of the surrounding gardens. The titles of some of his published works are as follows: "Christmas in the Olden Time: Its Carols and Customs" (Troy, N. Y.); "The Holidays—Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide: Their Social Festivities, Customs and Carols" (New York, 1868; this has passed through four editions); "The Lady of Lawford and other Christmas Stories" (Troy, N. Y., 1874).

TROWBRIDGE, John Townsend, author, was born at Ogden, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1827, the son of a farmer. He was educated at the public schools, and taught himself the rudiments of French, Greek, and Latin. He removed to Illinois, where he remained about a year teaching school and doing farm work, and subsequently settled in New York city in 1846, having decided to devote his life to literature. He contributed to various newspapers and magazines, and in 1848 removed to Boston, Mass., where he has since resided. In 1850 he edited "The Nation," at Boston, Mass., and during the absence of Ben Perley Poore, editor of the "Sentinel," he wrote and printed in that paper an editorial on the fugitive slave law, which, it has been said, nearly killed the paper. For several years he wrote under the pen name of "Paul Creyton," and became widely and favorably known as a writer of popular tales and a delineator of New England life. His first book, "Father Brighthopes; or, An Old Clergyman's Vacation," was published in Boston in 1853, and was followed by others in quick succession, forming what is called the "Brighthopes Series," consisting of, besides the above-named, "Burr Cliff; its Sunshine and its Clouds; "Hearts and Faces;" "Iron Thorpe," and "The Old Battle-Ground;" all published under the name of "Paul Creyton." His "Neighbor Jackwood," published in 1857, has been called "the pioneer of novels of real life in New England." He was one of the original contributors to the "Atlantic Monthly," and "Vagabonds," his most successful poem, first appeared in its pages in 1863. "Cudjo's Cave" was published in 1864, and in less than a week 13,000 copies were sold. From 1870 to 1873 he was managing editor of "Our Young Folks." Mr. Trowbridge was also a contributor to the "Knickerbocker," "Putnam's," "Atlantic Almanac," "Hearth and Home," and other periodicals. He has published a large number of books, and in connection with C. E. Cobb wrote "Heroes of '76; a Dramatic Cantata of the Revolution," published in 1877. John Burroughs said of him: "He knows the heart of a boy and the heart of a man, and has laid them both open in his books."

SHIELDS, Mary, philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 12, 1820, the daughter of John Shields, who was, in his time, one of the prominent merchants of Philadelphia, and accumulated a large fortune. His estate was, at his death, divided equally between his two children, a son and daughter. The son died soon after and the whole estate came to the daughter Mary, who had not married, but devoted her life to charitable work among the poor and afflicted. She gave liberally of her means during her lifetime, and bequeathed $1,400,000 to eleemosynary institutions in her native city. The Indigent and Single Women's society, the Institution for the blind, the Old Men's home, the House of Mercy for the care of consumptives, and the Pennsylvania deaf and dumb asylum each received one-sixth. The Pennsylvania hospital received one-twelfth, and the city of Philadelphia received one-twelfth for the purpose, as named in her will, "to relieve and make more comfortable the sick and insane poor at the almshouse." This good woman died Oct. 8, 1880.



MOONEY, William, first grand sachem of the Tammany society, New York, was an Irishman by descent, but was born in America. There are no particulars accessible with regard to his early life. When he first became publicly known, it was as a leader among the "sons of liberty" or "liberty boys" as they were called. This organization was formed in New York about 1735, at the time when the troubles occurred with John Peter Zenger, who published the New York "Weekly Journal," a paper devoted to opposition to the government party. Zenger was arrested on a charge of publishing seditious libels, and was thrown into prison. He was afterward indicted and tried, Alexander Hamilton acting as his counsel. Hamilton made a magnificent address, so learned and so logical as well as eloquent that the jury were completely carried away and Zenger was acquitted. When the stamp act was passed in 1765, the "sons of liberty" came to the front and fought the obnoxious act through the circulation of inflammatory handbills and newspapers. From this time forward until the close of the war the patriots of New York continued to retain their appellation of the "sons of liberty," although there were by this time two parties, known as whigs and tories. When the tax on tea was passed by parliament and the attempt was made to enforce it in Boston, the "sons of liberty" again assembled to consult together, and it was resolved that no tea should be landed in New York city, while the "Mohawks," which was another organization like the "sons of liberty" (Indian names being at this time very much used by patriotic organizations), pledged themselves to take care of the tea ships on their arrival. When the tea ships did appear they were boarded by the patriots and the tea in their holds was thrown into the river. William Mooney joined the whigs after the war ended and the "sons of liberty" disbanded, and went into business as an upholsterer, first on Nassau street, afterward on Maiden lane, and still later on Chatham street. He was an active partisan all his life, and was rewarded for his devotion to politics by being made keeper of the almshouse. He was alive as late as 1831, being at that time the only one surviving of the original members of the Tammany society, of whom he was the first one to sign the constitution. In an address delivered on the occasion of the forty-second anniversary of the Tammany society, the following language was used in regard to the society's first Grand sachem: "This venerable man must have been born a democrat; for surely if unwearied zeal, untiring perseverance, and a holy devotion to the cause of rational liberty, did ever make up one entire character in man it is to be found in him. Live on, old man! Live on, thou first of the Tammanyites! Live in the winter of your day supremely blest, for the Great Spirit has smiled upon you. He has given you a wonderful and still increasing country to look upon, and permits you the proud privilege of exclaiming, 'Toward all this did I zealously contribute!'"

Besides the reasons already suggested for the organization of the Tammany society, there was still another quite as important as any. It is to be understood that the organization in question was originally designed as a patriotic order, without any obvious intention of giving it a political form or purpose. Meanwhile there is no doubt that political animus had a great deal to do with its origin. In those days, when all people in the colonies were patriotic, or supposed to be, there were nevertheless two kinds of patriotism, a fact which caused the organization of the opposing political parties. The one kind was called federalism in those days, and was sustained by those, chief among whom was Alexander Hamilton, who believed in applying so much of the framework of the British form of government as was possible to the American colonies. The other party, whose politics was known as republicanism, approved rather of conducting affairs by means of the voice of the whole people, and opposed the U. S.

senate as an aristocratic body. The leader of this party was Thomas Jefferson. Thus it will be seen that the political and caste divisions had something to do with the birth of Tammany. But perhaps the more immediate argument used at the time for the formation of this society was the establishment of the order of the "Cincinnati." This was a society, formed by the officers of the revolutionary army on May 10, 1783, when a committee of four was appointed to draft a plan of organization, which resulted in their reporting on the 13th of that month, the constitution of the "Cincinnati." This constitution in its preamble stated that the object of the founders of the order was "to perpetuate their friendship, and to raise a fund for relieving the families of those who had fallen during the war." It was so named because it included patriots, headed by Washington, who in many instances, like Cincinnatus, had left the plough and rural affairs to serve their country. The badge chosen by the society was

a bald eagle suspended by a dark blue ribbon with white borders. On the breast of the eagle there was a figure of Cincinnatus receiving the military ensigns from the senators, with a plough in the background. There were appropriate Latin mottoes, and on the reverse Cincinnatus was represented crowned by Fame with a wreath. Membership in this order was made hereditary, and has continued so ever since, and this feature was attacked as opposed to republican equality. Franklin saw in it the germ of a future aristocracy, and under his advice, at a meeting held in Philadelphia in 1774, several changes were made in the constitution. It was designed originally to have a branch of the order in every state, but gradually some of the states dropped it, and it exists now in but four or five. The first president-general of the order, as he was called, was Washington himself, who was continued in the office during his life. He was succeeded by Alexander Hamilton. Naturally, a general feeling of irritation was caused among a certain class of the people by the formation of this order, and the organization of the Tammany society undoubtedly, to a certain extent, grew out of this feeling of antagonism. One of the original objects of the Tammany society was to counteract the federal system, and every member was required at his initiation to repeat and subscribe an asseveration that he would "sustain the state institutions, and resist a consolidation of power in the general government." Like the "Cincinnati" the Tammany society was also a benevolent institution. When Mooney undertook his task of organizing the society his idea was to name it in honor of Columbus, and it was to be called the "Columbian order," while the central figure and head of the society was to be the great navigator and discoverer, surrounded by native princes listening to words of wisdom from his lips. The system of Indian government was to be utilized through an official head, known as the "Great father" (afterward changed to "Grand sachem"), while there were to be thirteen "sachems" or councilors, one of whom was and is the father of the council, these thirteen representing the thirteen colonies. There were also appointed a sagamore, or master of ceremonies; a wiskinkie, or doorkeeper of the sacred wigwam—and a secretary or scribe, and treasurer, officers for whom the Indians had no use and therefore no names. The organization was formed on May 12, 1789, but the first meeting was not held until the 13th of that month, thus by a curious coincidence (if it were a coincidence), making selection, only six years later, of the very day and month upon which the constitution of the "Cincinnati" was reported. One enthusiastic writer, referring to the institution of the Tammany society, said: "Many of its founders had long anterior to that period been induced, from patriotic ardor, to associate together for the purpose of counteracting the base designs of the remnant of the disaffected, who, taking advantage of the magnanimity that permitted them to remain among us, were endeavoring to weaken the attachments of the people, and to undermine the temporary institutions of our unsettled government."

SMITH, William Pitt, second Grand sachem of the Tammany society, 1790–91. Nothing appears in history to show why he was chosen for this dignified position, and not even the date of his birth or death appears on any record.

HOFFMAN, Josiah Ogden, third Grand sachem (1791–92), was a judge of the supreme court of the city of New York, a very distinguished citizen in his day, and was the father of Ogden Hoffman, the eminent lawyer and member of congress; of Charles Fenno Hoffman, the celebrated poet and novelist, and of Murray Hoffman, a judge of the superior court of New York, and a voluminous writer on legal topics. Judge Hoffman was the associate, and often the opponent, of Hamilton, Kent, Ambrose Spencer, Emmet, Wells, and other eminent jurists, whose profound learning and high order of eloquence raised them to the sphere of the Burkes, the Sheridans and the Currans. Judge Hoffman died in New York Jan. 24, 1837.

SMITH, Melancthon, was born in Jamaica, L. I., 1724. He was one of the most prominent men in New York, and was a native of the state; he was elected sachem in 1791, when Josiah Ogden Hoffman was Grand sachem of Tammany. He was a member of the first provincial congress, of the Continental congress, and of the state convention at Poughkeepsie, which ratified the Federal constitution. In the latter part of his life he was engaged in mercantile business in New York, where he died July 29, 1798. The year 1790 illustrated the benefits of one of the principles upon which the Tammany society was founded. The United States had long been desirous of forming a treaty of friendship and

alliance with the Creek Indians, and various unsuccessful efforts had been made to accomplish this object. The problem was solved at length by arranging a plan which was carried into effect by Col. Willett, as more fully described in his biography.

In regard to previously existing secret societies, it is to be observed that in nearly every state except New York, there was at this time a branch of what was known as the "Sons of St. Tammany," these being an offset to the loyal societies of St. Andrew, St. George and St. David, which were then prevalent. John Trumbull canonized "St. Tammany" in some verses which were regarded as a clever imitation of Butler's "Hudibras." The legend of St. Tammany is one of the oldest in America. The actual Tammany is said to have been an old Indian of whom very little was known, who lived near the Delaware, signed a treaty with William Penn, and is said to have afterward lived and died on the spot now occupied by Princeton college. Another story is to the effect that Tammany lived west of the Allegheny Mountains, north of the Ohio River and that it was he who built, with his people, the mounds and other monumental remains which exist in the valleys of that section of the country. In his youth he was famed for his exploits as a hunter and warrior, and his deeds were recounted at every council fire from beyond the Father of Waters to the Great Salt Lake. All sorts of curious tales are told of the warfare that was kept up between Tammany and the evil spirit. It is alleged that it was this contest which induced the latter to plant poison sumach and stinging nettles, to send innumerable rattlesnakes into the land, and to turn loose large droves of mammoths and other huge animals over the country. There are also tales of a terrible deluge which overwhelmed the continent, or a large portion of it, the waters of which, being drained off, left the falls of Niagara as a monument of the event. In regard to these and many other terrible calamities, which were precipitated upon the country by the evil spirit, it is related that in every instance the great chief Tammany came off conqueror at last, and that eventually this enemy was banished to the cold and remote regions of Labrador and Hudson's Bay and threatened with instant death, if he should ever be caught showing his face south of the Great Lakes. After this Tammany is said to have devoted himself to the arts of peace and especially the pursuit of agriculture. His government was patriarchal in character and his decisions were always law. Plenty prevailed in his land and his people were contented and happy. Their watchword was "Tammany and Liberty." (Here may be seen a reason for the application of Tammany as the name of a society which succeeded the "sons of liberty.") It will be observed that this myth bears a close resemblance to those of most parts of the world. Much of it can be found in the Greek and Roman and Scandinavian mythologies and even those of South America and Mexico. In the Tammany legend there is even a statement that the chief was invited by Manco Capac to revise the constitution of Peru, and that he made a journey through Mexico to the land of the Children of the Sun for that purpose. By a singular coincidence, he also, like Washington, was chief over thirteen tribes, and it is stated that on his departure for Peru he dedicated each tribe to some particular animal, whose virtues were commended to its imitation.

Among these were the beaver, the deer, the eagle, the squirrel, and even the eel. It may be remarked here incidentally, that there is a similarity between the legendary history of Tammany and his tribes and that of the Jews, with whom some writers have identified the American Indians. The story of Tammany closes with his death at an unusual age and his burial under a large mound supposed to be the Indian fort near Muskingum. To leave the legend, and return to what little is known of the actual chief, Tammany, it is to be said first, that his name is supposed to be more properly spelled Tamanend or Tamemund, and that he belonged to the Lenni Lenape, or Delawares. According to this story Tamanend's treaty with Penn, dated Apr. 23, 1683, relinquished all right and title to a considerable tract of land. This, however, was not the great treaty by which a large portion of Pennsylvania was acquired, which was dated two years later, and between which periods the chief is supposed to have died. Penn said of him, in his account of his first settlement of Pennsylvania, that he "found him an old man, yet vigorous in mind and body, with high notions of liberty, but easily won by the suavity and peaceable address of the governor." Cooper has this chief as a character in "The Last of the Mohicans," and represents him as saying at the death of Uncas: "My day has been too long. In the morning I saw the sons of the Unimas happy and strong, and yet, before the night has come, have I lived to see the last warrior of the wise race of the Mohicans." The idea of making Tammany or Tamanend a saint was adopted merely to ridicule the foreign societies which were founded about the period of the revolutionary war, and which generally designated their organization by the name of some European saint. It was said of Tammany, the chief, that "He loved liberty better than life," and this sentiment was carried into the principles and constitution of the Tammany society, for a member-elect of that organization must not only subscribe to a declaration of absolute antagonism to every form of monarchical government—but he must be vouched for in this respect by at least thirteen members of the society. To the public belongs the credit of giving to the society the name by which it is generally known, as the uninitiated masses supposed it to be one of the many St. Tammany societies which were scattered throughout the south and west, but which up to this time had gained no foothold in New York or further east. Seeing that the Indian name was popular, and was likely to stick in spite of them, Mooney and his associates prudently threw Columbus over, accepted the red chief as their divinity, and christened their organization, by way of compromise, the "Tammany society, or Columbian order." By this name the members secured for it in 1805, sixteen years after its establishment, an act of incorporation. It is not permitted that any one but a member of the Tammany society shall see its constitution, but it is known that by its charter it was made simply a charitable institution, and it was a frequent occurrence, at its early meetings, for the claims of destitute patriots, their widows or orphans, to be presented, and a contribution taken up for their benefit. Other than this purpose there would seem to

have been none at the beginning of the society's organization, except the collection of Indian and other American curiosities. In the second year of its existence it undertook to establish a museum of natural history, which resulted in a considerable pecuniary loss to the society. The articles thus gathered together, however, formed the nucleus of the collection which afterward, in the hands of the well-known P. T. Barnum—for this was the beginning of his celebrated museum—became a valuable property. During the first year of its existence the officers of the Tammany society were William Mooney, Grand sachem, and White Matlack, Oliver Glenn, Philip Hone, James Tylee, John Campbell, Gabriel Furman, John Burger, Jonathan Pierce, Thomas Greenleaf, Abel Hardenbrook, Cortlandt Van Beuren, and Joseph Godwin, sachems. Thomas Ash was treasurer; Anthony Earnest, secretary; and Gardiner Baker, wiskinkie or doorkeeper. On May 12, 1789, the new society had a celebration, on which occasion marquees or tents were set up on the banks of the Hudson river, about two miles from the city, for the reception of the members and their friends. At that time two miles from the city was about where Christopher street now is, and there the "calumet of peace" was smoked by each member in turn, and in the evening they returned to the city. Thus the customs of the Indians continually crop out as we go into the history of this extraordinary body. Indeed, still another object in organizing the society on this plan was to conciliate the numerous tribes of Indians "who were devastating our defenseless frontiers, and carrying desolation with fire and tomahawk and scalping-knife to the hearths of the intrepid pioneers." It is said that while to William Mooney must be ascribed the credit of having practically organized the Tammany society, to no less a personage than Aaron Burr should be awarded the honor of having thought out the idea upon which it was based. Although an aristocrat by birth and association, Burr was a natural democrat. With far-seeing political vision, he it was who formed out of the chaotic political elements then existing the Tammany society, which, notwithstanding patriots and charitable intentions and acts, was destined to be political in its character at last. Burr, of course, would have nothing to do with the details of forming such a society, and cared very little about them or on what precise basis it might be formed. It is a fact that he was intimate with Mooney, who was indeed one of his most ardent political supporters, besides being a fast personal friend. Mooney was enthusiastic, energetic and egotistical, fond of excitement and display, and exactly constituted to arrange the ritual and style of a new society which should embrace sachems, sagamores and wiskinkies, feathers and wampum. It is stated that when grand sachem Mooney died his estate was found to consist largely of unsatisfied claims against Burr for upholstery furnished years before. If Burr himself did not belong to Tammany his closest personal and political followers did, and controlled and directed its policy. In fact it was the instrument in the hands of Burr which decided the election by which he became vice-president of the United States, and the country for the first time was under a democratic administration. Burr was a powerful influence in those days, both politically and socially. It was, in fact, his skill and cunning which succeeded in breaking down the moneyed exclusiveness to which we have referred by obtaining the charter of the old Manhattan bank, which introduced a more liberal banking policy into New York than had previously existed. Burr was also deeply opposed to the "Society of the Cincinnati," which, on account of its distinguished membership and its hereditary principle, was a terrible bugaboo to the democrats or "radical republicans" of the time. It is interesting, a century later, to recognize the fact that "While an association introduced by an ordinary upholsterer, who never attained to any official rank higher than keeper of a municipal poorhouse, and at first chiefly recruited from the lower classes, has made presidents and government policies—a society including Washington and Hamilton, and all the leaders of that army which made the nation possible, never exerted enough political influence to control a town election." When it is remembered that Hamilton, whom Burr hated with a deadly hatred, was not only the projector but the acknowledged leader of the "Society of the Cincinnati," it is easy to see why Burr should be the parent of the opposition organization.

WILLETT, Marinus, soldier and diplomat, was born in Jamaica, L. I., July 31, 1740. He was mayor of New York in 1807, and great-great-grandson of Thomas Willett, the first mayor of New York. He was thoroughly well informed with regard to the Indian question, knowing that race equally well in peace and war. He began his military career in the French and Indian war, and was with Abercrombie in the expedition against Fort Ticonderoga. He was one of the leaders of the "sons of liberty" of New York city, and was with Gen. Montgomery in his expedition against Canada. During the revolutionary war he was actively engaged, particularly in 1778, when he was with Washington in New Jersey, and in 1779, when he accompanied Gen. Sullivan against the Six nations. He died at his farm, near the present Corlear's Hook, Aug. 22, 1830. By his own request he was buried in a coffin made of pieces of wood collected by himself many years before from different revolutionary battle-grounds, while his remains were dressed in a complete suit of ancient citizen's apparel, including an old-fashioned three-cornered hat. Besides being mayor he was at one time sheriff of New York. It was to this distinguished Indian fighter that the task of reconciling the Creeks was entrusted. Gen. Washington was himself greatly interested in the matter, and commissioned Col. Willett to undertake the expedition. He accordingly went to the Creek nation and induced Alexander McGillivray, a half-breed chief of great prominence, and about thirty others of the principal chiefs to return with him to New York. They were received by the Tammany Society with great ceremony. The members at that day were accustomed at their meetings to dress in the Indian costume, and on this occasion they wore feathers, moccasins, leggins, painted their faces and carried war clubs, tomahawks and scalping-knives. When the Creek chiefs were introduced to the Tammany men they were delighted with the arrangements which had been made for their reception and entertainment. Among those present were the governor of the state, George Clinton, Chief Justice John Jay, James Duane, mayor of the city, Thomas Jefferson, secretary of state, and other distinguished men. In 1790, and indeed for a good many years after, what chiefly contributed to Tammany's popularity was its social attractiveness. It was in fact about the earliest club in America. It supplied a favorable resort, particularly to those who were congenial spirits, either socially or politically, or both. For a long time its meetings were held in houses of public entertainment, which in that day were expected to have at least one room that might be used for popular assemblages. The first wigwam of Tammany was at Barden's City hotel on Broadway; the next

was a public house on Broad street; and finally the rallying place of the tribes was what was known as "Martling's Long room," this being a one-story wooden structure attached to a tavern, kept by a man by the name of Martling, and which was originally erected for dancing and other festive gatherings. The political and other opponents of Tammany designated this place of meeting, which was not an elegant structure, the "pig-pen." At the old-time meetings of the society it was customary, after the regular business was dispensed, to spend the remainder of the evening in social pleasures. Of these occasions the poet Halleck wrote:

"There's a barrel of porter in Tammany Hall,
And the Bucktails are swigging it all the night long.
In the time of my childhood 'twas pleasant to call
For a seat and cigar 'mid the jovial throng."

In these earlier days also, at least up to the close of the last century, the 12th of May, birthday of Tammany, was an occasion for public celebration in New York. The day opened with the discharge of cannon, flags were flying all over the city and early in the morning the members of the society set forth from their wigwam and paraded the streets in procession, dressed in the Indian costume with paint and feathers. All citizens were invited to accompany this procession in whatever costume suited them, and after the principal streets had been visited the entire gathering went to some suburban grove where the remainder of the day was given up to patriotic and social enjoyment. On one occasion the public celebration was ended with a play performed at the only theatre in town, which was written by a New York lady, was entitled "Tammany; or, The Indian Chief," and was witnessed by Washington and several members of the cabinet. The day's general amusements concluded with a midnight performance on the Common, where Benedict Arnold or some noted tory was burned in effigy, while men and boys executed an Indian war dance around the bonfire.

The museum which was being collected by Tammany members at the time of the foundation of the society, was at first displayed in a room which was granted for its use in the City hall, and Gardiner Baker, the first wiskinkie of the society, was appointed to take charge of the collection. In 1794 it was transferred to a brick building which stood at the intersection of Broad and Pearl streets, exactly in the middle of the street and was called the Exchange. The lower part of this building was used as a market and the curiosities were exhibited on the upper floor. The accumulation of these curiosities was chiefly due to the efforts of Gardiner Baker, and in 1795 the society by resolution relinquished to him all their right and title to the museum, on condition that it should be known as the Tammany museum, and that each member of the society and of his family should have free admission to it. After the death of Baker the collection was sold to a Mr. W. J. Waldron, and after passing through a number of hands became the foundation of the well-known Scudder's museum in Chatham Street, which was eventually purchased by Mr. Barnum.

DUANE, James, a sachem of Tammany and one of those present at the reception of the Creek chiefs, and mayor of New York, was born in New York city, Feb. 6, 1733. He married a daughter of Robert Livingston, inherited a large tract of land in the interior of the state, where he formed a settlement in 1765, which he called Duanesburg, and was one of the principal owners of the disputed territories in Vermont. He was not strongly in favor of the revolution, and did everything he could to delay or prevent it. He was the first mayor of New York under the new charter of the city, and served from 1784 to 1789. It will thus be seen that among the members of Tammany society there were many of the very leading citizens of New York. It is a fact, however, that the wealthier portion of the community, who included a large number of those who formerly sympathized with the British were not interested either in the society or in its 12th of May celebration, which they termed "a vulgar parade.' Probably what did most to popularize Tammany as an institution was its reception of the Creek Indians. It was believed that this gathering, which resulted in a very satisfactory treaty, was the means of saving the country from a bloody war, as the Creek Indians on the southwestern frontier had grown troublesome, and the government was particularly anxious for peace. The affair was also of great service to Tammany, as, in consequence of it, the society was supposed to enjoy the confidence of Washington, which up to this period it certainly had not. A good many turbulent events had occurred in New York and elsewhere since the war, tending rather to opposition to the government, and a great many laid these to the charge of some of the political societies, and even Washington himself was led to denounce secret associations as being dangerous to the public welfare. The objections which he raised caused a good many members of Tammany society to withdraw from it, and, as these were mostly Federalists, the society began to assume a political cast and a party character. It took ground in favor of Thomas Jefferson, and also supported Madison, but there were not wanting within its ranks serious conflicts among the followers of Burr, Clinton, and Lewis.

At this time, however, the society was in no immediate contact with the voters, knew nothing of district or general committees, and so far as it was political at all it was a political club. New York at this time was politically in the hands of the whigs, who were controlled by the "liberty boys," who, although a minority of the population, and representing neither its wealth nor its higher social standard, held almost undisputed sway. The active leaders among them, however, were such injudicious partisans, that the more conservative and more prominent, such as Alexander Hamilton, became disgusted with the party. It followed that the community divided into federalists and anti-federalists; Hamilton and his followers constituting the former, and the "liberty boys" the latter. It was not alone politically that the population of New York were divided: inequalities existed defining the distinction between different portions of society much more emphatically than

has been the case in later years. A "gentleman" was not only actually one distinct from the common herd, but his very appearance and dress emphasized this fact. While the shopmen and mechanics wore their hair short, and dressed in plain coats and baggy pantaloons, the upper class wore blue, green, or scarlet coats, knee breeches, ruffled shirt, buckles at the knee and on the shoes, and the hair long and tied in a queue and powdered. Many of these gentry sprung from the oldest nobility of England, and could not avoid showing their pride of blood and birth in their walk and conversation. There was also another dividing line, which separated the business classes. All the capital in trade was in the hands of the aristocracy, which thus held a monopoly of the banks and banking privileges, so that, according to a writer of the period, "A president of a bank was a grandee of the first order, and a cashier ranked with the ancient priesthood. A mechanic never ventured to ask for discount in those days without some merchant was his friend and patron, and then the loan was obtained as a special favor." With all these advantages on their side, it might readily be imagined that the ruling class would treat their inferiors with marked disdain. And this was the case, and in every instance when the opportunity was given, the aristocracy opposed and overruled the democracy. The latter, also, were growing more and more restive under the powerful influence of the doctrines which were being spread about in France, now immediately precedent to the French revolution. Coming into existence just at this time the Tammany society was practically the organization of a feeling of irritation and disturbance, naturally aroused by all these influences we have been considering. It drew from both sides of the old parties (and in particular took the place of the old "sons of liberty") which had all broken down on account of the intemperance of their speech and action. Between 1792 and 1796 the grand sachems of Tammany were John R. B. Rogers, William Pitt Smith, who served a second term, and John Little. Nothing is known of these persons, who probably reached their position from purely local and temporary popularity.

LIVINGSTON, Peter R., grand sachem of Tammany Society in 1795–96, was born in 1766, and was a member of the state senate of New York, and also a member of congress. He died at Rhinebeck, N. Y., in 1847, aged 81 years.

EVERTSON, Nicholas, was grand sachem in 1797. The election of 1800 was a political revolution, its result being to make Jefferson and Burr president and vice-president, New York holding the balance of power. Only the year before the federalists had carried the city by nearly 1,000 majority. Yet, notwithstanding Hamilton led his party in person, the republicans headed by Burr won the battle. It is said that the Tammany society so exerted its influence, social and political, during this campaign as to turn many federalists into the opposite party. Soon after the election was over, Alexander Hamilton wrote a letter to Senator Bayard, of Delaware, in which he recognized the agency of Tammany in causing the defeat of his party, and suggested the formation of an association, with a president and twelve assistants, a mere copy of the Tammany machinery, and which he advocated on the ground of necessity in employing "the weapons that have been employed against us." Hamilton's antagonism to Tammany was so great that in framing the original of Washington's farewell address, he inserted the passage describing the dangerous and corrupting tendency of political "combinations and associations." It was, in fact, the awakening of the political animus against Tammany caused by this opposition which undoubtedly made it a political organization, under which form it first met in Martling's "long room" at the southeast corner of Nassau and Spruce streets. From the time of the adoption of the constitution up to 1800 the principal topics of political dispute were the French revolution, the Jay treaty, and in 1798 the alien and sedition laws. The Tammany society was opposed to the "Jingoism" of the period, and one of the toasts which they drank at their banquets was: "The Hawks of War—may they be harmless." The landlord of the Tammany place of meeting was Abraham B. Martling, familiarly known as "Bram Martling;" the place was known by the federalists as the "pig-pen." All the leading democrats of the day were constant attendants upon the meetings of Tammany. From the time of the elevation of Burr to the vice-presidency, for twenty years there was a continuous struggle in the state of New York between the adherents of Burr and those of the Clinton family. The fight was carried on most savagely and bitterly by DeWitt Clinton, who caused to be spread abroad through his party organs the most outrageous charges against Burr, whose record, being not altogether spotless, was easily made to bear a few burdens more. This fight continued until the duel between Burr and Hamilton gave Clinton and his followers the opportunity of completing the former's ruin, which they had already begun. Tammany remained loyal to Burr's memory and secretly rejoiced over the fall of Alexander Hamilton, who was its bitterest foe. Two of Tammany's sachems, Matthew L. Davis and William P. Van Ness, were Burr's companions to the battle-ground, and one of them acted as his second. Another of its sachems, John Swartwout, was at his house awaiting Burr's return, and other members of the society were posted at convenient points, on the *qui vive* for news of the result of the duel. That night Martling's "long room" was a scene of revelry, and toasts were proposed and drank to the honor of Burr; but Tammany found on the following day that public opinion was savagely against Burr, while the city was in mourning for the death of Hamilton. Much of this sentiment was manufactured by the followers of DeWitt Clinton for political purposes, as the duel between Hamilton and Burr was in no respect different from other duels between political opponents which had been fought not long before. Thus Hamilton's eldest son had fallen in a duel with one of Burr's followers, and DeWitt Clinton himself had exchanged five shots with John Swartwout, another of Burr's supporters. It is a curious fact that the same pistols which were used on this latter occasion were those which were employed by Burr and Hamilton. Altogether, however, Tammany thought it best to issue on the day after the duel the following characteristic notice:

"BROTHERS,—Your attendance is earnestly requested at an extra meeting of the tribes, in the Great Wigwam, precisely at the setting of the sun this evening, to make arrangements for joining our fellow citizens and soldiers in a procession, in order to pay the last tribute of national respect due to the manes of our departed fellow citizen and soldier, Gen. Alexander Hamilton. By order of the Grand Sachem.

"JAMES B. BISSET, Secretary.

"Season of Fruits, in the Year of Discovery Three Hundred and Twelve and of the Institution the Fifteenth, July the 13th."

(It should be stated that the Tammany Society date everything from the discovery of America, the year 1492, so that the date in question was July 13, 1804.)

DAVIS, Matthew L., was born in 1766 and died in 1850. He was present at the duel between

Burr and Hamilton, is well known as Burr's biog rapher and as a writer of a great deal of skill and versatility. In the latter part of Burr's life, Davis was nearly the only friend he had.

VAN NESS, William Peter, was born in 1778; he was a lawyer and protégé of Burr, and accompanying Burr to the dueling field, was not only one of his seconds but took his challenge to Hamilton before the duel. President Madison appointed him judge of the southern district court of New York, and he held that position until the time of his death in 1826. It is thus seen that Tammany stood by Burr in his downfall as it had when he was at the

height of his glory, as the presence of two of its sachems on the field of honor disclosed. At the pe riod which we have now reached in the history of Tammany the residences of people of wealth and fashion in New York were in Pearl street, running from Hanover square to John street. Wall street was the regular afternoon promenade. The city hall stood at the foot of Nassau street, in which street resided the Jays, Waddingtons, Radcliffes, Bruckerhoffs, and other prominent families. Gov. George Clinton, Richard Varick, Lieut.-Gov. Broome and other prominent personages lived in Pearl street. The almshouse was in about the location of the present city hall, having the bridewell on one side and the prison on the other. Martling's place, the Tammany wigwam, was a long, low building, having nothing between it and the park, as the buildings connected with the old "brick church" were not then erected. The celebrated "long room" ran parallel with Nassau street, the entrance being in Spruce street. Its floor was several steps lower than the bar-room and kitchen, and was called the "pig-pen" on account of its ancient aspect and dilapidated appearance.

Having been incorporated by the legislature in 1805, the Tammany society had advanced rapidly in wealth and prosperity. In 1808 it undertook to perform an act of patriotism which should be for ever remembered to its credit. This was no less a duty than the gathering together of the bones of those patriots who had died on board the prison ships in the Wallabout during the revolution, and had afterward been permitted to bleach upon the shore. The story of the prison ships is a terrible one. The first of these vessels were the transport ships which brought the British troops to Staten Island in 1776. These, with other British vessels, were eventually taken around to the East river and moored in Walla bout bay, where a dozen old hulks were anchored at different times, usually two or three at a time, and served as floating prisons. Among them were the Good Hope, Whitby, Falmouth, Prince of Wales, Scorpion, Strombolo, Hunter, Kitty, Providence, Bristol, Jersey, etc., and of which the latter gained the greatest notoriety of all these horrible prisons. In 1780 the prisoners on board the Good Hope burnt that vessel in a desperate attempt to regain their liberty. They were unsuccessful in this, however, and the leaders in the enterprise having been taken on shore and lodged in the Provost or new jail, the others were transferred to the Jersey, which from that time forward was used as a prison ship until the close of the war, when her inmates were liberated. The Jersey prison ship was a sixty-four-gun ship which had been condemned in 1776 as unfit for service, had been stripped of her spars and rigging and anchored at one of the wharves to serve as a store ship. The Jersey had the worst reputation of all these ships. Her prisoners, numbering from a thousand to twelve hundred men, were confined in the hold, covered with rags and filth and ghastly from breathing the pestilential air, as the vessel was never free from typhus fever, dysentery and smallpox. The daily allowance of food included moldy and wormy biscuit, rancid butter and suet, damaged peas, sour meal and flour, and tainted meat boiled in the impure water from about the ship in a large copper kettle, which, soon becoming corroded and crusted with verdigris, mingled a slow poison with all its contents. Every morning the prisoners were aroused with the cry, "Rebels, turn out your dead!" whereupon the bodies of those who had died during the night were brought up on deck and afterward taken on shore, when they were buried in holes in the sand. The treatment on board the Jersey was no worse than that on the other hulks, the only difference being that she was larger, and that she was in the service longer. According to the most reliable accounts, as many as eleven thousand five hundred prisoners perished on board the various ships which were moored in the Wallabout bay. The subject of burying the remains of these unfortunates was frequently broached in congress, but without any success. In 1807 Tammany society took up the matter and formed the Wallabout committee to take measures for carrying into effect the long contem plated design of interment. A vault was built in Hudson avenue, near York street, Brooklyn, and the corner-stone of the tomb was laid April 13, 1808, when a grand and imposing procession proceeded to the spot, including the military companies and the civic societies united with the Tammany society.

On May 26th of the same year the bones of the martyred dead were carried to their last resting place, the funeral pageant being of the most magnificent character. The local military, with representatives of the army and navy of the United States, led the procession, and were followed by the Tammany society, headed by Benjamin Romaine, grand sachem, with all the insignia of their order. The municipal governments of New York and Brooklyn came next, including the mayor, DeWitt Clinton, and were followed by the governor of the state, Daniel D.

Tompkins and Lieut.-Gov. John Broome. An oration was delivered by Dr. Benjamin DeWitt, and after its conclusion, the coffins were deposited in the tomb and the procession returned to the city. For carrying to a successful conclusion this noble act, Tammany society naturally and justly received great praise.

In the meantime this society had made several efforts toward the erection of a suitable hall for its meetings, but without success. In 1810, however, through great exertions, the sum of $28,000 was subscribed and the corner-stone of the new hall was laid on the southwest corner of Frankfort and Nassau streets on the 13th of May, 1811. On this occasion the members of the society appeared in aboriginal costume, having the buck-tail in their hats, and marched in Indian file. Clarkson Crolius was the grand sachem and laid the corner-stone. The oration was delivered by Alpheus Sherman. The hall was finished in 1812 and the venerable Jacob Barker, who died in Philadelphia in 1871 at the age of ninety-two years, was the last survivor of the building committee. The certificate of membership of the reorganized Tammany society bore a device of an arch composed of two cornucopias, the supports resting upon a solid stone arch composed of eighteen blocks, represented the seventeen states and one territory then in the Union, that of Pennsylvania forming the keystone. Under the cornucopia arch were the words: "Civil Liberty the Glory of Man. This sheweth a Link of that Bright and Lasting Chain of patriotic Friendship which binds together The Sons of Tammany." Then followed the certificate of membership with the seal, and the signatures of the grand sachem, sagamore and sentry. It is interesting to note in regard to the relation held by the Tammany society in the early part of its career to events of importance in history, that this organization was the first to celebrate the connection of Christopher Columbus with the discovery of America. It was about the time of the foundation of Tammany society that the name of Columbus began to appear freely in pamphlets and newspapers, and as the third century after his achievement was drawing to an end, it began to dawn upon the minds of Americans that his name might properly be held in honor among them and some demonstration to that effect be made in illustration of the fact. A Philadelphia paper published in August, 1792, the following. "The 12th of October next will complete three centuries since the immortal Columbus put foot on the new world. On the 3d of August inst., being precisely three hundred years since the departure of Columbus from Palos, in Spain, a gentleman of Maryland had the corner-stone laid of an obelisk in one of the gardens of a villa near the town of Baltimore, in commemoration of that great undertaking. Suitable inscriptions on metal tables are to be affixed to the pedestal of the obelisk on the 12th of next October." On the date above mentioned the Tammany society celebrated the discovery of America by a meeting at which toasts were drunk, beginning with the memory of Christopher Columbus, and ending with "Washington, the deliverer of the New World." Several patriotic songs were sung, and a transparency, in the form of an obelisk, fourteen feet in height, and resembling black marble, was exhibited, with an inscription stating the fact that the monument was erected by the Tammany society or Columbian order, Oct. 12, 1792, to commemorate the beginning of the fourth Columbian century. The monument was ornamented with groups, suggestive of various scenes in the life of Columbus, allegorical pictures, and other designs. This monument was again exhibited a year later, Oct. 12, 1793, after which date all trace of it was lost. It is thus evident that the first public recognition in this country of the exploits of Christopher Columbus and of his great service to mankind in the discovery of America, took place under the auspices of the Tammany society. In view of the great quadricentennial demonstration in connection with the same historical event, this loyal and altogether creditable act on the part of the Tammany society becomes the more satisfactory and praiseworthy.

The war of 1812 gave a new opportunity for an exhibition of the patriotism and courage of the members of the Tammany society. It had now "a local habitation and a name," the habitation at last being worthy of the name. Hardly had the members made themselves at home in their new quarters before the outbreak of the war aroused the braves and warriors, and they began at once to take an active part in the defense of their city. "Tammany hall," as it was now called, became the headquarters of those persons in the state of New York who were in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war, and the fact that a large number of the federal party opposed it, only stimulated the Tammany men to renewed diligence. As soon as it became necessary to throw up intrenchments, build fortifications, and make other defenses at Harlem and Brooklyn heights, the members of Tammany society offered their services to the committee of defense, and, repairing in a body to the forts, voluntarily performed this patriotic labor. As the war progressed, every victory on the part of the Americans by sea or land was celebrated in Tammany hall. The splendid success of Gen. Jackson at New Orleans was one occasion which brought about an enthusiastic gathering at Tammany hall, and this also was the case when peace was declared; and when the commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, to arrange the treaty of peace, returned from Ghent, they were treated to a grand banquet at Tammany hall. These commissioners were Henry Clay, Albert Gallatin, and John Adams. Nothing could be imagined more incongruous than a banquet given to Henry Clay, the pronounced whig, in Tammany hall, the headquarters of the democracy. It was at this time that a party of about forty prominent federalists, disgusted with the course followed by their leaders, bolted and joined the Tammany society. Among these were such men as, Gulian C. Verplanck, Hugh Maxwell, afterward collector of the port of New York, Jacob Radcliffe, Richard Hatfield, and others. These were all foes to DeWitt Clinton. Radcliffe afterward became mayor, and Hatfield clerk of sessions.

Certainly the most aggressive and dangerous antagonist that Tammany ever encountered was DeWitt Clinton, who was unquestionably the greatest man of his period, and the most important figure among the immediate successors to the great men of the revolution. Intellectually he was strong, honest, and comprehensive, a thorough patriot, and a laborious and conscientious student. Physically he had a most impressive personality, being over six feet in height, and possessing a rugged and sinewy frame and massive head. An excellent idea of the appearance of DeWitt Clinton can be obtained from the statue which surmounts his monument in Greenwood cemetery. Clinton was not generally popular, although highly esteemed. He had unfortunately "the presidential bee in his bonnet," and as he was afflicted with a violent temper, his usefulness as a politician was greatly impaired, and his ambition unlikely to result in success. Clinton, who had been one of

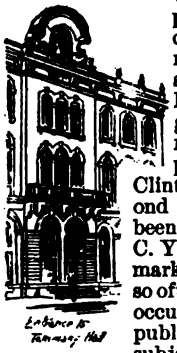
Tammany's earliest members, retired from the society on account of its subserviency to Aaron Burr, whom he fought desperately thereafter. After the death of Hamilton, Clinton became the dictator of his party in the state of New York, and being officially well provided for he easily became the master of the acknowledged centre of political power. Clinton had been originally backed up by the Livingstons, the most aristocratic and wealthy family in the state. One of them was a signer of the declaration of independence, they were connected by marriage with Gen. Richard Montgomery, and many of them had made honorable records on the battlefield, and in the councils of the nation. The election of Morgan Lewis, who had married a Livingston, to the governorship of New York, broke the alliance which had previously existed between the Livingstons and Clinton, and the latter turned to the Tammany society for aid in breaking down his now powerful adversary. An agreement was entered into, as is stated, in which Aaron Burr, who had been ostracized after shooting Hamilton, was to be restored to political favor. This scheme, however, failed on account of Burr's departure for the prosecution of his great southwestern expedition. Curiously enough, from this time forward there was, between Clinton and Tammany, war to the knife, while the latter joined its fortunes to the Lewis-Livingston faction. Clinton had made Daniel D. Tompkins governor, but the latter, desiring to be free from his patron's dictation, made terms with Tammany, and secured its valuable support. Concerning this arrangement, Clinton said, referring to Tompkins's defection from his interests, "Curse the miserable bucktails! They steal my men as fast as I collect them." After this, war broke out between Clinton and the supporters of Madison, and the latter, when president, conferred a good many government offices upon members of the Tammany society. This was a part of the political situation at the beginning of the war of 1812, and had doubtless much to do with the support given to the administration by Tammany during the struggle. A local record of party politics, at this time, is interesting reading, and shows that there was certainly as much (and perhaps more) rancor and bitterness displayed between the factions during those days, as we are accustomed to meet in our own times. The most outrageous denunciations were freely indulged in by the party organs; and even Washington, in a letter written to Jefferson, in 1796, said that he had before had no conception that parties would, or even could go to the length he had witnessed. And further, that while he had been doing his utmost to administer the government upon impartial principles, he had been assailed in "such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a Nero, a notorious defaulter or even to a common pickpocket." Naturally enough in a period such as this DeWitt Clinton was a special target for the shots of his enemies and particularly Tammany, and indeed it seemed almost poetic justice in the sense that the abuse now showered upon Clinton was no more than that he had before administered to Burr, and it was quite reasonable that Tammany should take a special delight in avenging the wrongs of its own leader. This antagonism was moreover not only countenanced by Gov. Tompkins, but by the president himself, and between all his foes Clinton's political fortunes were now at a low ebb. His strength in New York city had greatly diminished, and in 1811 his enemies succeeded in replacing him in the state senate by one of Tammany's most able men, Nathan Sanford, who was at the time speaker of the New York state assembly.

SANFORD, Nathan, was born in Bridgehampton, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1777, was educated at Yale college, became a practising lawyer in New York city, and filled a number of local offices. From 1803 to 1816 he was U. S. district attorney, filling also during the same period the positions of member of assembly, and member of the state senate of New York. He was elected U. S. senator as a democrat and served from 1815 to 1821, He succeeded James Kent as chancellor for the state of New York, and from 1826 to 1831 was again U. S. senator. He died in Flushing, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1838. The election of Sanford to the state senate in 1811 was a terrible blow to Clinton, but he succeeded in overcoming its effect. The lieutenant-governor of the state suddenly died, and Clinton, having procured his own nomination for the place, was elected and thus became president of the senate, instead of occupying a seat on the floor. In 1812, however, Clinton completely lost his place as republican leader by absolute political disloyalty. He was even removed from the office of mayor of the city of New York, which he then held. The destruction of Clinton as a political factor was a complete victory for Tammany, and its great wigwam resounded with the shouts and songs of the warriors. Politically the organization now seemed omnipotent. It possessed absolute control over the city, and at the same time became closely allied with the shrewd republican leaders, who formed the nucleus of what was afterward known as the "Albany regency," chief among whom was Martin Van Buren. To this great political leader has been given the credit of having been the first one to reduce party politics to a perfect system, yet there is no doubt that Tammany had long enforced in its own field of political operations the very rules of discipline which Van Buren introduced, first in the state and then into national politics. The principles of organization employed by Tammany were even more thorough than those which made the democratic party such a powerful machine. They were simply borrowed by the democracy and applied on a larger scale, Van Buren's work being chiefly one of adaptation. When Van Buren entered into public life he was opposed to Tammany, but as he gained in experience and knowledge, he changed his opinions and transferred his allegiance. He foresaw that the party which had secured the great city of New York as its base of operations, and which was forming the most perfect system of organization ever witnessed in the country, was certain to prevail over any mere personal following, however competent its leadership. He accordingly soon identified his fortunes with those of Tammany to the mutual benefit of all concerned. DeWitt Clinton was now completely prostrated, but it happened that he was still a member of the commission which had been appointed in 1811 for the purpose of investigating the feasibility of a canal connection between the lakes of the great West and the waters of the seaboard. Being out of politics, Clinton now turned his attention to this subject, and soon succeeded in stirring up such a sentiment in the state in favor of internal improvements, his own popularity growing with it, that the republican party was forced to nominate him for governor and he

was elected in 1817, receiving more than 40,000 votes to the 1,500 given to the opposition candidate. On this occasion the following lines were made public in some organ of the Clinton party:

"'Wit Clinton is dead,' St. Tammany said,
And all the papooses with laughter were weeping;
But Clinton arose and confounded his foes—
The cunning old fox had only been sleeping."

As soon as Clinton got securely seated in the governor's chair at Albany, he began to show his animosity to Tammany in every possible way, even withholding his support from perfectly proper legislative measures because they originated with Tammany men; but at the next election of the legislature Tammany succeeded in obtaining the control of both houses through the exercise of political sagacity. Being assisted by Van Buren it was not long before Tammany had wrested the power from its opponents, and although Clinton was re-elected governor, when his second term of office expired his popularity had been completely undermined, and Judge Joseph C. Yates, a Tammany man, was elected. A remarkable instance of the change of policy which so often occurs in the history of political parties occurred in the instance of an address made public in 1819 by the Tammany society on the subject of protection to home manufactures.



Entrance to Tammany Hall

At this time the country was suffering from a terrible prostration of internal trade and manufacture. The address recapitulated the disastrous condition of the country occasioned by the extraordinary issue of paper money by the banks and the enormous quantities of foreign manufactures which were deluging our country, thus crushing out American labor; and lamenting the gambling propensities of the day, which in the form of lotteries, billiard-rooms, etc., were so injurious to habits of industry and economy. On Oct. 11th of the same year resolutions were passed by the society recommending that their fellow-citizens should refrain from useless extravagance of living, and also advocating a discontinuance of the importation and use of every species of foreign manufacture for which fabrics made in the United States could be conveniently substituted. This address was sent for consideration to the leading public men of the day, and among those who returned replies approving of its sentiments were Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, James Madison, John Quincy Adams, H. Dearborn, Nathan Sanford and Mahlon Dickerson. These letters were all addressed to Clarkson Crolius, who was at that time grand sachem, and were published in the "National Advocate." About this time, also, Tammany, at one of its meetings, took a step with regard to the franchise, which was one of the most important political movements of the period. It is a remarkable historical fact that under the then existing constitution of New York a property qualification was prescribed for voting, and so astonishingly slow was the progress of liberal political ideas in those days that although the anti-federalists controlled the legislature for the greater part of the time, no effective steps were taken to remove the obnoxious provision until the constitution of 1821 was adopted. As a matter of fact, in 1801 Daniel D. Tompkins, future vice-president of the United States, was denied the right to vote because he did not possess at that time an independent freehold property of £20 in value.

ALLEN, Stephen, grand sachem at this time, was born about 1772, and in early life was a sail-maker by trade. He became interested in political affairs, and in 1817 and 1818 was assistant alderman of the tenth ward, and two years later alderman of the same ward. He showed so much public spirit and conscientiousness in the discharge of his official duties that he was chosen mayor in 1821 and 1822. Ten years later he was again assistant alderman of the tenth ward. He acquired a large fortune in commercial pursuits, to which he devoted himself for many years after giving up his trade, and was interested in a number of banking and insurance companies. For several years he was a state senator and a member of the court of errors, at that time the highest court of appeal in the state. His last years were passed in retirement. He died in the summer of the year 1852, one of the victims of the ill-fated steamer Henry Clay, which was consumed by fire on the Hudson river near the village of Yonkers. The Tammany meeting referred to was attended by the leading bucktails from all parts of the state, and resulted in the beginning of a movement out of which grew the constitution of 1821 and the abrogation of the restrictions at that time attached to the ballot. Probably one reason why action of this nature had not been taken before by Tammany was the fact of the exclusiveness of the society. For thirty-one years it had been in existence, and for a considerable portion of that time its power in the state of New York had been such that it had only seriously to make a demand to bring about a reform. But Tammany, without being aristocratic, was eminently respectable and averse to extending the franchise to the lower classes. Its membership embraced many of the most substantial citizens and leading business men of New York. Its sachems were persons of probity and standing, and to be grand sachem of Tammany was to have one of the highest dignities offered by the state or the city. Its general committee men were chosen with a view to the respect and confidence of the community, and any citizen felt proud of being chairman or secretary of a meeting. The extension of the franchise brought a new element into the society which increased its dimensions and, consequently, its power, and no doubt very much of the later progress and success of the society have been due to this change.

Stephen Allen

BOWNE, Walter, grand sachem of the Tammany society in 1820, was prominent in public affairs in the early part of the century. He was a son of James Bowne, and a descendant of John Bowne, a native of Matlock, Derbyshire, Eng., who emigrated to this country and settled in Boston in 1649 in the twenty-second year of his age. He afterward removed to Flushing, L. I., and became a member of the Society of Friends. He was persecuted by Gov. Stuyvesant, who finally had him arrested and fined him twenty-five pounds, with an order that he should be committed to prison until the sum was paid. Bowne had means, but he refused to pay and was soon after sent over to Holland as contumacious. The West India company appear to have been much more enlightened than Stuyvesant, who received from the officials of the company a sharp letter censuring his course, and the persecution of the Quakers in New York ceased. From John Bowne descended numerous families of that

Walter Bowne

name inhabiting Long Island and the neighborhood. Walter was for many years in the hardware business in New York, at the corner of Burling slip and Water street, and on retiring from business became a prominent democratic politician. He represented New York in the state senate for three successive terms and was appointed mayor by the common council in 1827 and continued to hold that office for the four succeeding years. He was one of the commissioners appointed by congress for the erection of the custom house. Mr. Bowne died, a very wealthy man, at his residence in Beekman street, New York, Aug. 31, 1846. It was while Mr. Bowne was grand sachem that a party calling itself "the people's party" succeeded in electing their candidate and in actually getting possession of Tammany hall and for a short time expelling its rightful occupants. The braves, however, were not long out of their wigwam and having nominated an assembly ticket they elected it by nearly 3,000 majority. It was Martin Van Buren who conceived the idea of bringing out Gen. Jackson in opposition to Mr. Adams in 1828, and it was at a meeting at Tammany hall on Sept. 26, 1827, that the first movement was made in favor of the hero of New Orleans. In the election which followed Jackson received twenty out of the thirty-four electoral votes to which the state of New York was entitled. Mr. Van Buren was elected governor of the state, but in 1829 was appointed by Gen. Jackson secretary of state. Van Buren was shrewd and clear-headed in sustaining the different positions which he occupied in a cabinet of which nearly every member resigned on account of the scandal involved with the name of Gen. John H. Eaton. At about this time all the discordant elements of the opposition party or opponents of Gen. Jackson were brought together and formed into what was known as the "whig" party. As early as 1834 Mr. Van Buren's name was on the programme at Tammany hall as the next presidential candidate.

On Oct. 29, 1835, occurred a curious incident in connection with the history of Tammany and which showed a loophole in the Tammany wigwam. A meeting had been called to take place on the date mentioned to ratify the democratic nominations in the city for state officers. At this time the "equal rights party" had been organized within the democratic party on a basis of hostility to bank-notes and paper money as a circulating medium, opposition to all monopolies, and particularly to the creation of vested rights by legislation. This party was opposed to the Tammany society on the ground that the politicians of the latter had appropriated the lion's share of offices, so much so, that they were said to be "hunk," from which term originated the political name, afterward applied, of "hunkers." On the occasion in question the doors of Tammany hall had scarcely opened when the equal-rights men rushed in and prevented the president of the meeting, Isaac L. Varian, from taking his seat. A scene of confusion followed and the regular democrats were finally, by the force of overpowering numbers, driven from the room. In the midst of the hubbub some one turned off the gas and left the infuriated opponents of Tammany in the dark. They had prepared themselves with candles and lucifer matches and immediately had light enough to proceed to business. They adopted a ticket to suit themselves, passed resolutions in accordance with their principles and adjourned. From the fact that the matches they used on the occasion were popularly called "loco-focos," the party was thereafter denominated the loco-foco party, a name which originated in the New York "Courier and Enquirer," on the following day. This was one of the first breaks, of which Tammany has experienced so many, and like all the rest resulted in the seceding democrats returning to the fold; they being, by a compromise of principles, finally admitted into Tammany hall. It was in this same year, 1835, that the first successful attempt at the organization of an anti-slavery party was made in the state of New York. It is historical that Tammany at first rejoiced in the circumstance, seeing in it a source of weakness to their powerful enemies, the whigs. What they did not see or foresee was that this movement was destined within twenty years to replace the whigs by a party still stronger and still more obnoxious—the republican party of 1856. In 1804 the right to vote was extended to the householders renting a tenement of the value of $25, and in that year the number of voters in New York city was 1,200. In 1834 the right of voting was extended to all adult male citizens and the number of votes was 70,000. From this period and this situation began the recent history of Tammany, in its relation to local, state and national politics.

Of course, as soon as the Tammany society began to take prominence in politics, and as it grew in political power and influence, corrupt and unprincipled men forced their way into its ranks with the design of perverting its power and influence to their own purposes, and for their own personal gain. In the elections of 1837 and 1838 the Tammany democrats of New York were defeated, failing to make any headway against their whig opponents; but in 1839 they succeeded in electing Isaac L. Varian mayor, against Aaron Clark, the whig candidate, and re-elected him in the election of 1840. Tammany again held the power in New York until 1844. Then the native American party, chiefly anti-Catholics, elected James Harper, the well-known publisher, mayor.

RIKER, Richard, recorder of the city of New York, a man who was not less famous for his integrity, his courage, and the severity of his judgments, than for the prominence which was given him by Fitz-Greene Halleck, in the well-known poem, "The Recorder," was born in Newtown, L. I., Sept. 9, 1773; having been educated for the law, he was admitted to practice in 1795. He assumed at once a prominent position, socially and politically, and from 1802 until 1804 was district attorney for New York, Westchester and Queens counties. He was elected recorder of the city in 1815. In 1819 he was removed, and again reappointed in 1820. In 1823 he was removed again, and restored in 1824, from which period up to 1838 he held the position of recorder uninterruptedly until 1838, during which time he was the terror of evil-doers and the right hand of his party. On Nov. 14, 1803, Mr. Riker was wounded in a political duel with Robert Swartwout. He died in New York city Sept. 26, 1842. In 1841 Robert H. Morris, who had succeeded Riker as recorder, was nominated for mayor by Tammany, and, after a very excited contest, elected. To use an expression of a Tammany enthusiast: "The triumph was looked upon as no inconsiderable one, and was hailed by the chiefs and warriors of the Tammany tribe with the wildest ebullition of political joy as an assurance of a retention of their power for twelve moons longer, and a further supply of corn and oil to their braves and squaws." At this time the prominent men in Tammany hall included John

McKeon, Francis B. Cutting, Judge Ulysses D. French, George H. Purser, George G. Glazier (member of the legislatures of 1843 and 1844), John E. Devlin, Wilson Small, Daniel E. Sickles, Capt. Isaiah Rynders, Caspar C. Childs, James Connor, Emanuel B. Hart, Robert J. Dillon, Elijah F. Purdy, Daniel E. Delavan, James R. Whiting, Jonathan I. Coddington, Isaac V. Fowler, Douglas Taylor and Samuel J. Tilden. Of these prominent and influential persons, several are worthy of special mention:

VAN BUREN, John, son of Martin Van Buren, president of the United States, was born in Hudson, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1810, and was graduated from Yale College in 1828. He determined upon entering the legal profession and studied in the office of Benjamin F. Butler, being admitted to practice at Albany in 1830. In 1831 he went with his father, who was minister to England, as secretary of legation, but remained there only a year and returning to this country entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1845 Mr. Van Buren was elected attorney-general of the state of New York. Politically, he was for a time in the free-soil party, but afterward became identified with the democrats. He was an able lawyer and was one of the counsel in the Edwin Forrest divorce case. He was a fine orator and particularly noted as an after-dinner and political speaker. On account of an incident said to have happened to him while he was in London with his father, Mr. Van Buren was popularly known as "Prince John." He died at sea Oct. 13, 1866.

SICKLES, Daniel E., politician and soldier, was born in New York city Oct. 20, 1823, and educated at the University of New York. He followed the printer's trade for several years, at the same time devoting himself to the study of law, and with such success that he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in New York in 1844. Three years later he was elected a member of the legislature, and in 1853 was appointed corporation counsel of New York. In the same year, however, he went to London as secretary of legation, James Buchanan being minister. Returning to America, he was a member of the state senate and a member of congress. He held a commanding position in the council of Tammany hall. When the civil war broke out he raised the Excelsior brigade, which was afterward known by his own name; was distinguished at the battles of Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, and Malvern Hill, and saw severe service in the seven-days' fight before Richmond. He was prominent at the battle of Antietam and became a division commander, and later, commander of the 3d army corps. He was appointed major-general in 1853, and displayed great gallantry and good judgment at Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg Gen. Sickles lost a leg, but continued in active service until 1865, when he was sent on a special mission to South America. The following year he was made colonel of the 42d U. S. infantry, and in 1869 was placed on the retired list with the rank of major-general, U. S. A. The same year he was appointed U. S. minister to Spain, and on returning from that country devoted himself to reorganizing the New York, Lake Erie and Western railway company, and having completed this duty settled down in New York. He is president of the state board of civil service commissioners.

McKEON, John, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1808. After graduating from Columbia he studied law, was admitted to practice and opened an office in New York city. He was elected to the assembly in 1832, and in 1835 became a member of congress. From 1846 to 1850 he was district attorney for New York, and later, for a time, U. S. district attorney for that district. He was again elected, in 1881, district attorney for New York city, the same office he had held more than thirty years before. Mr. McKeon died in New York Nov. 22, 1883.

RYNDERS, Capt. Isaiah, U. S. marshal, was a prominent figure in New York politics at the period we are now considering, being noted as a Tammany leader in the lower wards of the city. His was a controlling influence in political campaigns, and there were few men who could exercise the influence he did over the turbulent elements that fell under his control. The defeat of Henry Clay was placed to his credit by the whig party by reason of this influence. In 1840 the democratic forces were swept away by the tidal-wave which elected Gen. Harrison president.

In the meantime, largely through the aid of Tammany, the system of governing the state by officers appointed by the governor and council was superseded, and a new constitution gave the people the privilege of electing some 7,000 additional state officers, including the mayor and judges of New York, who had previously been appointed. The transfer of political power from the rich property holders to the non-property holders, which was effected by the same constitution, was the practical carrying out of the democratic over the aristocratic doctrine — of government by the whole, instead of by the few. And now began the period of the gradual and steady rise of Tammany hall to absolute power over the city. This conquest was accomplished through the shrewd and adroit use of the general and local committees which it organized. Among the grand sachems of Tammany deserving to be specially mentioned are Samuel Hawkins, James Conner, Elijah F. Purdy, Mordecai M. Noah, Shivers Parker, Robert B. Boyd, and Daniel E. Delavan. In 1834 Tammany nominated and elected the first mayor ever elected in New York, Cornelius W. Lawrence, by a majority of only 200, the votes being at that time so evenly divided between the democrats and whigs. Thirty-six years later the democratic vote had become two-thirds of the entire vote of the city, and Tammany hall was even at times able to carry the city, when the democratic vote had been divided between itself and some rival faction. In 1848 the democratic party throughout the state became "a house divided against itself," a condition shared by Tammany to its great discomfort. This was the war between the Barnburners and the Hunkers. Of these the first were so named in commemoration of the story of the farmer who burned down his barn to get rid of the rats. The origin of the expression Hunkers has already been described. In the city the Hunkers triumphed by gaining the great point at issue, the possession of Tammany hall, and the outcast Barnburners were driven into the wilderness and "set up a wigwam of their own, whence, under the leadership of John Van Buren, they were accustomed to issue forth, tomahawk in hand, to do battle with such braves as were in possession of the old hunting ground." It was not long, however, before the Hunkers and Barnburners came to an agreement. Meanwhile the "Anti-rent" troubles in Delaware and adjoining counties had brought to the front one of the most eminent of democrats.

WRIGHT, Silas, was born in Amherst, Mass., May 24, 1795. After graduating from college and studying law, he was admitted to practice and removed from Massachusetts to St. Lawrence county,

N. Y., where he was appointed surrogate. He was afterward made a member of the state senate, and was one of the most powerful opponents of De Witt Clinton. He was in congress for several years and afterward comptroller of New York, and in 1833 a member of the United States senate. He was strong in his adherence to principle and supported Henry Clay's compromise bill in 1833, while he opposed Van Buren's independent treasury scheme. He resigned from congress in 1844 to become governor of New York, and remained in that position until 1847. During the anti-rent riots he declared Delaware county in a state of insurrection and felt obliged to call out the military.

Horatio Seymour said of this statesman: "Mr. Wright was a great man, an honest man; if he committed errors, they were induced by his devotion to his party. He was not selfish; to him his party was everything—himself nothing." Silas Wright died in Canton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1847. After the troubles between the Hunkers and Barnburners had been settled, it was hoped that there would be democratic peace in New York, but such was not the case, as there continued to be faction fighting in the old wigwam, which was carried on by constant intrigue and often by open violence. Such collisions, accompanied by more or less excitement and rioting continued to prevail until 1853, when there was another split in the democratic party, which now became divided into hards and softs. The situation was now reversed and the old Hunker chiefs, John McKeon, James T. Brady, Charles O'Conor, Greene C. Bronson, and their associates found themselves in the same condition in which they had put the Barnburners in 1848; that is to say, banished from Tammany hall. Having called a meeting to endorse their state nominations at Tammany hall, their leaders found the doors of the wigwam locked against them by order of the sachems. And it should be remembered, in reading the further history of Tammany, that the Tammany wigwam is always under the control of the officials of the Tammany society and cannot be used for any purpose without their sanction. The trouble between the hards and the softs continued until 1856, when, after the nomination of Buchanan for the presidency, "the two factions determined to bury the tomahawk and smoke the pipe of peace around the old council fire." It is proper to give some account of the prominent democrats just mentioned, who led the Hards out of the Tammany wigwam.

BRADY, James T., one of the most brilliant of all the members of the New York bar, was born in New York city Apr. 9, 1815. His father was a lawyer, and he grounded his son, James, in his study for that profession. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the bar, and almost his first case drew public attention to his eloquence, his clear-sightedness, and his legal knowledge. He speedily became in demand in the most important litigations, such as the great patent cases, like that of Goodyear *vs.* Day; cases involving questions of medical jurisprudence, like the Parrish will case; or the moral insanity plea, as in the case of Cole the homicide; and divorce cases, such as that of Mrs. Edwin Forrest. But Mr. Brady was specially successful in criminal cases, in which he usually appeared for the defense, frequently without fee or reward. In 1843 he was appointed district attorney of New York, and in 1845 corporation attorney. In 1859 Mr. Brady appeared as counsel for Daniel E. Sickles, on the latter's trial for the assassination of Philip Barton Key, and his success in saving Sickles is well known. It is said of Mr. Brady that he never lost a case in which he was before a jury for more than a week; in that time they saw everything through his eyes. He was an ultra state-rights man before the civil war, and in 1860 was a candidate for governor on the hard-shell or pro-slavery democratic ticket. Mr. Brady died in New York Feb. 9, 1869.

BRONSON, Greene C., who was another hard-shell leader, and the candidate of that faction for governor in 1855, was born in Oneida, N. Y., in 1789. He was educated as a lawyer, and practised for many years in Utica. He was surrogate of Oneida county, member of assembly, attorney-general, chief justice of the supreme court, and justice of the court of appeals. He left the bench and settled in New York, where he practised law, but was unfortunate, and lost all his property by speculation. He was, for a year, collector of the port of New York, and from 1859 to 1863 was corporation counsel. He died at Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1863.

O'CONOR, Charles, the celebrated lawyer, was born in New York city Jan. 22, 1804. He was admitted to the bar when only twenty years of age. In 1848 he was a candidate for lieutenant-governor of New York, but, although he ran ahead of his ticket, he was defeated. His greatest lawsuits were the Forrest divorce case, the Lispenard will case, the Lemmon slave case in 1856, the Parrish will case in 1862, and the Jumel case in 1871. He was a leader of the "Friends of Ireland," and presided at some of their meetings. During the civil war his sympathies were with the South, and after it ended he became senior counsel for Jefferson Davis, when the latter was indicted for treason; and, in company with Horace Greeley, went on Mr. Davis's bond when he was admitted to bail. In 1872 a faction of the democratic party nominated Mr. O'Conor at the Louisville convention for president. Mr. O'Conor retired from public and professional life in 1881, and settled at Nantucket, Mass., where he died May 12, 1884.

While the hard-shell and soft-shell quarrel was being conducted in the midst of the democracy of the city of New York, Fernando Wood appeared upon the scene, soon made his influence felt, and in 1854 became the candidate of Tammany hall for the mayoralty, and was elected. What was known as the "American party" was again striving for position in local politics as it had in 1843, when it first raised the hue-and-cry against the "foreign element." In 1854 its candidate, James W. Barker, was defeated by Mayor Wood; whereas, ten years before, the American party had succeeded in electing James Harper mayor, as has already been told. It was only the year before, in August, 1853, that the old warfare between the softs and the hards had broken out again, and there had been a serious hand-to-hand fight in a back room in Tammany hall, in which Augustus Schell, at the time collector of the port of New York, and afterward grand sachem of the Tammany society, was severely injured, so much so that he suffered for a long time from the injuries which he received on the occasion, and his assailants were tried for the assault, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary. After

this came a bad break in the Tammany forces, which resulted in the defeat of Horatio Seymour for governor in 1854, a position which he already occupied.

WOOD, Fernando, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 14, 1812. He came of Quaker origin, and having received a good education, settled in New York city while he was a boy, and began to study business in a shipping merchant's office. Before he was twenty-one years of age, he had already gained quite a reputation as a writer and speaker. In 1839 he was made chairman of a young men's political club, and in 1840 was elected a member of congress on the democratic ticket. He served two years in the house of representatives, and during the next seven years, or until 1850, he was engaged in business with such success that he was able to retire with a competence. In the latter year he was nominated for the mayoralty of New York, but was defeated by a combination of whigs and know-nothings. In 1854, however, he was elected mayor, and re-elected in 1856. It was in the latter year that an attempt was made in the legislature to place the New York city police under state control. This attempt was fought by Mayor Wood, with the result of a serious riot, and at the next election Mr. Wood was defeated, although he was re-elected in 1859. After this Mr. Wood served twelve years in congress. He died in Washington February 20, 1881. Fernando Wood's relation to Tammany was a peculiar one. He received his first election as mayor of New York as its nominee, but after his re-election was thrown over by Tammany, chiefly through the machinations of the hard-shells, who had been brought into it by the consolidation of 1856. Wood now organized Mozart hall as an opposition society, and with its assistance succeeded in inflicting upon Tammany in 1859 a disastrous defeat, and once more putting himself at the head of the city government. So fierce had been the Wood and anti-Wood fight in Tammany that the democratic voters had elected two general committees, each claiming to be the regular Tammany hall committee. Mozart hall passed away in a few years, after Wood had lost his interest in it, but was followed by the McKeon democracy, Irving hall, Apollo hall, the Citizens' association and other societies, all of which fought Tammany, as a rule, for the purpose of personal aggrandizement, by selling themselves out to the highest bidder. At this time Tammany contained such men as Lorenzo B. Shepard (grand sachem in 1855), Robert J. Dillon, Augustus Schell, Charles P. Daly (afterward chief justice of the court of common pleas), Smith Ely, Jr. (afterward mayor of New York), C. Godfrey Gunther (afterward mayor of New York), John J. Cisco, and many others of the most respected and wealthiest citizens. In the mayoralty contest of 1859, Fernando Wood, as the candidate of Mozart hall, polled 29,950 votes; Havemeyer, the Tammany candidate polled 26,918; and Opdyke, the republican candidate, 21,417. This showed that the democrats held five-sevenths of the vote in New York. In 1861 the vote between Tammany and Mozart hall, the former nominating Gunther and the latter Wood, was so close as to give the mayoralty to Opdyke, the republican, by a small plurality. It was not until 1865, when John T. Hoffman was nominated by Tammany, and elected, that the organization once more united all the officers under its control, including the mayoralty, the common council, the board of supervisors, the street, health, market, police, and educational departments. The vote by which Hoffman was first elected was, Tammany (Hoffman) 32,820; republican (Marshall O. Roberts) 31,657; Mozart hall (Hecker) 10,390; McKeon democracy (Gunther) 6,758.

After Fernando Wood left Tammany, and set up for himself, the old organization was broken up into "rings," which worked through the factions we have named, and did great injury to the political system of the democratic party in New York. Among their leaders was Isaac V. Fowler, who exercised great power about 1857, and who was grand sachem of Tammany in 1859–60. He was appointed postmaster of New York, and while holding that official position was discovered to have committed a defalcation, and fled the country, this being almost the first instance of this character in the official history of New York. It is said of Fernando Wood, that while holding the position of mayor he inspired the democracy of the city with a spirit of activity it had never before known. His power and influence over the minds of men were extraordinary, and few dared openly to oppose him, yet eventually the opposition which gathered around his political pathway was of a character to daunt the most courageous.

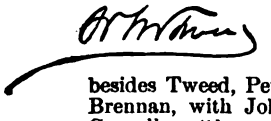
SHEPARD, Lorenzo B., one of Tammany's best men and one of New York's most interesting young citizens, was grand sachem of Tammany, 1855-56. He was the son of David B. Shepard, for many years a prominent New York lawyer, and was born in 1821. At the age of fourteen, being left an orphan, he began to study law with Judge Ulysses D. French, with whom he remained until 1848, being admitted to practice at the bar in 1841. In 1845 Mr. Shepard was appointed by Gov. Silas Wright examiner in chancery. In 1846 he was a member of the New York state constitutional convention; he was appointed by President Polk U. S. district attorney for New York, to fill a vacancy, and in 1854 Gov. Seymour made him district attorney of the city and county of New York. In 1855 he received the unanimous nomination of Tammany hall for counsel of the corporation. Besides being grand sachem of Tammany, he was chairman of the consolidated general committee of Tammany hall at the time of his death. This lamented event took place on Sept. 9, 1857, when he was found dead in his bath-tub, being then only thirty-six years of age. The regular Wood convention of 1856, which met in Tammany hall on Sept. 15th of that year, selected Daniel E. Sickles as chairman. The fact is only mentioned here because the convention split during the meeting, and a party of bolters retired to the old "Pewter Mug" in Frankfort street, which was at that time kept by Col. Thomas Dunlap, and where they held a side meeting. The "Pewter Mug" was a noted tavern in those days and was the constant place of resort of democratic politicians.

Among those who have been mentioned as prominent in the councils of Tammany hall, one of the most important personalities was that of Augustus Schell, who was a sachem for many years and grand sachem from 1882 to 1884.

SCHELL, Augustus, became chairman of Tammany hall general committee in 1852, and in 1878 its candidate for mayor. (See Index.)

HOFFMAN, John T., grand sachem of Tammany in 1866–68. (See Index.)

TWEED, William Marcy, was born in New York city Apr. 3, 1823. His father was a chairmaker, and the boy learned the same trade after he had picked up an ordinary common-school education. He also engaged for a while in some commercial pursuit. In those days he was best known as a member of the volunteer fire department of New York, being foreman of "Big Six" or "Americus" engine. Like a good many other men who were members of the New York volunteer fire department, Tweed gained his popularity mainly from that fact, and it stood him in good stead when he made his entrance into politics. In 1852 he was an alderman, then for two years a member of congress, and afterward supervisor, school commissioner, deputy street commissioner, state senator, and, finally, deputy commissioner of public works of the city of New York. Described by those who knew him most intimately, he was a big-hearted, generous man of remarkable original ability, particularly in the direction of political combination, and withal, possessing extraordinary influence over all those with whom he came in contact. So extraordinary was this magnetic quality in Mr. Tweed that, when at the height of his political power and of his fame as a political "Boss," he received the endorsement of the most prominent merchants, bankers and capitalists of New York, and this, too, as it afterward appeared, when he was conducting the affairs of the "ring" with perfect success. It was while he held this office that Tweed formed the combination with Sweeney, Connolly and others, as is alleged, out of which grew the scandals of the next few years. His real power in municipal politics dated from his election as a member of the old board of supervisors, as early as 1856. From this period, although his influence was often temporarily overthrown, he never failed to regain it. The first "ring" which was formed in New York included, besides Tweed, Peter B. Sweeney and Matthew T. Brennan, with John T. Hoffman and Charles G. Cornell as "honorable figure-heads." In 1869 the ring included, besides those already mentioned, James Watson, county auditor, and E. A. Woodward, an agent of Tweed. There were also Judges Barnard, Cardozo and McCunn, who assisted the ring in the courts. Without going into details here, it is sufficient to state that in 1871 such an exposure was made of the conduct of affairs by the officials of the city government that Mr. Tweed was arrested on a civil suit brought by Charles O'Conor in behalf of the city and furnished bail in $1,000,000. He was elected to the state senate the same year, but did not take his seat, and on Dec. 16, 1871, was arrested on a criminal charge of fraud, but was released on bail. On Nov. 19, 1873, he was tried and found guilty of fraud, and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $12,550. In 1875 he was sued by the city for the recovery of $6,000,000 and judgment rendered for the amount with interest. He was afterward confined in Ludlow street jail in default of bail in $3,000,000, but on Dec. 4, 1875, escaped from his prison and fled to Cuba and thence to Spain. He was arrested by the Spanish government and delivered over to the United States. Being brought back to New York he was again incarcerated in Ludlow street jail, where he remained until his death, which occurred Apr. 12, 1878.



HALL, Abraham Oakey, mayor of the city of New York, descended on his father's side from natives of Hampshire, England, and on that of his mother from Col. John Oakey, one of the regicide members of parliament, who was beheaded after the restoration of Charles II. Mr. Hall's grandfather, on his mother's side, was of Dutch ancestry, and the husband of a French lady. He was born at the residence of his grandfather in Albany, while his mother was there on a visit in 1826. His father died when he was only three years of age, but, although his mother was left in poor circumstances, she managed to give him a good education, and in 1840 he entered the New York university. He was an indefatigable student, particularly in the classics, and these he studied with such effect that always through his life he has been able to quote from them freely. Mr. Hall paid his college bills by his own labor. He wrote for the magazines of the day and for the newspapers, and, being bright and clever in his work, he gained literary reputation as well as pecuniary compensation; graduating in 1844, the young man was sent to Harvard law school through the liberality of his uncle, Samuel W. Oakey, a New Orleans merchant. From this institution he carried off all the honors, and on his return to New York studied for a time in the law office of Charles W. Sandford, and afterward in New Orleans with Thomas and John Slidell. In 1848 he returned to New York, and was admitted to the bar. While in New Orleans, and afterward in New York, Mr. Hall continued to write freely for the press; his contributions being always acceptable. In the practice of law he was almost immediately successful, while he had the good fortune to make friends among the most distinguished of his professional contemporaries, and it was under these circumstances that he formed the well-known firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel. In the meantime, in 1850, Mr. Hall was appointed assistant district attorney with N. B. Blunt, and became, himself, a few years later, district attorney. While in that position, he is said to have argued more than two hundred cases in the supreme court and court of appeals of the state. From district attorney to the mayor's office was but a step for Mr. Hall, and there the awkward situation brought about by the Tweed scandal found him. In 1868, after John T. Hoffman had been elected governor of the state, he resigned his office of mayor of the city of New York, his resignation to take effect on the 1st of December of that year, and Mr. Hall was nominated by Tammany to succeed him, and was elected over Frederick A. Conkling by a majority of 54,274 votes. Mayor Hall was destined to become prominent in the history of Tammany, as well as that of the metropolis, by reason of the prominence given him by the press and public on account of his affiliation with the society. A gentleman of fine education and cultivation, possessing a genial and agreeable manner, and remarkable for his social gifts, Mr. Hall was one of the most popular men in New York. He was, moreover, one of the most successful prosecutors that the city had ever had, and his skill in unraveling the webs of criminal deception was so great that he was a terror to the entire fraternity of evil-doers. Mr. Hall took possession of the mayoralty on Jan. 1, 1869, and

A. Oakey Hall

his success in managing his new office was not less than that gained when he held the position of district attorney. Mr. Hall was specially popular with the Irish, and this fact doubtless had much to do with his being easily re-elected for a second term in 1870. The most careful and scrupulous investigation in court and out of it, as to Mr. Hall's criminal relation to the acts committed by the "ring," entirely exonerated him from any such participation. A comparatively poor man during all his life, there never existed the slightest grounds for a suspicion that Mr. Hall had attempted to improve his fortunes by any dishonest act. He was discharged from court after a full and fair trial, with no stain on his reputation other than the fact of his having held the office of mayor of New York during the period under consideration. In 1875 Mr. Hall appeared on the stage of the Park theatre, both as actor and author, playing the leading part in "The Crucible." His performance was well received, and was far from being unsuccessful, while there was much in it that was pathetic and impressive. After running three weeks, however, the play was taken off the stage. For a time Mr. Hall returned to his old profession of journalism in New York, and was city editor of the "World." He then gave up his position, and went to London, where, after passing through the proper course, he was admitted to practice at the bar, and did so practice, from time to time, although not continuously. Mr. Hall had been a warm and close friend of the elder James Gordon Bennett, and after the latter's death remained the friend of his son, who continued to conduct the New York "Herald" as editor and proprietor. Mr. Hall, being in London, was invited by Mr. Bennett to take charge of the "Herald" bureau in that city, and this he continued to direct for a number of years, and, in fact, up to 1889, when he retired from his connection with the "Herald." In 1891 Mr. Hall returned to New York for the purpose of prosecuting a libel suit for $20,000 damages against Professor Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealths," which contained a reflection upon Mr. Hall, afterward stricken out. Probably the ablest man among the leaders of Tammany hall during the successful career of the Tweed ring was Peter B. Sweeney, whose powers of political combination and administration were certainly equal, if not superior, to those of William M. Tweed, while he had the advantage of the latter in position and education. Mr. Sweeney's relation to the official acts of the Tweed ring was never exactly explained, but, whatever it might have been, a compromise was effected. Mr. Sweeney went to Europe, after the investigation was completed, and for many years resided in Paris. Richard B. Connolly, comptroller of New York city under the Tweed *régime*, was a mere figurehead and tool in the conspiracy which was engineered and conducted by Mr. Tweed. When the exposure took place he fled the country, and died abroad. After the exposure of the Tweed ring, the chief control and management of Tammany hall fell into the hands of John Kelly.

KELLY, John, was born in New York city Apr. 21, 1821. He had an ordinary school education, and while still a boy was apprenticed to a mason or grate-setter. Like most boys of that time, he was chiefly interested in the stage and the volunteer fire department, and while still quite young he exhibited dramatic talent. He was a volunteer fireman, and he was captain of a target company, whose members respected him for his courage and his great physical strength. At the age of twenty-four, Mr. Kelly went into business for himself. His first entrance into politics brought him his election as alderman of the 14th ward in 1854. In the following year he was sent to congress, and re-elected in 1857. Before the close of his second term in congress he was elected sheriff of the city and county of New York, served three years, and in 1865 was re-elected to the same office. Kelly's entrance into Tammany hall occurred when Isaac V. Fowler was the leading spirit in the organization. He took a fancy to the bright and aspiring young mechanic and pushed him forward, until from a ward politician he became alderman. It was at this time that the Tammany society or Columbian order, as has already been mentioned, first interfered with the political branch of the organization. Fowler won the battle, and soon after became grand sachem, and as he advanced himself he forwarded Kelly's ambitious plans. In congress Mr. Kelly was chiefly noted for his savage attacks upon the know-nothings (this was the time of the Native American party), and for his defense of the Irish Catholics, who, he claimed, were not in the least likely to endanger American institutions. Oddly enough in Washington, Mr. Kelly attracted the attention, and gained the friendship of Alexander H. Stephens. Kelly is described as having been at this time "a strong, heavy, raw-boned man with a firm jaw, clear and determined eyes, and awkward manners." His associations in the capital greatly modified his conduct. From having been rough, intolerant and domineering, he grew to be agreeable in his nature and diplomatic in his behavior. A man of strong will, he was a born ruler of men, yet much of his power over them was exhibited after the fashion of Martin Van Buren. In conversation he exhibited the quality of plain common-sense, which made him very attractive to the masses, while his vitality and energy were positively magnetic. During the internal troubles of Tammany, Kelly became a leader, and fought Tweed from the beginning to the bitter end. When he was nominated for sheriff he was supported by Tammany, and elected by a majority of nearly 10,000, and when he was re-elected it was by a plurality of almost 6,000 votes. His second term expired Dec. 31, 1867, and so enormously lucrative was the position of sheriff at that time, that Mr. Kelly is said to have made during his two terms in the office, honestly and fairly, more than $800,000, and by adroit management of this money thus gained he succeeded in increasing it to a very large fortune, without ever once incurring the slightest suspicion against his integrity. Kelly ran against Hall for the mayoralty, but was defeated, and at this time his health broke down, and he spent three years traveling in Europe. In the fall of 1871 he returned to the United States to find the city, misruled under the Tweed oligarchy, in a state of chaotic excitement over the disclosures with regard to Tammany. At the suggestion of Emanuel B. Hart, Mr. Kelly was at once called upon to assist in reorganizing Tammany hall, and backed by some of the most prominent men in the city, he succeeded in ousting the corrupt members of the organization, and replacing them with men of good repute. Gradually his power increased, and while he did not care for office for himself, he could dictate the nomination for almost any office in which he felt interested. For thirteen years Mr. Kelly was considered the autocrat of Tammany, although in 1875 there was serious discord among its members.

The county democracy was organized in 1875 by E. B. Hart, Benjamin Wood, Ex-Recorder J. B. Smith, Ira B. Shafer, etc., and it was after its cr-

ganization that John Morrissey left Tammany and joined it. In 1876 Mr. Kelly quarreled with Samuel J. Tilden, and is said to have caused the nomination of Gen. Hancock for the presidency in 1880. Mr. Kelly was made comptroller by Mayor Wickham, and was ousted by Mayor Cooper, but in 1879, by running as an independent candidate for governor, he defeated the democratic candidate, and caused the election of Cornell, while he himself polled more than 70,000 votes, and the outcome of his quarrel with Gov. Robinson was the election of James A. Garfield to the presidency in 1880. In 1880, also, Kelly controlled the nomination of William R. Grace for mayor of New York, and two years later that of Mr. Edson for the same office. Perhaps the most conspicuous act of Mr. Kelly's career in reference to Tammany occurred in regard to the board of aldermen of 1884, which was bribed to grant the Broadway railway franchise. All of its members were candidates for re-election, and most of them were influential men in their district organization. Mr. Kelly declared that not one of them should be renominated, and not one of them was. Mr. Kelly fought the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the presidency in 1884, and from that time forward his health failed steadily. From the beginning of 1886 he was confined to his house, No. 34 East Sixty-ninth street, New York, where he died on the afternoon of June 1, 1886.

HART, Emanuel B., cashier in the sheriff's office, New York, a sachem of Tammany society and one of its oldest and most respected members, was the son of Bernard Hart of the well-known firm of Lispenard & Hart, merchants in New York. He was born in 1809, and after receiving a common-school education, prepared for Columbia College, but was forced into business on account of the war of 1812, and became a clerk in a commercial house when he was fourteen years old. He was so faithful and so able in his work, that at the age of seventeen he was sent by his employers to Paris to act as their agent in that city, and there he remained two years, acquiring the French language thoroughly. On his return to New York he made a trip to the Spanish main as supercargo, and after that settled down in New York in the stock and bond commission business. In 1829 he joined the volunteer fire department of New York, as a member of Engine company No. 9, and continued in this service five years. Mr. Hart was a Jackson democrat, and was one of the challengers at the polls in the exciting election of 1832. When President Jackson visited New York in the same year, Mr. Hart acted as one of his aids at the great public reception which was given him. In 1845 Mr. Hart was elected alderman of the fifth ward, and was re-elected the next year, refusing a third nomination. He was frequently a delegate to the democratic state convention, and being a member of Tammany, was elected chairman of the Tammany general committee in 1849. In 1848 he ran for congress, and though defeated made a fine record. In 1851 he was elected to congress by a heavy majority. During President Buchanan's administration Mr. Hart was appointed surveyor of the port of New York, and after serving his full term was retained for a year in that office by President Lincoln, who recognized his fidelity, ability and integrity. In 1860 Mr. Hart was sent to Europe by the U. S. treasury department to examine into and report upon frauds in the revenue. His report was highly esteemed and made the basis of important reforms. In 1867 he declined the nomination for congress to represent the sixth congressional district. He was a presidential elector in 1868, and in 1869 was made a commissioner of emigration. In 1871 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen. In 1879 Mayor Cooper appointed him an excise commissioner. During the administration of Mr. Cleveland he was appointed disbursing agent at the custom house, New York. Sheriff Daniel E. Sickles appointed him cashier of the office, the position he still holds. Mr. Hart was for years president of the Mount Sinai hospital, treasurer of the Hebrew relief society and president of the Home for the aged and infirm.

GUMBLETON, Henry A., deputy county clerk of New York, and a prominent member of the Tammany hall organization, was born in New York city Sept. 14, 1846. He received his education in the public schools and in the College of the City of New York, where he was graduated in 1863. In 1865 he was appointed private secretary to the county clerk, Mr. W. C. Conner, and advanced to be assistant deputy in 1866, and deputy county clerk in 1870. Mr. Gumbleton entered Tammany hall and became a member of the general committee about 1870. He was appointed in 1874 deputy commissioner of public works.

DOWLING, Joseph, police justice, was born in Waterford, Ireland, Feb. 23, 1828. He came to this city while a boy with his parents, and as his father was a shoemaker, the boy was put into a shoe store for a time, but growing tired of the business, he became a newsboy. From this he gained employment in the press room of the old "Courier and Inquirer;" from there he went to the "Tribune" office and afterward to the "Herald." He was a member of the old volunteer fire department, and in 1848 was appointed by Mayor Havemeyer a member of the police force, which at this time was divided into wards, instead of precincts. Dowling lived and served in the sixth ward, and Matthew T. Brennan was captain of the police of that ward. He was made police justice in 1854 and Dowling succeeded him as captain. On the reorganization of the police in 1858, Dowling retained his office and in 1862 he became police justice, filling out Justice Brennan's unexpired term, when the latter was elected comptroller. In 1863 Dowling was elected to the same office for six years, and in 1869 was re-elected, but after serving five years of his term was legislated out of office with the other police justices. He became sachem of Tammany in 1868 and was a member of the Americus and Blossom clubs. Judge Dowling was the original of the type of police justices whose decisions have been so often quoted by the metropolitan press, usually for the common sense, humor and acuteness which have characterized them, rather than on account of any special legal lore with which they were imbued. After the downfall of the Tweed ring, Dowling went out of politics. He went abroad and for a time traveled in England and on the continent. On his return he amused himself with speculation in various enterprises, particularly theatres. Judge Dowling died in the house where he had lived for nearly twenty years, May 12, 1877.

SHAFFER, Newton Melman, physician and surgeon, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1846. His great-grandfather, Wm. Shaffer, came from Holland to New York about 1750. His maternal grandfather was Maj. Lewis Hale of Ulster county, N. Y. On the paternal side, his grandmother was a Newton, and his maternal grandmother was a Melman. He is the son of the Rev. James N. Shaffer, an eminent clergyman of the M. E. church. Dr. Shaffer was educated principally at the public schools of New York, and the College of the city of New York. He commenced the study of medicine as a student in the New York hospital for the relief of the ruptured and crippled (founded by Dr. James Knight) on the day the institution was opened, May 1, 1863. (This was the first institution organized for the deformed poor in New York city.) He subsequently entered the University medical college, from which he was graduated in 1867. He left the hospital, having served as its first assistant surgeon, and commenced private practice in 1868. The following year, at the request of Theodore Roosevelt, he accepted a position in the New York orthopædic dispensary and hospital, and since 1878 has been attending surgeon in charge of that institution. In 1872 he was appointed attending surgeon to the orthopædic department in St. Luke's hospital—a position created for him. He was made consulting orthopædic surgeon in 1888. In 1882 he was appointed clinical professor of orthopædic surgery in the University medical college of New York, and resigned that position in 1886. When Dr. Shaffer commenced the study of medicine, orthopædic surgery was scarcely recognized as a legitimate department of surgery. Since he adopted it as a specialty, he has steadfastly striven to advance its interests, and to place it upon a secure foundation. He early recognized the fact that the operative side of surgery was taught in the colleges, and that orthopædic surgery, as such, was much neglected. It became apparent to him that mechanico-therapy promised great benefit to the human race. While attending surgeon to the orthopædic department of St. Luke's hospital he voluntarily resigned the—strictly speaking—operative surgery that occurred in his department, and declined to operate on those patients who did not require special mechanical treatment after operation, and from that time he has devoted himself to the development of orthopædic methods. In his career at the New York orthopædic dispensary and hospital he has further exemplified this practice, and in his annual course of lectures in that institution, as well as in his daily clinics, he has for many years taught that, "Orthopædic surgery is that department of surgery which includes the prevention, the mechanical treatment and the operative treatment of chronic or progressive deformities, for the proper treatment of which special forms of apparatus or special mechanical dressings are necessary." Under his leadership, the New York orthopædic dispensary and hospital has become one of the important institutions of New York city, and he has aided in the education of many medical men, some of whom have become prominent in orthopædic surgery. Dr. Shaffer was very active in the formation of the first orthopædic society organized in this country—the New York orthopædic society—now a special section of the New York academy of medicine. He took the initial step which resulted in the formation of the American orthopædic association—a national organization of much importance, and has served as president of both these bodies. It was through his influence and efforts that the American orthopædic association was admitted as a member of the congress of American physicians and surgeons, and he inaugurated the movement that led to the recognition of orthopædic surgery by the Tenth international congress, held at Berlin in 1890, the first formal recognition of this specialty by the international congress. He has devised and published special forms of apparatus for the treatment of nearly all the deforming diseases of childhood. He was the first to describe "non-deforming club-foot," and has devised and introduced a new method of treatment for club-foot and other non-inflammatory deformities, based upon the principle of "forcible intermittent traction," by which many deformities, hitherto considered incurable without operation, can be cured without cutting, and, as a matter of original research, he demonstrated the reduced electrical reaction of the muscles in chronic joint disease. He devised a new treatment for ununited fractures of the femur, and demonstrated that it was possible to secure union of ununited fractures of the neck of the femur by mechanical means by a new method. He is the author of the works, "Pott Disease of the Spine," and the "Hysterical Element in Orthopædic Surgery." He has contributed numerous articles to the medical journals. Those on "Forcible Intermittent Traction in the Treatment of Club-foot," and "What is Orthopædic Surgery?"—read before the Berlin congress—have attracted wide attention, and have been published both at home and abroad. His address on "The Relation of Orthopædic Surgery to General Surgery," published in the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," has been favorably noticed, while his essays on "Lateral Curvature of the Spine," on "The Principles of the Mechanical Treatment of Hip-Joint Disease," and on "The Ultimate Results of the Mechanical Treatment of Hip-Joint Diseases," have been very favorably received. Dr. Shaffer was a delegate to the Seventh international congress, held in London in 1881, and also to the Tenth international congress, held in Berlin in 1890. He is a member of the New York academy of medicine, the New York orthopædic society, the Neurological society, and the County medical society. He is also a member of the executive committee of the University of American physicians and surgeons, and of the Century and St. Nicholas clubs.

Newton M. Shaffer

ALLEN, William Temple, clergyman, was born in Clarke county, Va., Dec. 15, 1855. His great-great-grandfather came from Armagh county, Ireland, in 1732, and settled in Warren county, Va. His great-grandfather, Col. Thomas Allen, served with distinction in the war of the revolution, and was presented with a sword by the state of Virginia for gallant services. His grandfather and father were both graduated from Princeton college, the latter being a great linguist and ornithologist. The old family-seat, "Clifton," is one of the finest in the state of Virginia. Young Allen was educated in the neighborhood schools in Virginia, and setting out to become a lawyer he read law at eighteen, but at nineteen determined to devote his life to preaching the gospel. With this in view he studied two years at the Theological Seminary of Virginia. A severe spell of sickness, while here, undermined his health, and compelled him to suspend his studies, and re-

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move to a milder climate. He taught in the church school for boys at Seguin, Tex., continuing his studies under Rev. Wallace Carnahan. He was ordained deacon in St. Mark's cathedral, San Antonio, in July, 1880. He built the church at Boeme, Tex., the first year of his diaconate, and then went to Sewanee university to complete his studies. He remained at Sewanee two years; returned to Texas, and was ordained priest by Rt. Rev. R. W. B. Elliott, D.D., May 1, 1884, in St. Mark's cathedral, San Antonio, Tex. He became rector successively of St. James's, Livingston; St. Luke's, Jacksonville; and St. Peter's church, Talladega. He built the church, also, in Gadsden, Ala. Mr. Allen is an unusually fine reader, and one of the best preachers in the diocese of Alabama.

SALTERLEE, Samuel K., financier and merchant, was born in New York city Sept. 29, 1818. He is of pure English stock, being descended from Rev. William Salterlee, vicar of St. Ide, New Exeter, Eng., who was imprisoned by Cromwell for loyalty to his church, and restored to his benefice by Charles II. His son, also of the Established church, emigrated to New London, and married a daughter of James Bemis, in the year 1682. Samuel entered the English importing house of Fishers & Robinson, and held the position of assistant bookkeeper for three years. In 1835 he entered the banking house of Morris Ketchum, shortly after became cashier, and so continued for some eight years, when failing health induced him to take the cashiership of a Connecticut bank. He was subsequently cashier of two other banks, and a salaried counselor of another. His residence in Connecticut was marked by a series of financial successes that won high commendation from state officials and banking circles. He inaugurated reforms, and his influence in legislation, especially on several memorable occasions, was on the side of legitimate business. Quitting banking about the year 1855, he returned to New York and became a stockholder and treasurer in a large establishment for building railway cars. General financial trouble followed. Nearly all the railroads of the country became unable to meet their obligations promptly; several failed, and this of course carried the car company under. Mr. Salterlee then effected one of the most remarkable settlements of a large insolvent business on record. Alexander T. Stewart was one of the creditors, and accepted with others fifty cents on the dollar, this being one of the two only cases in which the "Merchant Prince" was known to discharge a debtor for less than the face of his claim. Not a dollar was expended in law or litigation. In 1857 Mr. Salterlee was invited to enter the Stamford manufacturing company. He rendered important service, introducing a financial system, which was warmly welcomed. After a few years, having little taste for purely mercantile life, he relinquished active duties to his associates, and devoted much of his time to travel, the management of estates, etc., still retaining, however, an ownership in the business, and assisting more or less for many years in its general direction. His contributions to the press, especially on economic questions, were favorably received and commended for originality and sound reasoning. He is a member and one of the founders of the St. Nicholas club, member of the Sons of the Revolution, of the American society for the advancement of science, fellow of the American geographical society, and has been for twenty-five years one of the managers of the Port Chester savings bank, and for a number of years its vice-president. He has resided, since 1855, at the beautiful homestead bequeathed to his wife by her father, the late Judge Brown of Rye, N. Y.

PALEN, Gilbert Ezekiel, physician, was born at Palenville, Greene county, N. Y., May 3, 1832, the son of Rufus Palen, who was a manufacturer of leather, having tanneries at Palenville, Fallsburgh, Neversink, and Olive, N. Y., as well as being engaged in the leather trade in New York city. He died at the age of thirty-seven, leaving his wife and children in comfortable circumstances. The Palen family came from England, taking refuge from Mary Tudor in Holland, thence emigrating to New York where they became identified with the Society of Friends. Dr. Palen early exhibited an inventive frame of mind and a liking for chemical experiments, and after having finished his preliminary studies, entered the scientific school of Yale college, giving special attention to engineering and applied chemistry. He was graduated in "the famous class of '53," receiving the degree of Ph.B. He then studied medicine with his stepfather, Dr. William C. DeWitt, well known as a skillful physician and surgeon, attended the lectures at New York city of the celebrated Drs. Valentine Mott and William H. Van Buren, and was graduated from the Albany medical college, where he had the advantage of the instruction of Drs. March and McNaughton. After receiving his diploma, he was offered a position in one of our eastern colleges, but his father having expressed the wish that his eldest son should follow his business, after remaining some time with his stepfather, at Saugerties, N. Y., he engaged in the tanning business, being interested in tanneries at Tunkhannock and Canadensis, Pa. The latter place being seventeen miles removed from any other physician, he had a large free practice. Owing to the exorbitant commissions demanded by the leather dealers, the business was far from lucrative, at least for the manufacturers, and the doctor sold his interest. In 1876 he was invited by Dr. G. R. Starkey of Philadelphia to investigate the Compound Oxygen treatment, every facility being afforded and the process of manufacture being made known to him. He was also introduced to several prominent patients of Dr. Starkey, among whom were T. S. Arthur and William D. Kelley, who attributed the prolongation of their lives and usefulness for many years to the Compound Oxygen treatment. After careful investigation and consideration, being fully convinced of its importance as a remedial agent, Dr. Palen entered into partnership with Dr. Starkey, under the firm name of Starkey & Palen. Dr. Starkey had succeeded in bringing his remedy to perfection; Dr. Palen brought business tact and experience as well as the requisite capital. From this time on the business prospered wonderfully; over 60,000 patients have been treated, and over 1,000 physicians have used the remedy in their practice, and it is known throughout the civilized world. In 1860 Dr. Palen married Elizabeth, daughter of John E. Gould, of Roxbury, N. Y. He is a prohibitionist, a member of the Methodist church, a local preacher, and a member of the board of Church extension. He is treasurer of the Ocean City association and president of the Niagara mining and smelting company.

G. E. Palen

BLACKFORD, Eugene Gilbert, fish culturist and banker, was born at Morristown, N. J., Aug. 8, 1839, the son of Gilbert L. and Mary A. Blackford. His antecedents were natives of Scotland; the first of the family who emigrated to America settled in New Jersey in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

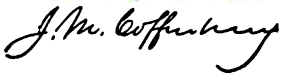
His father was a carriage builder in Morristown, and afterward removed with his family to New York city. Both his grandfather and great-grandfather on the paternal side were Baptist ministers. Eugene went to school in Brooklyn, N. Y., until he was fourteen years old, and at that age obtained employment as an office boy with Capt. Asa W. Welden, who was engaged in a ship brokerage business. After three years and a half Capt. Welden discharged him, saying that he was unfit for business. Even then young Blackford's taste for science and chemistry had begun to show itself, and while employed by the practical captain he had in secret been making chemical experiments. He was, however, obliged to turn his attention to business and the sober side of life, and for several years afterward was employed as freight clerk with the Hartford steamboat, and later with the Camden and Amboy railroad company, and afterward in the wholesale dry-goods house of A. T. Stewart & Co. He attributes much of his business success to the training received in Mr. Stewart's establishment. He was next bookkeeper of Middleton, Carman & Co., fish dealers in Fulton market, and upon leaving them took a stand in the market, and began business for himself, and has been since 1867 actively engaged in that business. From the start Mr. Blackford threw his whole energy into the business, which from one stand has grown to twenty-two, doing an immense business under the name of Eugene Blackford. He is also head of the large wholesale firm of Blackford & Co., fish dealers and commission merchants. Mr. Blackford's offices and fish stands are the finest and most complete in the world. Entering his stand from the general market you face a plate-glass window twenty feet high: on either side are windows of stained glass containing designs of aquatic flowers, fishes and amphibious beasts. Tanks of glass and Portland marble containing live brook trout, and other choice fish plants are placed at intervals, and the stands for the display of fish have marble tops, and are otherwise elaborately finished. He has a freezing station in Canada, where the salmon are frozen as soon as caught, and shipped to New York in refrigerator cars, and also imports fish from England that are not to be found in American waters. In 1875 he first conceived the idea of holding his grand April trout exhibition which annually draws crowds from distant parts of the United States. In 1872 Mr. Blackford first began to give special attention to the history and propagation of fish. He is a prominent member of the American Fish Culturist association, has been its president and treasurer for a number of years, and on the annual meeting on March 25, 1879, read a paper on whitebait in the American waters, he having been the first to discover that a fish identical with the famous English whitebait was to be found in this country. He had charge of the fish exhibit at the Centennial, and in 1880 shipped 130 tons of exhibits to the International Fishing Exhibition held in Berlin. He received a silver medal for his own exhibit as he did also at the centennial. In 1879 he was appointed by Gov. Robinson fishery commissioner for the state of New York, and since 1888 has been president of the board. Prof. Spencer F. Baird says of him: "Mr. Blackford is considered the model fish dealer of the United States. He has exhibited a thorough knowledge of the problem of fish culture, and suggested and caused to be carried out the best methods of restoring the supply in depleted waters. He was an invaluable coadjutor of the United States Fish Commission, ready to sacrifice both time and money to advance this branch of science. He is widely known through the world by naturalists and persons interested in fish culture, and is really the medium of communication in this connection between America, France, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, and other foreign countries." The Smithsonian Institution is indebted to Mr. Blackford for many of its choicest specimens. He has a large room in one of the towers of Fulton market building, where he has a valuable library of books and pamphlets pertaining to fish and fishing, and 2,000 specimens of fish and other forms of animal life, and has for several years carried on investigations in regard to the food supplies and the spawning season of various species of fish, having obtained some very important results. The New York "Weekly" of June 9, 1882, says of Mr. Blackford: "First and always a business man, he is always conspicuous for his efforts in scientific and practical pisciculture. He has applied his intelligence with great comprehensiveness in the study of fish and their propagation by artificial means, and at the same time with rare enterprise has sought a supply of every variety of wholesome fish food for the markets and our tables. Scientific men and institutions look to him for information and statistics and specimens, and through his business he makes the same knowledge of immediate and practical benefit to the people." In appearance Mr. Blackford is of an erect, full figure; he is frank and courteous in his address, has an excellent memory, is quick in his dealings with his fellow-men, and much of his success may be attributed to his ability to make use of his knowledge promptly. In 1860 he was married to Frances L. Green of New York. Mr. Blackford is a prominent member of the Washington avenue Baptist church of Brooklyn, was for three years president of the Sunday School Association of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and is a patron of the Howard Mission, and Home for the Wanderers in New York city. In 1892 Gov. Flower for political reasons failed to continue Mr. Blackford in office as fish commissioner.

SPALDING, Albert Goodwill, merchant, was born at Byron, Ogle county, Ill., Sept. 2, 1850, the son of James L. Spalding, a farmer and early pioneer in Illinois, who had removed from Towanda, Pa., in 1835. The Spalding family is of English origin, and is descended from the Rev. Edward Spalding, who settled in Braintree, Mass., in 1630. His great-grandfather, Gen. Simon Spalding, was prominent in the revolutionary war, especially in connection with the Wyaming massacre. His mother's father, Johnson Goodwill, was a prominent lawyer and politician of Western New York. Albert was educated at the common schools, and was graduated from the Rockford high school in 1867. He was first employed in business as a grocery clerk, and then as bookkeeper in a Chicago wholesale house, and subsequently as cashier in a publishing house and insurance office at Rockford, Ill. Always fond of

athletics, Mr. Spalding cherished his schoolboy love for baseball, and attracted so much attention by his skill as a pitcher that at the age of fifteen he became a member of the celebrated amateur club of Rockford, known as the "Forest City," which was one of the pioneer baseball clubs of the West. In 1871 he left his Rockford home to join the Boston club, where he remained until 1875, when he returned to the West and accepted the management of the Chicago club. In the winter of 1874 he was selected by the Boston and Athletic club of Philadelphia to visit England and decide as to the advisability of, and make arrangements for, a trip of the two teams to Europe in the summer of that year. In 1875 Mr. Spalding married Sarah Josephine Keith, of Campello, Mass., and has one son, Keith Spalding, born in 1877. In March, 1876, Albert Goodwill and his brother Walter established at Chicago the present well-known firm of A. G. Spalding & Bros., which has grown from a very small baseball supply store to be the largest athletic and sporting goods house in the world, with stores at New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, and branches in all the leading cities of the United States. The growth in popularity of baseball, through wise management and solid organization, has been largely due to Mr. Spalding's good judgment and untiring energy. In 1882 he was elected president of the Chicago baseball club, and did much for the game until 1891, when he retired from active management of baseball affairs, in order to better look after the interests of his large business. In 1888–89 he conceived and carried out the historical tour of the Chicago and All-American Baseball teams around the world, in which the two teams gave exhibitions of America's national game in forty-five cities, thirteen countries and four continents. They appeared before the Prince of Wales, king of Italy, President Carnot, King Kalakaua and many other distinguished persons, and were made the recipients of numerous banquets and public receptions in the Sandwich Islands, New Zealand, Australia, Ceylon, Egypt, Italy, France, Great Britain and their own country. There were thirty-five persons in the party, and they were gone just six months. A resident of Chicago, where he has a handsome home, Mr. Spalding passes his summers at his cottage at Seabright, N. J. He has been very successful in his real estate operations in Chicago, and is now the possessor of some valuable properties there. As a result of his early athletic work, he enjoys excellent health, is six feet two inches in height and weighs 200 pounds. His success may be attributed to excellent business judgment and indomitable energy, good health and a faculty of imparting his enthusiasm to those about him.

BEEBE, Milton Earl, architect and superintendent, of Fredonia, N. Y., is a son of Justus T. and Harriet C. (Quigley) Beebe, and was born at Cassadaga, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1840. His paternal grandfather, Abel Beebe, was a native of Connecticut, and was one of the first white settlers on the site of Buffalo, where he purchased, about the year 1800, a tract of land called "Cold Spring," in the then almost total wilderness, near the banks of the Niagara. Almost the first work done here by Mr. Beebe was to help in felling the native timber to clear out what is now called Niagara street, one of the greatest thoroughfares in this prosperous and growing city. After a few years Mr. Beebe sold this land, and purchased and cleared up a heavily timbered farm on the shore of Cassadaga Lake in Chautauqua county, where he reared a family of four sons and three daughters, Delos, James, Justus T., Cyrenus C., Locena, Elvira and Lucy. Justus T. (father) was born in Cassadaga, Dec. 27, 1811, and died at Cassadaga, Dec. 5, 1886. He married Harriet C. Quigley, and they had two sons and two daughters, Milton Earl, Laura A., Francis M. and Helen M. Milton E. Beebe received his education in the three months' winter school of his native town, and the Fredonia academy, which he attended during one term. At an early age he exhibited considerable talent for music as well as a decided taste for drawing and mechanical construction. At sixteen years of age he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and in a short time was sufficiently skilled to enable him to engage in carrying on the building business for himself. At nineteen years of age he commenced teaching in the winter schools, and when the late war broke out enlisted in the 9th New York cavalry. He served at Washington and Alexandria until early in 1862; then was assigned to Col. Hunt's artillery, and participated in the Peninsular Campaign until the battle of Fair Oaks, when his command was ordered to Washington, D. C., where he took typhoid fever, and after his recovery was discharged for physical disability, which prevented his re-enlistment. Returning home, in connection with his trade he took up the study of architecture, which he pursued from 1865 to 1873 under leading architects of Buffalo, Chicago and New York. In 1873 he established himself at Buffalo as an architect, and at once took a leading place in the profession. Among the important buildings which he has designed and built are the Board of Trade building, Miller and Greiner building, Manufacturers' and Traders' bank building, Tucker's Iron building, John C. Jewett building, Agency building, Zink and Hatch building, J. M. Richmond Austin estate fire-proof building, the Exchange building, costing from $75,000 to $175,000 each, and court-houses as follows: Niagara county, N. Y., Warren county, Pa., McKean county, Pa., Cambria county, Pa., Huntington county, Pa., and Schuylkill county, Pa., costing from $100,000 to upward of $300,000 each; besides many costly churches and fine private residences: and he is now engaged in planning two ten-story fire-proof office buildings to be built of steel and masonry, and which will be models of elegance and convenience. In 1885 he removed to Fredonia, N. Y., where he purchased the old Gen. Risley place, where he has one of the finest residences in town. Mr. Beebe is an enthusiast in his profession, and has a beautiful study at his home, "Rose Lawn," in which he has one of the most complete and expensive libraries anywhere to be found. He is still actively engaged in his profession with offices at Buffalo. On Nov. 5, 1862, he married Rosina, daughter of Sawyer Phillips, and sister to Philip Phillips, the noted singer and traveler. They have one son, Harry P., who was born May 5, 1865, and is engaged in architectural work with his father. In politics Mr. Beebe is a zealous republican. In 1879 he was elected alderman of the second ward of Buffalo, and at the organization of the board was made its president. He was re-elected to the same position the next year, and in 1881 was nominated by acclamation as the republican candidate for mayor of Buffalo when Grover Cleveland was elected. Mr. Beebe is a member of Bidwell-Wilkinson post No. 9, G. A. R.; Queen City lodge, No. 358, Free and Accepted Masons; is past eminent commander of Hugh de Payen's Commandery of Knights Templar, stationed at Buffalo; Past Grand Master of the ancient Order of United Workmen, state of New York, and Past Supreme Foreman of the same order for the United States and Canada.

COFFINBERRY, James M., jurist, was born May 16, 1818, at Mansfield, O. His father, Andrew Coffinberry, was a distinguished lawyer of Mansfield, admitted to the bar in 1813, practising until a few days before his death, May 11, 1856. He was widely known and greatly esteemed. His quaint wit and genial manners gave him access to the hearts of all classes. He was called the "Good Count Coffinberry" by the younger members of the profession, from some real or supposed resemblance to the illustrious German jurist and publicist, Count or Baron Pufendorf. The title was recognized as being so appropriate that it stuck to him for life, and many never learned that it was not his real name. George Lewis Coffinberry, grandfather of James M., was a Virginian of German lineage, who served as a soldier in the revolutionary war, afterward removing to Mansfield, O., where he died at an advanced age. James M. Coffinberry received such an education as was obtainable in the district school of a pioneer country village. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1841, opening an office in partnership with his father in Maumee City. His abilities and integrity were early recognized, and secured his election as prosecuting attorney for Lucas county, which position he filled for several years. In 1845 he removed to Hancock county, and for about ten years practiced his profession successfully, at the same time editing and publishing the Findlay "Herald." In 1855 he removed to Cleveland, and entered into a large and lucrative practice, taking a high rank at a bar embracing amongst its members some of the most eminent lawyers of the state. In 1861 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas. His charges to the jury were models for clearness, directness, and logical compactness. No legal opinion pronounced by him was ever reversed on review by a higher court. After retiring from the bench, he returned to the practice of his profession, but was soon compelled to cease its activities by reason of failing health. He devoted many of his leisure hours to scientific reading and investigation. He was a member of the city council for two years, and president of that body. Formerly a whig, in 1856 he allied himself with the democrats, and to the time of his death uniformly supported the candidates and policy of that party. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he was chairman of the democratic central committee of Cuyahoga county, and warmly espoused the Union cause, labored assiduously to promote the recruiting service, and was largely influential in rallying the democratic party in northern Ohio to the zealous support of the war to vindicate the authority of the constitution and laws. He was principal secretary of the great Union convention of Ohio, presided over by Thomas Ewing, which nominated David Tod for governor on a platform embodying the Crittenden compromise resolutions. He remained a conservative Union man during the war, but in private conversations disapproved of some of the more radical war measures as being unconstitutional and of dangerous precedent. For several years he was the standing candidate of his party for representative in congress and common pleas judge, but was in no sense a politician. On the evening of Apr. 18, 1875, while returning with his wife from the marriage of their son, Henry D., to a daughter of Gen. Geo. W. Morgan, their carriage was struck by the cars, and he suffered the loss of a leg. Owing to declining health and the misfortunes resulting from this accident, he was obliged to decline to engage in litigation in the courts; yet a large share of his clients followed him to the retreat of his private residence for counsel and such other legal services as he could perform for them, up to a few weeks of his death. In addition to this labor he personally attended to the details of his large real estate interests in the city. He contributed considerable to the literature of the times. He was a clear and forcible writer. He left surviving him a widow, who, before marriage, was Anna M. Gleason. They were married in Lucas county, O., in January, 1841. There are two living children; a son, Henry D., an extensive stockholder in and president of the Cleveland ship building company. This son served honorably through the war as an officer in the Mississippi gunboat flotilla. The other child, a daughter, Mary E., is the wife of Stephen E. Brooks, a prominent business man of Cleveland, who is postmaster of West Side, Cleveland. Judge Coffinberry died in Cleveland Nov. 29, 1891.



HILL, Nicholas, soldier and clergyman, was born near Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1766. His father and grandfather were natives of Londonderry, Ireland, and came to this country a few years previous to the revolution. An incident in his early childhood served to kindle the spirit of patriotism and to awaken a spirit of intense hatred toward the British, which was intensified from year to year until the close of the revolution. When he was but eight years of age and his brother Henry but six, their mother was compelled to stand by with them and witness the severe whipping of their father by a British officer for a real or fancied insult to their sovereign. Two years after this in the winter of 1776–77, Nicholas, being but ten years of age, enlisted with his brother as drummer boys; both determined to avenge the cruel treatment of their father, and both served faithfully in numerous engagements until the close of the war. The record of their service calls for five years, although they actually served seven. The original discharge of Nicholas, signed by Gen. Washington, dated June 8, 1783, states that "Nicholas Hill, sergeant in the 1st New York regiment, having faithfully served the United States for five years, and being enlisted for the war only, is hereby discharged from the American army." This is countersigned by Lieut.-Col. Cornelius Van Dyck, stating that "The above Sergt. Nicholas Hill has been honored with the badge of merit for five years' faithful service." Sergt. Hill served in Capt. Benjamin Hicks's company. He was in the principal engagements of the war including the terrible winter at Valley Forge. He was relieved from much of the suffering of that campaign through the kindness of Baron Steuben, who took him into his own tent, and supplied him with food and clothes, and finally offered to adopt him as a son, but young Nicholas was looking forward with bright anticipations to the meeting with his parents at the close of the war, not knowing the fact that both parents had died soon after he left home. Had he known this he would gladly have accepted the generous offer. He became attached to his command, and through the kindness of his distinguished patron, was permitted to witness the surrender at Yorktown. He

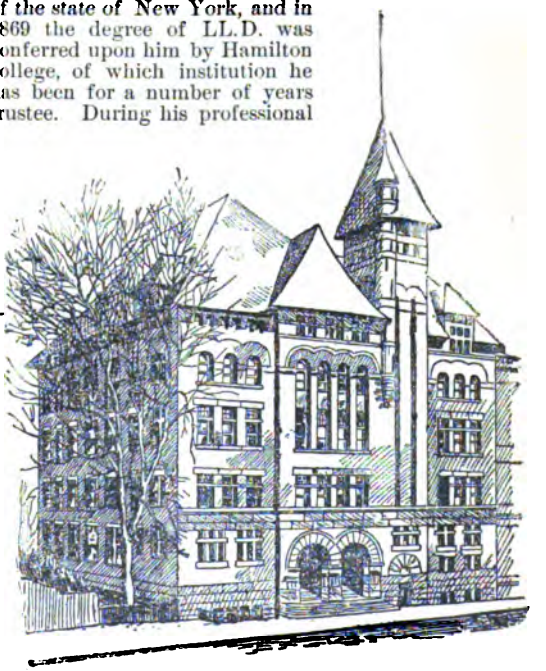
returned to his desolate home at the close of the war, where he found only a brother and sister living. He worked on his farm for a number of years, and at the age of thirty-five was ordained as a Methodist preacher, and continued as an itinerant until well advanced in years. As a preacher he was simple, earnest and direct, fearless and outspoken. He was four times married. He was the father of twenty-one children, seven of whom grew up. By his first wife was born Nicholas Hill, Jr., for years a leading lawyer in this state of the late firm, Hill, Cagger & Porter of Albany. By his last wife was born John Lindsay Hill. He died in June, 1857.

COTTRELL, Calvert Byron, manufacturer and inventor, was born in Westerly, R. I., Aug. 21, 1821. His early education was received in the public schools. When nineteen years of age he apprenticed himself to a firm of machinists in Phœnix, R. I., and remained with the firm for thirteen years, afterward in the capacity of employing contractor. During this period his inventive genius was brought into action, and he made many improvements in labor-saving tools and machinery. The successes which followed his efforts were such that he determined on beginning business for himself. A partnership was formed with Nathan Babcock, and under the firm name of Cottrell & Babcock the manufacture of machinery in general was entered upon, but gradually the firm devoted itself entirely to the production of printing presses and printing mechanism. At a later date Mr. Cottrell determined to devote himself exclusively to invention and improvement in matters belonging to printing press manufacture. Among the first of his devices was an improvement on the air spring, for reversing the bed of the press. The peculiar feature was the yielding plunger, a vacuum valve, and a governing attachment. The air springs, as applied by him to cylinder presses, lessened in a marked degree the jar of the press in its action. His inventions, increasing as they did the capacity of the printing press from twenty-five to thirty per cent. for fine as well as fast work, were so far-reaching in their effects that they immediately brought Mr. Cottrell to the notice of the printing and mechanical world as one of the leading inventors of the day. Among his many important inventions is the tapeless delivery, for delivering the printed sheets after they are printed. The patent hinged roller frames, patent attachment for controlling the momentum of the cylinder, insuring perfect register at any speed, a patent sheet-delivery for delivering the sheets in front of the cylinder without the use of tapes or fly; a patent rotary color printing press, feeding from a roll of paper, and printing 250,000 labels, 11x13, in three colors per day. One of his latest and most successful inventions is a shifting tympan for a Web perfecting press, which prevents offset on the second cylinder, and enables a press, which has heretofore been capable of printing only the ordinary newspaper, to execute the finest class of illustrated printing. This invention was generally adopted and successfully operated. Mr. Cottrell has been granted over one hundred patents in this country and Europe. The first one was granted in 1858, subsequent patents were nearly all on improvements in printing presses. In 1880 the firm of Cottrell & Babcock was dissolved, Mr. Babcock retiring, and associating with him his three sons, all of them inheriting the father's genius for invention, Mr. Cottrell continued the business under the firm name of C. B. Cottrell & Sons. The new firm doubled the capacity of the works in Westerly, and entered upon a degree of prosperity eminently satisfactory. As far back as 1867 Mr. Cottrell opened an office at No. 8 Spruce street, New York city, and since that year has been the constant occupant. The extensive works, located in Westerly, R. I., are an evidence of the busy life he has led, and the accomplished facts which bear the impress of his name.

C. B. Cottrell

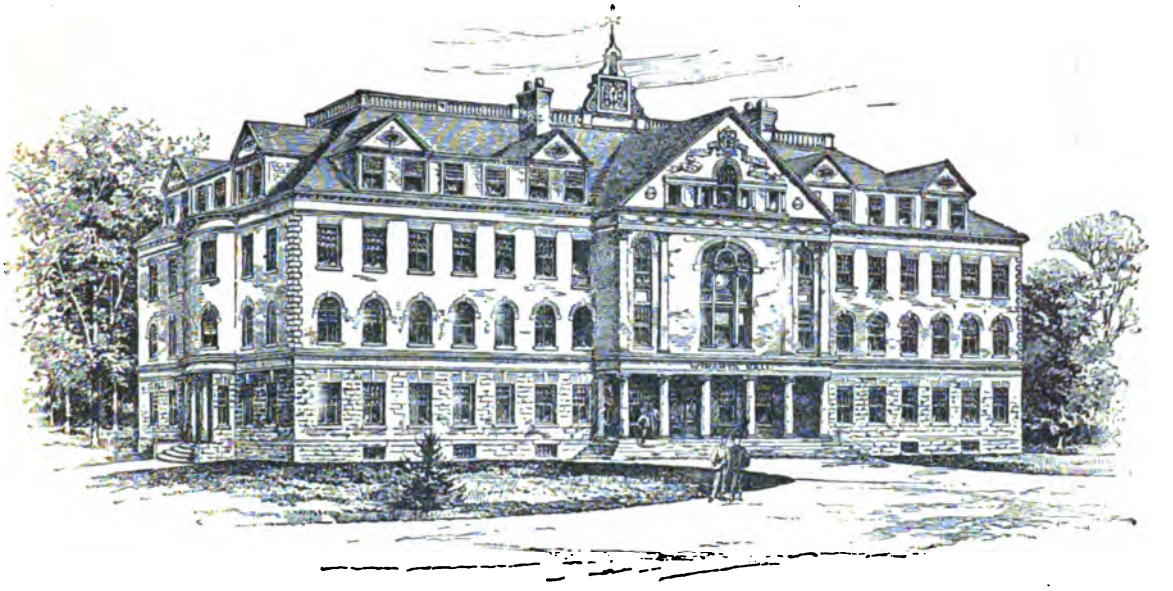
COCHRAN, David Henry, educator, was born at Springville, N. Y., July 5, 1828. He was graduated from Hamilton college in the class of 1850, and his subsequent life has been devoted to education. For over a quarter of a century he has been thoroughly identified with the Polytechnic institute of Brooklyn, of which he became president in 1864. The Polytechnic, under his direction, has developed from a school of academic grade into a complete college, with full powers and privileges, and with an annual income from tuition of over $120,000. He was, at the time of accepting the presidency of the Polytechnic institute, a teacher of fourteen years' experience, having been successively professor at the Clinton liberal institute, principal of Fredonia academy, and professor and president of the Albany state normal school. He has made a careful study, on the ground, of the educational system of Europe, and has been successful as a lecturer. In 1862 the degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by the regents of the University of the state of New York, and in 1869 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Hamilton college, of which institution he has been for a number of years trustee. During his professional life Dr. Cochran has been proffered the presidency of several prominent colleges and universities, but declined all with a view to give his life to the school which he has created, and been so successful in maintaining.

David H. Cochran



MONTGOMERY, Richard Malcolm, merchant, was born in Jersey City Heights, N. J., Dec. 19, 1853, the eldest son of John R. Montgomery, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, his father, James Montgomery, having left Belfast in 1799, and, settling in New York, engaged in the importing business, and in a few years retired with a competency. His mother, Jane Malcolm Ball, was a great-granddaughter of Col. William Malcolm, an officer in the Continental army and a member of the New York provincial congress. When fourteen years old Richard Malcolm's father offered him a collegiate education, but his inclination being for a business life, he left Hasbrouck's grammar school, Jersey City, in which institution he had received his education, and went to work for Thomas B. Robb, a tea merchant. He shortly afterward entered the employ of his father's firm of James & John R. Montgomery, who were also engaged in the tea business, and through his close application to business he was, upon arriving at his majority, given an interest in the firm. The introduction of the telegraph and cable, together with the changes in transportation of merchandise, caused a complete revolution in the methods of disposing of tea, and Mr. Montgomery, with his Scotch-Irish business instincts, perceiving that the brokerage and commission business, in which his father's firm had been engaged for nearly half a century, was being injured through the changes that were occurring in the methods of handling tea, endeavored to get them to change the nature of their business. After repeated efforts to induce his partners to enter the auction business, which method he was convinced was to be adopted in the future in the distribution of tea, his uncle very kindly suggested that he, being a young man, should retire from their firm and take up the auction business, while they would continue in their old brokerage and commission line. In a week's time Mr. Montgomery had engaged the old Roberts salesroom and had his sign out as auctioneer in tea, in which business he is now engaged. His expectations in this new undertaking were more than realized, as during the first ten years in the auction business about fifty per cent. of the tea received in New York was sold by him at auction. In 1890 he formed the Montgomery Auction and commission company, of which he is president, and which concern is the only tea auction house in the United States. In 1878 Mr. Montgomery married the only daughter of George S. Coe, president of the American Exchange national bank of New York, and has three sons, Richard M., Jr., John R., and Francis Stuart. During his early married life he was superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn, under R. S. Storrs, and was also a member of its board of trustees. On account of his children's health Mr. Montgomery gave up his home in Brooklyn, and in 1883 built a summer home in Bay Shore, L. I., which place honors him as one of its leading citizens. He is president of the board of trustees of the First Congregational church of Bay Shore, which has recently finished a very commodious church and dedicated it, free of debt. Mr. Montgomery was a member of the aisle committee which had charge of the services held at St. Paul's church, New York city, Apr. 30, 1889, during the centennial celebration, since when a tablet has been erected and placed in the church, bearing the names of the committee. Mr. Montgomery is a member of the Madison Square Presbyterian church of New York, the Down-town club, the Riding club, and the Chamber of commerce.

GLEASON, Lucius, banker, was born in Liverpool, Onondaga county, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1819. His father was from Massachusetts originally, and had settled in Liverpool in 1812, where he had engaged in farming and boating. Lucius was the oldest child. He received his early education at the district school of Liverpool, attending regularly until he was eighteen years of age, so from the time he was fifteen years he spent his summers boating on the canal, adding thus to his pocket-money. At the age of eighteen he obtained a situation as clerk in a country store kept by John and Henry Paddock. Here he remained two years. By this time he had discovered that he possessed a taste for civil engineering. He accordingly gave up his clerkship, and went to the adjoining village of Lodi, with the design of studying engineering, but being unable to procure the necessary instruments, he was forced to abandon his intention and go back to Liverpool, where he clerked for a year in the store of Akin & Sons. He now determined to give himself up to mercantile pursuits, and resigned his wish to become a surveyor and civil engineer. In 1841, at the age of twenty-two, he bought out his employers, and continued in this business until 1864, saving money, which he invested in other enterprises. Among these was the salt industry, in which he was engaged from 1842 until 1865, buying the commodity at Liverpool and selling it in the Western market. In 1857 he formed a company with the intention of operating on a large scale in salt, but the financial panic interfered, and the scheme proved a failure. In 1860, however, a company was formed, in which Mr. Gleason was an extensive shareholder, and for the next ten years met with unqualified success. From 1862–65, during the war of the rebellion, this undertaking passed through a period of remarkable prosperity, foreign salt being almost entirely excluded from the country, and the highest prices being thus obtained for the domestic article. In 1870 the company was reorganized for another period of ten years, Mr. Gleason still retaining his interest in it. He also carried on a large cooper shop, and engaged heavily in lumber. In 1863 he had become interested in a coal mine, at Blossburg, Pa., which developed so largely that he sold out his store, and engaged profitably in mining operations. In 1863 the third national Bank of Syracuse was organized, with Mr. Gleason as a member of the board of directors, and in January, 1871, he was elected president. He retained his interest in salt manufacture at Liverpool and in the American Dairy Salt company, limited. He owns a farm of 250 acres in the town of Salina, and one of 750 acres in the town of Clay. The product of both of these farms is willows, for which there is a steady market in the neighborhood for the manufacture of willow baskets and wicker ware generally. Large crops of tobacco, wheat and corn are annually produced. During all his life Mr. Gleason has been identified with the growth and prosperity of the city of Syracuse. He also owns a fine dairy farm of 600 acres on the Seneca river.



HARDENBERGH, Jacob Rutsen, clergyman, and first president of Queen's, afterward Rutgers college, in 1785–90, was born at Rosendale, Ulster county, N. Y., in 1738. His father, Johannes Hardenbergh, was a Prussian by birth, and emigrated to the United States in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He became a large landholder, a prominent man in public affairs, an influential member of the Coetus party, a colonel in the New York militia, and was one of the original trustees of Queen's college. The grandfather of Col. Hardenbergh was the first of the name who came to this country—about the middle of the seventeenth century. Young Hardenbergh studied at the Kingston academy, entered upon a theological course, under Dominie John Frelinghuysen, at Raritan, N. J.; was licensed by the American classis of the Reformed Dutch church in 1758, being the first minister of that church who was not obliged to go to Holland for study, examination, and licensure. Shortly before receiving his license he married the widow of his former instructor, who had died suddenly in 1757, and in 1758 succeeded him as pastor of five united congregations near Raritan, N. J., where he labored successfully for the three following years. He then visited Holland and other parts of Europe, and upon his return was made D.D. by the college at Princeton. When he resigned his pastoral charge at Raritan he removed to his native place, and took charge of the neighboring congregations of Marbletown, Rochester, and Wawarsing, which he served for five years. During two winters Washington's army was encamped within the bounds of his parish, and the commanding general was often a guest at his house. The dominie was an ardent patriot in the revolutionary struggle, contributing, both by his oratory and his pen, to the cause of the independence of the states; becoming thus an object of special enmity to his tory neighbors. The British general offered £100 for his arrest, and he was accustomed to sleep with a loaded musket by his side. On Oct. 26, 1779, a company of the Queen's rangers, under Col. Simcoe, burned his church to the ground. Dr. Hardenbergh soon after, in 1781, removed to Rosendale, N. Y., and in 1785 was elected first president of Queen's college. Having himself experienced the want of that thorough preliminary training which a university or college alone can give, he had taken a leading part in the application for the charter of Queen's college, and may be rightfully regarded as its founder. His efforts toward its establishment dated from 1770, but the college had not been in active operation, owing to the occupation of New Brunswick by British troops. In addition to the presidency of the college, Dr. Hardenbergh took the pastorate of the Reformed church in New Brunswick, removing thither in April, 1786. He took an active part in the controversy that resulted in securing the separation of the Dutch church from the church in Holland, and in political life was a member of the convention which framed the first constitution of New Jersey. The accumulated labors required of him, as pastor of the church, which then included a large surrounding country, and as president and principal professor of the college, broke down his health. He died at the premature age of fifty-two years, Oct. 30, 1790.

LINN, William, clergyman, and president *pro tempore* of Queen's, afterward Rutgers college, from 1791–94, was born in Shippensburg, Pa., Feb. 22, 1752. His grandfather, William, and his father of the same name, came from the north of Ireland to Chester county, Pa., in 1732. The grandson was graduated from the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1772; ordained by the Donegal presbytery in 1775, and in 1776 served as chaplain in the Continental army. In 1777 he was called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Big Spring, Pa., remaining there until 1784, a period of seven years. He then took charge of an academy in Somerset county, Md., but after an experience of two years in teaching, was settled over a church in Elizabethtown, N. J. From 1787 to 1805 he preached in the Collegiate Dutch church, New York city, and while so doing acted also, from 1791–94, as the president of Queen's (afterward Rutgers) college, of which he had been elected a trustee in 1787. His interest and wisdom in matters of education are reflected in the fact, that for twenty-one years previous to his death in 1808, he served as one of the regents of the University of the state of New York. In 1789 he was first chaplain of the U. S. house of representatives, and shortly before his death was chosen president of Union college, but was not inaugurated. Princeton gave him the degree of D.D. in 1789. Dr. Linn was a pulpit orator of great power, an ardent and impas-

sioned preacher, and on special occasions would rise to the grandeur of his theme, and produce masterpieces of eloquence. He had a large and sympathetic nature and his influence was widely extended. He published: "Sermons, Historical and Characteristical" (New York, 1791); "Signs of the Times" (1794); a "Funeral Eulogy on Gen. Washington," delivered Feb. 22, 1800, before the New York society of the Cincinnati, together with many separate sermons. He died in Albany, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1808.

CONDICT, Ira, clergyman and president *pro tempore* of Queen's (afterward Rutgers) college from 1794 to 1810, was born in Orange, N. J., Feb. 21, 1764, the son of a farmer. He pursued his studies at Princeton, graduating at the age of twenty from the College of New Jersey, after which he taught school in Monmouth, N. J., at the same time pursuing a course of theological study under Dr. John Woodhull, of that place. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New Brunswick in April, 1786, and ordained pastor of the Presbyterian churches in Hardwick, Newtown and Shappenack in November, 1787. As such he remained until 1794, when he was installed over the Reformed Dutch church at New Brunswick. Though actively engaged in his church work, Dr. Condict found time and energy to originate a new movement for the revival, in 1807, of Queen's college, which, owing to financial embarrassments, had been obliged to suspend some twelve years previously. Under his leadership the trustees determined to raise, by the help of the Reformed churches, $12,000 for the erection of a substantial and spacious building, and to open the college immediately. Dr. Condict assumed the duties of president *pro tempore*, and instructed the highest class, which entered junior. In 1809 he was regularly appointed professor of moral philosophy, and vice president, having declined the presidency; but the actual duties of the office were performed by him, as the duly appointed president, Dr. Livingston, confined himself to his theological professorship. In addition to the pastoral care of one of the largest churches in the denomination, and performance of duties belonging to the nominal president, he taught the college classes, the junior class in 1807–8 and the junior and senior classes in 1808–9 and 1809–10. He also, as a leading member of the board of trustees, was actively engaged in all the concerns of the college, especially in the effort to collect funds for erecting the new building, and caused the work to be pushed forward in an energetic manner. Dr. Condict was indefatigable in soliciting subscriptions for the college; procured, by his own exertions, subscriptions in the city of New Brunswick and its vicinity to the amount of $6,370 during the year 1807, and continued his efforts in that direction during the time the college was building. When $10,000 had been raised the work was begun. He laid its corner-stone with his left hand, in consequence of a temporary lameness in his right. The edifice, noble and beautiful in its proportions, now stands in the centre of the campus which it adorns, a monument to his energy and devotion to the cause of education. It was mainly through his instrumentality that the theological seminary was removed to New Brunswick. Like his predecessor, Dr. Hardenbergh, he was destined to spend and be spent in the cause of the college. He died in 1810, at the early age of forty-six, without having seen the fruit of his beneficent energies and sacrifices.

Ira Condict

LIVINGSTON, John Henry, clergyman and president of Queen's (afterward Rutgers) college from 1810 to 1825, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 30, 1746, the son of Henry and Sarah (Conklin) Livingston. He was graduated from Yale college in 1762, and began the study of law, but impaired health led to its discontinuance. Recovering health, he determined to study for the ministry, and in May, 1766, sailed for Holland, and entered the University of Utrecht. In 1767 he received his doctorate from the university on examination; was ordained by the classis of Amsterdam June 5, 1769; made doctor of theology by the University of Utrecht in May, 1770, and returned to New York in the following September, having been invited to become one of the pastors of the Reformed Dutch church in New York. While in Holland he procured the independence of the American churches from the Dutch classis, and within two years from the time of his return had succeeded in reconciling the Coetus and Conferentic parties, into which the church had been divided. Arriving in New York in September, 1770, he at once entered on the active duties of his pastorate, occupying the pulpit of the North Dutch church at the corner of Fulton and William streets. He remained pastor until New York was occupied by the British in September, 1776, when he removed to Livingston Manor, preaching at Kingston, N. Y., in 1776, at Albany in 1776–79, at Lithgow in 1779–81, and at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1781–83. After the evacuation of New York by the British in 1783, he returned to his pastorate, the only survivor of the band of clergy belonging to the old Dutch church seven years before. He performed the work which formerly required the services of all, for a year, when he received the appointment of professor of theology from the general synod on the recommendation of the theological faculty of Utrecht. In 1795 a regular seminary was opened in Flatbush, L. I., but, for lack of proper support, was obliged to be closed. He then returned to New York, and in 1807 was elected professor of theology and president of Queen's college, New Brunswick, N. J., whither he removed in 1810, filling the two offices until his death. Mr. Livingston was an ardent patriot, and frequently officiated as chaplain during the sessions of the provincial congress. He was vice-president of the first missionary society in New York, having for its object the welfare of the American Indians, and was also one of the regents of the University of the state of New York in 1784–87. In addition to several sermons and addresses, he published: "Funeral Service: or, Meditations Adapted to Funeral Addresses" (New York, 1812); "A Dissertation on the Marriage of a Man with his Sister-in-law" (1816), and in 1787 was chairman of a committee to compile a selection of psalms for use in public worship. So important was the work performed by him in laying the foundations of church and college that he was styled "the father of the Dutch Reformed church in America." He died in New Brunswick Jan. 20, 1825.

J. H. Livingston

RUTGERS, Henry, patriot, and patron of Rutgers college, was born in New York city Oct. 7, 1745. He was graduated from Columbia in 1766; entered the ranks in the army of the revolution, served as a captain at the battle of White Plains, and subsequently attained the rank of colonel of the

New York militia. During the occupation of the city of New York by the British in 1776–83 his house was used as a barrack and hospital. Col. Rutgers was elected to the legislature in 1784, and became his own successor by frequent re-elections. He was the owner of large tracts of land, extending from Chatham square to East river, and in other parts of the city, and gave portions generously for streets, schools, churches, charitable buildings, etc. He contributed freely toward defensive works, and was the presiding officer at a mass-meeting June 24, 1812, to prepare against an expected attack of the British. In civil life he was, from 1802 to 1826, one of the regents of the state university. In 1825, at the time of the election of Dr. Milledoler to the presidency of Queen's college, the college was at a very low ebb, both in scholarly standing and in finances as well. Col. Rutgers became interested, and determined to remedy the evil. The name, "Queen's," was not consistent with his patriot ideas, and it was changed to "Rutgers" Dec. 5, 1825, the college receiving from him a contribution of $5,000, a sum regarded at that time as most munificent. Col. Rutgers never married, but adopted as his son and heir a relative, William Bedlow Crosby. He died in New York city Feb. 17, 1830.

Henry Rutgers.

MILLEDOLER, Philip, clergyman, and president of Rutgers college from 1825 to 1840, was born at Rhinebeck, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1775, the only son of John and Anna Milledoler, who had emigrated from Geneva, Switzerland, in 1751. The son was graduated from Columbia college in 1793; studied theology and was ordained by the synod of the German Reformed church May 17, 1794, and at the early age of nineteen preached in German and English at the German Reformed church in Nassau street, New York city, and became its pastor. In 1800 he went to Philadelphia, and was settled over the Third Presbyterian church; was elected secretary of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian church in 1801, and became pastor of the Collegiate Presbyterian churches in New York in 1804, with special care of the Rutgers street church in 1805. In 1813 he was called to the Collegiate Reformed Dutch church in New York, where he remained until appointed professor of didactic and polemic theology in the seminary in New Brunswick, and president of Rutgers college. He held both positions at the same time, and remained from 1825 to 1835. The University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of S.T.D. His publications include many sermons and addresses, and a "Dissertation on Incestuous Marriages" (New Brunswick, N. J., 1843). One of his sons became a well-known clergyman of the Episcopal church. Dr. Milledoler was distinguished for his early and fervent piety, and for catholic sympathies which led him to take an active part in many of the benevolent enterprises of his day. He died on Staten Island, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1852. His wife died the day following. They had been undivided in life, and in death were buried together

Philip Milledoler

HASBROUCK, Abraham Bruyn, lawyer, and from 1840 to 1850 president of Rutgers college, was born of Huguenot descent in Kingston, N. Y., November, 1791. After a course of preparation in Kingston academy, he entered Yale, and was graduated with high honors in 1810. His legal studies were pursued in the office of Elisha Williams, Hudson, N. Y., and at the law school of Judge Reeve, in Litchfield, Conn., at that time considered the best institution of the kind in the United States. The year 1813 witnessed his admission to the bar, and in 1814 he entered upon the practice of his profession in Kingston. Here he soon acquired distinction for legal knowledge, commanding abilities and unflinching integrity. Elected a representative to congress in 1825, he became intimate with Edward Everett, whom he subsequently welcomed to New York with a public address, when the latter delivered his great oration on Washington. In 1840, while engaged in the practice of law in his native town, he was honored by the appointment of president of Rutgers college, a position which he held for ten years. By his lectures on constitutional law, his genial manners, his generous hospitality, and his happy influence exerted on manifold public occasions, he contributed greatly to the prosperity of the venerable college. One of the important acts performed by Dr. Hasbrouck while occupying the presidency of Rutgers college was the planting of the noble trees which adorn the campus. He was at much pains in selecting them and having them cared for. He received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia college in 1828, and from Union college in 1845. In 1850 he resigned from the presidency of the college, and moved to Kingston, where he became president of the Kingston bank, vice-president of the American Bible society in 1851, and founder and president of the Ulster county historical society in 1856. Mr. Hasbrouck was always studious in his habits, reading daily some Latin author, and eagerly examining the latest and most valuable publications on a great variety of topics. Urbane in his address, considerate of the feelings of others, with an instinctive sense of propriety, and carrying the atmosphere of familiarity with the sources of literary culture, he easily won the friendship of students, and discharged the duties of his position with universal satisfaction. It is said that hardly a quotation could be made from an English author which he could not at once identify and find in the original work. He died at Kingston, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1879.

A. Bruyn Hasbrouck

FRELINGHUYSEN, Theodore, lawyer, and from 1850 to 1862 president of Rutgers college, was born in Millstone, town of Franklin, Somerset county, N. J., March 28, 1787. He was the son of Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen, a member of the Continental congress, who in 1777 resigned his seat to join the army, and served as captain of a volunteer company of artillery, both at Monmouth and Trenton, and during the remainder of the war as a captain of militia. Theodore, the son, spent his earlier life at home; was sent at the age of eleven to the grammar school connected with Queen's college, where he remained two years, when, on the resignation of the rector of the school, he returned to his home at Millstone. The lad was not fond of student life, and had no disposition for study. He asked of his father the privilege of remaining at home, and becoming a farmer. Consent to the plan had been only partially obtained when the father

was called away on public business. The wife, Theodore's stepmother, not fancying the boy's project, packed his trunk, and sent him to a classical academy, then recently established at Basking Ridge, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. Robert Finley. Having completed his preparatory studies young Theodore entered the college of New Jersey, at Princeton, where he was graduated with high honors in 1804. In the meantime his father had died, and an elder brother, John, a lawyer, had taken charge of the homestead at Millstone. In the office of this brother he began the study of law, completing his course of reading in the office of Richard Stockton, of Princeton. Thence he removed to Newark, N. J., where he married and entered on the practice of his profession, in which he met with more than ordinary success. In 1817 he was appointed attorney-general by a legislature whose majority was opposed to him in politics. Twice afterward he was reappointed on the expiration of his term of office, holding the position continuously from 1817 till 1829, and only resigning because of his election to the U. S. senate. Previous to this, he had, in 1826, declined the office of justice of the state supreme court. As a senator his first important work was an address to the senate on the bill for the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi river. His speech, while it availed but little for the Indian, brought its author prominently before the nation, and gave him the title of the "Christian statesman." He took an active part in the discussion of many important questions, and was regarded as a leader. His term in the senate expired in 1835, and he returned to his law practice in Newark. In 1836 Newark was incorporated as a city, and in the year following Mr. Frelinghuysen was elected its mayor, succeeding himself as mayor in 1838. On the expiration of his second term of office as mayor, he was unanimously chosen chancellor of the University of the city of New York, retaining the office until 1850. In May, 1844, the whig national convention at Baltimore nominated him for the vice-presidency of the United States, on the same ticket with Henry Clay. The cry of "Clay and Frelinghuysen" was the great party cry in one of the greatest political contests that ever preceded a presidential election in the United States. In 1850 he resigned the chancellorship of the university, that he might become the president of Rutgers college, an office he filled until his death. Mr. Frelinghuysen was a man of universal wisdom and guilelessness. His disposition was naturally gentle, his manners conciliatory, his intellect discerning, and his heart upright. He was an earnest advocate of the claims of organized Christian benevolence, and fully merited the statement that no American layman was ever associated with so many great national organizations of religion and charity as he. For sixteen years he was president of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions; president of the American Bible society, from April, 1846, till his death; president of the American tract society, from 1842 till 1848; vice-president of the American Sunday-school union, from 1826 till 1861, and for many years vice-president of the American colonization society. In all these works, and many more, he took an active part. He was a wise counselor, and an eloquent orator. Successful at the bar, in the national senate, and in the presidency of literary institutions, his influence was great, and of the happiest nature. His patriotism was intense, and felt by all who came near him. He died in New Brunswick, N. J., Apr. 12, 1861.

CAMPBELL, William Henry, clergyman, and from 1863 to 1882 president of Rutgers college, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 14, 1808. He was left motherless in infancy, and reared by his sisters in the house of their father, a merchant in that city. At the age of sixteen he left home in the stage-coach for Carlisle, Pa., where he entered Dickinson college, graduating in 1828. A theological course was immediately entered upon in the seminary at Princeton, but he was able to remain only one year. Going to Flatbush, L. I., he served as an assistant teacher in Erasmus hall, devoting his spare time to reading theology with his brother-in-law, Dr. Strong, and was licensed by the second Presbytery of New York in 1831. While a teacher at Erasmus hall he married Katherine Elsie, granddaughter of Rev. Martinus Schoonmaker, who remained his valued and beloved companion until 1884, a period of more than fifty years. Mr. Campbell's first settlement was as assistant to the Rev. Dr. Andrew Yates, at Chittenango, N. Y. Dr. Yates had a pastorate embracing a large number of dependent churches, and on account of the many demands made on Mr. Campbell, and the unfavorable nature of the climate, a throat malady was developed, which for five years interrupted his career as a preacher. He returned to Flatbush, and became the principal of Erasmus hall, remaining from 1834 to 1839. During these five years his administration was energetic, successful, and lucrative. In 1839 he removed to Brooklyn, and began to gather and establish a church in East New York. After two years he removed to Albany, N. Y., and assumed charge of the Third Reformed church. While he was considering the call sent him by the Albany church, the building in which the congregation worshiped was burned down. This calamity decided him, and sending a reply that he accepted the call, assigning their needs as his determining motive, he made immediate preparations for the journey. Seven years, 1841–48, were devoted to the church at Albany, to rebuilding the edifice, and to establishing it and himself in the confidence and affection of the people. In 1848 he returned to educational pursuits, by accepting the principalship

Wm. H. Campbell

of the Albany academy, one of those institutions which the Dutch were in the habit of organizing and sustaining in each centre of their colonization. His predecessor had been the celebrated Rev. Peter Bullions, whose grammars, Greek, Latin, and English, together with other text-books, had made the academy widely known, and under whose solid and brilliant administration it had profited. Three years later, 1851, Dr. Campbell was called to the professorship of Oriental literature in the theological sem-

inary in New Brunswick, N. J., where he also occupied the chair of *belles-lettres*, under the trustees of Rutgers college, for twelve years. In addition to the labors involved in the positions above mentioned, he also held the chair of moral philosophy in 1862–63. On the death of Dr. Frelinghuysen in 1862, the presidency of the college became vacant. After much persuasion on the part of the trustees, Dr. Campbell consented to become his successor, and took up the duties of the office in 1863. He entered with exceptional enthusiasm and ability into the work, both of teaching and securing a larger endowment fund for the institution. Of his twenty years' service in his capacity as president, the inscription on Sir Christopher Wren's tomb in St. Paul's cathedral, London, may stand for the whole story: "*Si requiris monumentum, circumspice.*" During his administration over $300,000 were raised for the college, six new professorships were established, the number of students doubled, a large geological hall was erected, also a beautiful chapel and library, under one roof; an astronomical observatory was built and thoroughly equipped, an addition made to the grammar school, doubling its accommodations, and useful buildings were erected on the experimental farm. In 1881, at the age of seventy-three years, Dr. Campbell resigned the presidency of the college, remaining, however, in charge until the inauguration of his successor, in 1882. With an appreciation full of liberality, individual members of the board of trustees, by their own personal subscriptions, provided for the future support of the veteran president, by creating a new professorship, "The Chair of Evidences of Christianity," electing him to its occupancy, and thereby retaining his services during life, in the college, his salary being in the form of an annuity of $3,000. One of the last works of his eventful life, in reality the last work of his old age, was the founding and directing, until it became self sustaining, of the Suydam street church. His publications include, besides numerous addresses: "Subjects and Modes of Baptism" (1844); "Influence of Christianity in Civil and Religious Liberty" (proceedings of the Evangelical alliance, 1873), and "System of Catechetical Instruction" (Reformed church centennial discourses, 1876). He died in New Brunswick, N. J., Sept. 7, 1890.

GATES, Merrill Edward, president, 1882–1890. (See Index.)

DOOLITTLE, Theodore Sandford, from August, 1890, to February, 1891, acting president of Rutgers college, was born at Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1834. His early boyhood was spent in his native town, where he attended the academy, afterward, in 1855, entering Rutgers college. He was graduated one of the foremost scholars in a class distinguished for able and brilliant students. During his college life he was one of the editors of the "Rutgers Quarterly," the college paper, and greatly promoted its success. In his senior year he gained the Suydam prize for the best English composition, and at his graduation delivered the Latin salutatory. As a collegian he familiarized himself with the best works of essayists, historians, and poets; was a proficient student in the classics, and became especially versed in the German language. His mastery of this tongue enabled him, at a subsequent period, to preach during one of his vacations while in the seminary, to a Western colony of Germans with great success. In 1861 he entered the Theological seminary of New Brunswick, and after graduation, became pastor of Flatlands, L. I., a short distance from Brooklyn. His pastorship was shortened by his election to the Chair of rhetoric, logic and metaphysics in Rutgers college, a position which he has held since 1864. Wesleyan university conferred the degree of D.D. upon him in 1872 and Union college gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1891. Besides his regular college duties, Dr. Doolittle has been connected with the "Christian at Work" for a number of years, both as the expounder of the International Sunday-school lessons, and as a constant editorial contributor. He is also a contributor to magazines, and a reviewer of important works, a keen critic and a brilliant writer. His scholastic abilities are everywhere recognized, and as a pulpit orator he stands very high, supplying frequently our metropolitan churches. In his travels he has been twice to Europe, has visited the Bahamas, Canada, and the Pacific coast. His department in the college proved so successful, that in 1891 he was elected vice-president of Rutgers, and as said above has served as its acting president. His published works include a "History of Rutgers College," "A History of the Architecture of the Dutch Reformed Church," and chapters in various books, besides MS. for a more elaborate history written for the Bureau of education in Washington, D. C. He died at New Brunswick, N. J., Apr. 18, 1893.

T. Sandford Doolittle

SCOTT, Austin, president of Rutgers college, 1890– , was born at Maumee, near Toledo, O., Aug. 10, 1848. When he was eleven years of age his parents moved to Toledo, and he was sent to the public schools, receiving his final preparation for college at the high school and under private instruction, entering Yale in 1865. His devotion to study did not affect his interest in athletic sports. He was one of a crew of six who won a boat race for his class. During his senior year he was one of the editors of the "College Courant." After graduation he spent a year in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, at that time the home of his parents, from which university he received his master's degree on examination and the presentation of a thesis on the subject "Roman Agrarian Laws." Not satisfied with this extended course of training, Mr. Scott went to Europe, and devoted three years, 1870–73, to the study of history at the Universities of Berlin and Leipsic, which he pursued under the most eminent

teachers. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Leipsic. While in the prosecution of his studies at the German universities he was also engaged with Mr. Bancroft in the preparation of his tenth volume of the "History of the United States." In the summer of 1872, just before the General court of arbitration met, it was thought best to scatter through Europe, in a cheap form, the case of the United States as submitted to the court. Dr. Scott was sent to Leipsic to negotiate the printing. Baron Tauchnitz refused, for fear of offending the English, but another eminent printer, Brockhaus, was persuaded to do the work. During the same year Dr. Scott was made the bearer of dispatches to Washington, containing the decision of the German emperor, as arbitrator between the United States and Great Britain, in the dispute respecting the Northwestern Boundary. His connection with Mr. Bancroft as private secretary just after the Franco-Prussian war, and during the formation of the imperial constitution, gave him rare advantages of observation and of meeting the most eminent scholars of the period. Returning home in 1873 he became instructor in the German language in Michigan university, until 1875, when he returned to Mr. Bancroft, and until the latter part of 1881 was engaged in collecting and arranging the materials for the "History of the Constitution of the United States." He was at the same time associate in history in Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, where he organized the "Seminary of American History," and conducted the work from the opening of the university in 1876 to 1882. In January, 1883, Dr. Scott was appointed acting professor of history in Rutgers college, and in June of that year professor of history, political economy and constitutional law, which position he continued to hold until his election to the presidency of the college, Nov. 25, 1890. His contributions to literature are principally papers read before various historical societies, or historical commemorations, of which he has written a large number. He has in preparation a "History of the State of New Jersey." In 1890 the College of New Jersey (Princeton) conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

DELMAR, John, was born in county Dublin, Ireland, Sept. 6, 1838, son of John Delmar, a native of county Roscommon, and a descendant of Herbert De Lamare, a French sailor, who came into Ireland during the first invasion of the English under Henry II., and was made governor of Meath. In 1849 John Delmar, the elder, emigrated to America and settled in Brooklyn. His son began his business career about the year 1860, when he opened an office in Brooklyn. Since that time he has been an enterprising and progressive business man, with interests in many directions, his success being achieved entirely by his own exertions. Starting as he did with nothing but pluck and brains for capital, he is to-day a type of the "self-made man." While for a short time he held political office, politics was never a profession with him, as at all times he retained his business interests. An active interest taken in local and municipal affairs led to his appointment in 1863, as chief clerk to John Delany, superintendent of the poor. In 1867 he was elected justice of the peace of the first district, to fill an unexpired term, and was re-elected to the same office for two subsequent terms. In 1876 he was elected county clerk of Kings county, receiving a much larger majority than the others on the ticket, and serving with credit and to the satisfaction of all classes, until the expiration of his term. For several years he was connected with the old volunteer fire department of Brooklyn, and during two years was foreman of Eureka hose company, No. 14, which position he resigned in 1867, when he became a justice of the peace. Politically Mr. Delmar has been a life-long democrat, and has, since his majority, been active in the conduct of the affairs of the twenty-second ward, having for some years past been the recognized leader of the party therein. He was a member of the electoral college in 1884, which elected President Cleveland. He is a firm believer in democratic doctrines, and works for their success in the belief that it is for the best interests of the country. For many years past his political work has been a labor of love. His success as an organizer has always been phenomenal, and he is regarded as the most able in that line of any one now in Kings county. He at present represents his congressional district in the democratic state committee, and is conspicuous in every gathering of that body as one of its leaders. He was one of the organizers of the "Citizen" in 1886, but did not assume the presidency until 1887, when he did so at the request of his associates who were interested in the paper, and since that time has been in active control of its affairs. The success with which he has conducted them is evidenced by the continued increase in circulation and advertising which has necessitated increasing the size of the paper several times. Judge Delmar is engaged in the real estate business in Brooklyn, and is actively engaged in many large enterprises. He is a director in the City savings bank and the Fifth avenue bank, is largely interested in the Hamilton trust company, and several other prominent financial institutions. He is also a stockholder in the Real estate exchange and the Citizens' electric illuminating company, and other important companies actively identified with the growth and progress of Brooklyn. His name is included in the recent list of millionaires compiled by the New York "Tribune."

RICE, Daniel, showman, was born in New York city in 1823, and began life as a rider of racehorses. In 1841 he became the part proprietor of a livery stable in Pittsburg, and a year later began his career as a showman by exhibiting a trained pig in the small towns of southern Pennsylvania. In 1842 he appeared as an athlete at the American museum in New York under the management of P. T. Barnum, and in the following year traveled through the West, performing feats of strength, singing songs and dancing. In 1844 he appeared for the first time as a clown with Spalding's circus, in which capacity he proved both witty and original. He traveled with different circuses for several seasons, and in 1848 became the proprietor of what was then the largest show open to the public. Financial reverses overtook him in 1850, but he soon recovered, and made a good income from his circus until 1865, when he became the manager of the Forepaugh & O'Brien show at a salary of $1,000 a week. From 1871 he exhibited the Paris pavilion in New York and elsewhere. In 1875 he retired to his home at Girard, Pa., where he resided, except for brief intervals, for fifteen years. In 1891 he again appeared as a showman, but is now living in retirement in New York city

SMITHSON, James, philanthropist, and founder of the Smithsonian institution, was born in England about 1754, a natural son of Sir Hugh Smithson, first duke of Northumberland, and Mrs. Elizabeth Macie, a niece of Charles, duke of Somerset. He entered Oxford university, where he distinguished himself by his devotion to science, and especially chemistry, and was graduated in 1786. In the following year he was elected a member of the Royal society, and at a later date was elected a member of the French institute. Up to the year 1791 he was known as James Lewis (or Louis) Macie; from that time until his death he bore the name of Smithson. The greater part of his life was spent abroad in pursuing various lines of investigation, particularly in the departments of chemistry and mineralogy. The carbonate of zinc called Smithsonite was discovered by him, and the specimens of all kinds collected during his tours through Europe and Great Britain constituted a cabinet of great value. His scientific writings were quite numerous, and a volume of selections from the periodicals to which he contributed was published at Washington in 1879. His property, amounting to about £120,000, was bequeathed to a nephew for his lifetime and to his children after him; but, in event of his dying childless, the whole of the property was left to the United States "for the purpose of founding an institution at Washington to be called the Smithsonian institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The bequest was accepted by act of congress, approved July 1, 1836, but the property was not secured until Sept. 1, 1838, and not until after a suit in chancery. The institution was founded in August, 1846, and in 1867, by act of congress, its fund was increased to $1,000,000. Mr. Smithson died at Genoa, Italy, June 27, 1829.

HENRY, Joseph, naturalist and electrician, was born at Albany, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1797 or 1799, of Scotch descent. He attended school at Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y., until he was fourteen years old, when he was induced to learn the jewelry trade, in his native city. Throughout his youth he was very fond of reading novels, but afterward developed a love for sericus study, which amounted to a passion. He taught for a time in the district country school, and studied in the Albany academy, receiving subsequently, through the recommendation of the principal, a position as private tutor in the family of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer. Such time as the latter occupation did not claim was given to assisting Dr. Beck in his chemical investigations. Henry likewise studied anatomy and physiology with a view to graduating in medicine, after which he secured a position as surveyor of the state road from Hudson river to Lake Erie, and in 1826 was appointed to the chair of mathematics in Albany academy. While waiting to take this position, he spent several months in studying the geology of New York. During his stay at the academy he had begun a course of original investigations in electricity and magnetism, the first series of this kind in natural philosophy prosecuted in this country since the time of Franklin. This caused his name to be honored abroad, as well as at home, and in due course he received a call to the chair of natural philosophy at the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. During his first year in the latter institution he gave lectures on natural philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, geology, astronomy, and architecture, which increased his reputation, and he did not cease carrying on his investigations until called to his real work at Washington. In 1835 the trustees of the college gave him a nine months' vacation, which he spent principally in Paris, London, and Edinburgh, forming the acquaintance of the scientific men of Europe, and securing more advanced apparatus to perfect his inventions. Meanwhile James Smithson of England had died, leaving a great sum of money to the U. S. government, to be used "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." To carry out the bequest in this will the Smithsonian institution was projected, and Prof. Henry was desired by the board of regents to give his views as to the best methods and plans for carrying out the intentions of the donor. His views were so satisfactory, and evinced such a clear comprehension of the will, that he was at once appointed secretary or director of the establishment of the institution. By a blunder of congress his plans were greatly retarded and never fully carried out. When the Lighthouse board was organized he was appointed a member. During the civil war he was made one of a commission to examine and report on various inventions to facilitate the operations of war, and for improvement of navigation. When Prof. Bache died he was made president of the National academy of sciences, and was also a member of various scientific bodies in this country and abroad. His published papers, contributed mostly to scientific journals, cyclopedias, and agricultural reports, were numerous, and accepted as the highest authority on the subjects treated. The government at Washington consulted him on subjects of scientific import, and on the composition of commissions for technical purposes. Prof. Henry's only book was "Syllabus of Lectures on Physics" (1844). In 1886 the Smithsonian institution published two volumes of the "Scientific Writings of Joseph Henry." By order of congress there was published in Washington, in 1880, "A Memorial of Joseph Henry." Union college conferred upon the distinguished scientist the degree of LL.D. in 1829, and Harvard in 1851. He died at Washington, D. C., May 13, 1878. On the grounds of the Smithsonian institution near the building, is a bronze statue of Prof. Henry, by Story, which was erected by the government at a cost of $15,000, and unveiled Apr. 19, 1883.

BAIRD, Spencer Fullerton, naturalist, was born at Reading, Pa., Feb. 3, 1823, of English, Scotch and German descent. His great-grandfather on his mother's side was Rev. Elihu Spencer, one of the revolutionary war preachers, upon whose head a price was set by the British government. His father, Samuel Baird, was a lawyer of much culture, who died when his son was only ten years old. He was then sent to a Quaker boarding-school kept by Dr. McGraw; here he remained for one year, and

afterward attended the Reading grammar school. He entered Dickinson college in 1836, and was graduated from that institution at the age of seventeen. In 1842 he published jointly with his brother, Wm. B. Baird, a paper describing two species of the genus Tyrannula Swainson, supposed to be new. A number of specimens prepared by them jointly can be found in the National museum at Washington. His acquaintance with Audubon began in 1838, and unquestionably he derived much benefit from this association. Audubon gave him quite a number of specimens from his collection of birds. He was appointed professor of Natural history in Dickinson college in 1845. Afterward chemistry was added to the chair. He was elected assistant secretary of the Smithsonian institution in 1850. Subsequently he donated his specimens of natural history, which formed the nucleus of that department of the institution. He was pre-eminently qualified for his work in the Smithsonian, and stood head and shoulders above any scientist of his time in his particular field. At the death of Prof. Joseph Henry, he was made secretary of the institution. The first grant made by this institution for scientific exploration was in 1848, "to Spencer F. Baird of Carlisle, for the explorations of the bone caves and study of the local natural history of Southeastern Pennsylvania." At the same time it was said: "In his reports as secretary, published year by year in the annual report of the institution, may be found the only systematic record of government explorations which has ever been prepared." Between 1850 and 1860 he made extensive explorations for the government in Wyoming territory. The Smithsonian "Instructions to Collectors," which has gone through several editions, was prepared by him. His methods were broad and comprehensive, and he had a wonderful ability in enlisting co-laborers in his work; for instance, when the U. S. army was so widely distributed on our frontiers, the scholarly officers were at all points interested, and enlisted in the service of science. "He transformed every military post into a station of research, all Indian campaigns into a scientific expedition. Explorations, railroad surveys, and travels throughout the world were utilized by him in the interests of science." He introduced at the institute methods of work matured by his experience at Carlisle, and these are substantially the same used there at the present day. He had wonderful inventive methods, and introduced a labor-saving device for labeling and registering museum work. He never had a personal controversy or known enemy, and was noted for his modesty and timidity and his superior knowledge of human nature and handling men. His judgments were universally correct, and he was never known to make a mistake in an appointment. In 1874 he was assigned as commissioner of fish and fisheries. He was a prolific contributor to literature of his class, and the number of contributions recorded to his credit at the close of 1882 was 1,063. He translated from the German, and edited the "Iconographic Encyclopædia." Prominent among the honors conferred upon him were: "The silver medal of the Acclimatization society of Melbourne;" "The gold medal of the Société d'acclimation of France;" "First honor prize (gift of Emperor of Germany) of the Internationale fischerie ausstellung" at Berlin, and "The decoration of the Royal Norwegian order of St. Olaf." He was a member of the Academy of natural sciences, permanent secretary American association, trustee Corcoran art gallery, president Cosmos club, trustee Columbia university, member Historical society, New York, and scientific editor of Harper & Bros. periodicals. The Annual reports of the Smithsonian institution, from the year 1878 up to his death, were edited by him. He had at Woods Holl, Mass., the largest biological laboratory in the world. Here he retired, when failing health warned him his end was near, and philosophically awaited the end, which came Aug. 19, 1887.

DRAPER, John William, scientist and philosopher, was born at St. Helen's, near Liverpool, Eng., May 5, 1811. His father, Rev. John C. Draper, was a clergyman of the Wesleyan denomination, and in moderate circumstances, but was always greatly interested in scientific subjects, espeeially in chemistry and astronomy, owning a Gregorian reflecting telescope, with which he made many observations. The son's schooling was at Woodhouse Grove, in a Wesleyan Methodist institution. His bent for physical studies was early pronounced. He studied chemistry and physics under private tuition, and also the higher mathematics. When twenty-two years of age he left England, following the example of some of his ancestors during the eighteenth century, and came to the United States. Entering the University of Pennsylvania, he took a course of medical studies, and in 1836 received his degree, his thesis receiving the honor of publication by the faculty. The ambitious young student's abilities were recognized from the first. Shortly after his graduation, he was appointed professor of physics and physiology in Hampden-Sidney college, Va., and he found time during a three-years' residence to begin the series of experimental researches which laid the foundation of his fame. Some of their results were published in the "American Journal of Medical Sciences." In 1839 he accepted the chair of chemistry and natural history in the academic department of the University of New York, giving also lectures on physiology to the more advanced under-graduates. Two years later he was made professor of chemistry in the University medical college. In 1840 he discovered and described what are called "miser's images," or roric figures, formed by laying coins upon a polished surface of glass, and made invisible until brought out by the action of vapor. Daguerre's brilliant discovery had been announced in 1839. Dr. Draper at once began experimenting in the same direction, and became the pioneer in the art of photographing from the life —his own sister being the first person of whom a successful photograph was taken. About the same time he applied ruled glasses and specula for the study of chemical action of light, in this way avoiding the absorbent action of the glass and of other media. In 1844 Prof. Draper published a study, "On the Forces which Produce the Organization of Plants," in which he demonstrated that the most intense action of sunlight is produced by the yellow rays. His text-book on chemistry appeared in 1846; on natural philosophy in 1847. During the latter year he published an important memoir, showing

that all solid substances become incandescent at the same temperature—about 977° F., below which the rays emitted by a solid body are invisible, and that the spectrum of an incandescent solid is continuous, containing neither bright nor dark fixed lines. His researches into the chemical action of light continued for many years, and constituted substantial additions to our knowledge of radiant energy. He received in 1876 the high honor of the Rumford medal for these discoveries. Eighty years ago Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, left to the American academy of sciences the sum of $5,000, the income of which was to be devoted to the award of gold and silver medals for discoveries respecting light and heat. The sum has been quadrupled by good investments. We have thus far followed the record of an active intelligence concerned mainly with scientific research, with the problems of physics and of physiology. But Dr. Draper's best-known works, those by which he is to be remembered, were yet to appear, and in a field seemingly distinct from those we have mentioned, though really related to them. His "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe," originally published by the Messrs. Harper of New York in 1863, attained at once a wide popularity, and placed him then in the foremost rank of the small number of authors who are at the same time both scientific and popular. The work was promptly republished in England. It has since been translated into many modern languages, among others, into French, Italian, German, Russian, Polish, and Hungarian, while portions of it, relating to Mohammedanism and to Arabic science—subjects in which Dr. Draper had taken a special interest—were translated into Arabic. The purpose of the work is, in brief, to show that "social advancement is as completely under the control of natural law as is bodily growth. The life of an individual is a miniature of the life of a nation." And Dr. Draper adds: "This work is the completion of my treatise on physiology, in which man was considered as an individual. In this, he is considered in his social relations. Seen through the medium of physiology, history presents a new aspect to us. We gain a more just and thorough appreciation of the thoughts and motives of men in the successive ages of the world." Seldom has an American book, which has aimed so high and covered so much ground, been received with so much favor by the public and critics alike. The "Westminster Review" calls the work "a noble and even magnificent attempt to frame an induction from all the recorded phenomena of European, Asiatic, and North African history. The strongly human sympathy and solicitude pervading this book is one of its most entrancing charms. Unaccustomed though a reader might be to scientific habits of thought, or uninterested in the gradual elaboration of eternal rules and principles, here he at least can disport himself amidst noble galleries of historical paintings, and thrill again at the vision of the touching epochs that go to form the drama of the mighty European past. This is no dry enumeration of names and dates, no mere catalogue of isolated events, and detached pieces of heartless mechanism. Rather does this work come to us as a mystic harmony, blending into one the treasured records of unnumbered histories and biographies, the accumulated stores of sciences the most opposed, and erudition the most incongruous; now descending into slow and solemn depths of tone, as sin, cruelty, intolerance, form the theme; now again lost in unapproachable raptures of sound, as true greatness, endurance, self-control, are reflected in the grand turning-points of European story. . . . It is eminently encyclopædic. It ransacks every accredited science, all the most recent discoveries, and every independent source of historical information." The success which attended this remarkable work induced Dr. Draper to publish another, in which the social and historical elements predominated, "Thoughts on the Future Civil Policy of America" (1865); and between 1867 and 1870 three volumes of another important work appeared, the "History of the American Civil War." This is an elaborate study of the causes, physical, climatic, social, and political, which determined the different characters of the people and the institutions both of the North and the South, and so led to the inevitable conflict. Dr. Draper wisely says: "There seems to be a forgetfulness of the fact that its origin dates before any of those who have been the chief actors in it were born. It came upon us in an irresistible way. . . . While the tempest of war is raging, such ideas cannot secure attention; but when peace descends, the voice of philosophy is heard suggesting new views of the things about which we contended, whispering excuses for an antagonist, and persuading that there is nothing we shall ever regret in fraternal forgiveness." The work gives, besides the philosophy of the subject, perhaps the most vivid account of the great struggle that has yet appeared. The latest works of Dr. Draper were: a "History of the Conflict of Religion and Science," which was translated into many languages, and had an even greater success than the "Intellectual Development of Europe," and a collection of his earlier papers, entitled "Scientific Memoirs: Being Experimental Contributions to a Knowledge of Radiant Energy," published (1878), like most of the works already mentioned, by the Messrs. Harper. In reviewing the list of his writings, we perceive how intimate is the connection of their subjects, "each preparing the way for its successor," and we may add with the author, "For every person the course of life is along the line of least resistance, like the movement of material bodies." His own intellectual life was a connected and spontaneous course of growth, and the result of it is that his works are, as one of the English critics remarked, "not only such as we ought to read, but also such as we like to read." It will be long before another writer with Dr. Draper's peculiar combination of gifts arises. He died at Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1882.

GRAY, Asa, botanist, was born in Paris, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1810. He was educated at Fairfield academy, subsequently studied medicine, and was graduated from the College of physicians and surgeons of the western district of New York in 1831. He soon afterward abandoned his practice to devote himself to the study of botany. He was appointed a member of the U. S. exploring expedition in 1834, sent out under the command of Capt. Charles Wilkes, but resigned his position in 1837, and was called to the chair of botany in the University of Michigan. He declined this, and in 1842 assumed the Fisher professorship of natural history at Har-

vard, which he retained until 1873, when he retired, though remaining in charge of the herbarium. His scientific work commenced when the ancient, unnatural systems of botany were supplanted by the natural system, and in connection with Dr. John Torrey, he was one of the earliest men of science who attempted to classify species on a natural basis of affinity. In 1834 the first of his many contributions to botanical literature appeared, entitled, "North American Gramineæ and Cyperaceæ," two volumes of which were published. This work was sold by subscription, and on account of the labor involved, only a limited edition was issued. He was brought prominently before botanists of the day by a paper read at the New York lyceum of natural history in December, 1834, entitled, "A Notice of Some New, Rare or Otherwise Interesting Plants from the Northern and Western Portions of the State of New York." In 1838 the first part of "The Flora of North America" appeared, edited jointly by John Torrey, M.D., and Asa Gray, M.D. The work is valuable and thorough, and had these two botanists made no other contributions to literature they would have deserved the encomiums of the first botanists in the country. Other numbers of this work were published from time to time until the compositæ were completed; then the collection of new material had accumulated to such an extent that in order to finish the task it would require an appendix larger than the original work. The classifications were, however, destined to be continued in other ways. The valuable specimens obtained in the U. S. government expeditions were referred to these botanists, and the results of their investigations are found in a number of memoirs published in government reports, and also as separate monographs. Besides his more important works he made various minor contributions—minor only as to size, but of great value to the scientific world. He was one of the editors of the "American Journal of Arts and Sciences," and for years contributed to it. It is impossible to enumerate in this brief sketch all the valuable literary works of our first great botanist, or tell how widely he opened the doors of the popular world to science, outside the field of botany. He was for some years president of the American academy of arts and sciences, and of the American association for the advancement of science, and was one of the original members of the National academy of sciences, and subsequently attained the grade of honorary membership. In addition to his connection with societies in America, he was connected with the Linné and the Royal societies of London, and the Academies of sciences in Berlin, Munich, Paris, St. Petersburg, Stockholm and Upsala. He was awarded the degree of A.M. by Harvard in 1844, and that of LL.D. by Hamilton college in 1860. In 1874 he was appointed regent of Smithsonian institute, succeeding Louis Agassiz in that office. His herbarium, numbering upward of 200,000 specimens, together with his botanical library of 2,200 volumes, was donated to Harvard upon the completion of a fire-proof building designed for their reception. Besides his strictly scientific writings he prepared a number of biographical sketches of eminent scientific men. He died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 30, 1888.

HAZEN, William Babcock, soldier and signal officer, was born at West Hartford, Vt., Sept. 27, 1830. He was graduated from the West Point military academy in 1855, after which he spent five years with the 8th infantry on the western frontier, where he was twice badly wounded. At the breaking out of the civil war he was appointed temporary instructor at West Point, but he soon went to the front as colonel of the 41st Ohio volunteers, serving during the remainder of the war. In 1864 he was promoted a major-general "for long and continued services of the highest character, and for special gallantry and service at Fort McAllister." For fifteen years from 1865—with the exception of two six-month sojourns in Europe in 1870–71, and 1876–77—he did duty with the regular army on the frontier. In December, 1880, he was promoted a brigadier-general and assigned as chief signal officer of the U. S. army. He took up his headquarters at Washington, and remained there until his death. His two visits to Europe referred to above were made in the interests of the U. S. government for the special purpose of studying European war methods; the first during the Franco-Prussian war, the second as a military *attaché* of the U. S. legation at Vienna during the Turco-Russian war. The results were afterward published in book form. Gen. Hazen is also the author of "Our Barren Lands" (1875), and of "A Narrative of Military Service," relating to the civil war (1885). As chief signal officer he did much to improve the scientific character of the U. S. signal service. He employed expert physicists, meteorologists and electricians to conduct careful investigations, "emphasizing especially," to quote his own words, "the necessity of the study of instruments and methods of observing and investigation of the laws of changes going on in the atmosphere." Gen. Hazen heartily encouraged state weather bureaus and all institutions and societies having in view the development of the science of meteorology. "One of his first acts," writes Prof. Abbe, "was the request for co-operation on the part of the National academy of sciences. He improved the opportunity to help Prof. Langley in the determination of the absorbing power of the atmosphere; he accepted Prof. King's offer to carry observers on his balloon voyages; he heartily furthered Lieut. Greely's efforts to maintain an international polar station, and joined with the coast survey in establishing a similar station under Lieut. Ray at the northern point of Alaska; he co-operated with the bureau of navigation in securing weather reports from the ocean; he powerfully assisted the Meteorological society in its labors for the reformation of our complicated system of local times, the result of which was the adoption by the country of the present simple system of standard meridians one hour apart." He endeavored to elevate the *personnel* of the signal corps by securing the services of college graduates, and by establishing regular courses of instruction. He also devised many means for increasing the practical usefulness of the service to commerce and agriculture, co-operating with the telegraph and railroad companies and local boards of trade in displaying daily telegraph bulletins, railroad train-signals and flood-warnings. He died at Washington Jan. 16, 1887.

GOODE, George Brown, ichthyologist, was born at New Albany, Ind., Feb. 13, 1851. His collegiate education was obtained at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., where he was graduated in 1870. From 1871 to 1873 he had charge of the college museum, giving up this position to accept one

on the staff of the Smithsonian institute. He was chief of the division of fisheries from 1874 to 1887, when he became assistant director of the national museum. The natural history division of the U. S. government at the centennial exhibition, the completeness and admirable arrangement of which excited so much admiration, was supervised by Dr. Goode. His fitness for positions of this kind was again recognized, and he was sent to Berlin in 1880 as commissioner to the International fishery exhibition, and to the similar exhibition held in London in 1883. In 1877 the department of state employed him as statistical expert in connection with the Halifax fisheries commission, and later he was placed in charge of the fisheries division of the tenth census. In 1884 he was a member of the government executive board for the New Orleans, Cincinnati and Louisville expositions. On the death of Prof Spencer F. Baird, in August, 1887, Dr. Goode succeeded him as U. S. commissioner of fish and fisheries. In addition to frequent contributions to scientific periodicals, Dr. Goode has published a large number of volumes, among them. "Game Fishes of the United States" (1879); "The Fisheries of the United States" (1884), and "Beginnings of Natural History in the United States" (1886).

PENDLETON, Nathaniel, lawyer, was born in 1746 in New Kent county, Va. When he was nineteen years of age he entered the revolutionary army. He was aide-de-camp to Gen Nathaniel Greene in his campaigns in the southern states, and was thanked by congress for his gallant conduct at the battle of Eutaw Springs, N. C., Sept 8, 1781. When the war closed he settled in Georgia and studied law, ultimately becoming U. S. district judge. He was recommended to President Washington for the office of U. S. secretary of state, to succeed Edward Randolph, of Virginia, but Alexander Hamilton distrusted his politics, although the two men subsequently became such friends that in Hamilton's fatal duel with Aaron Burr, Pendleton was his second. He was elected a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States (1787), but did not serve. In 1796 he removed to New York city, and soon took a leading position at the bar. Mr. Pendleton married Susan, daughter of Dr. John Bard of New York city. He died at Hyde Park, N. Y., whither he had removed and settled on a farm, Oct. 20, 1821.

HOLMES, Nathaniel, jurist, was born at Peterborough, N. H., July 2, 1814, eldest son of Samuel and Mary (Annan) Holmes. His father was a son of Deacon Nathaniel Holmes of Peterborough (a revolutionary soldier when young), a son of Nathaniel of Londonderry, N. H., who emigrated with his father, Nathaniel, from Coleraine, Ireland, to Londonderry, N. H., in 1740, whose ancestors were probably of the English (not the Scotch) colonization in Ulster. His mother was a daughter of the Rev. David and Sarah (Smith) Annan of Peterborough. Mr. Annan was born near Cupar, Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1754, came to this country at the age of eighteen years, and was educated for the ministry at Rutgers college, N. J., under the auspices of his elder brother, the Rev. Robert Annan, and became the minister of the town in 1778. Mrs. Annan was a daughter of John and Mary (Harkness) Smith, the former, with his father (Robert), and brother (William), early settlers of the town, were of the Scotch-Irish immigration of 1736 to Lunenburgh, Mass. His grandmother Holmes was Catharine, daughter of Capt. Samuel and Janet (McFarland) Allison of Londonderry, N. H., only son of Samuel and Catharine (Steele) Allison, who were among the first sixteen settlers from the North of Ireland, in 1719; and his great-grandmother Holmes was Elizabeth, daughter of John and Janet Moore, who came from county Antrim, Ireland, to Londonderry, N. H., about 1724, when she was three years of age. Their sons, Robert of Derry, and Daniel of Bedford, born in this country, were colonels of the New Hampshire militia in the revolutionary war. When Nathaniel Holmes was nearly seven years of age his parents removed to Springfield, Vt., where his father built a machine shop and cotton factory, but in 1828 (soon after the death of the mother), returned to his farm in Peterborough. He studied Latin for a time at Chester academy in Vermont, and English at the academy in New Ipswich, N. H., and was sent to Phillips academy at Exeter, N. H., in 1831, entered Harvard college in 1833, and was graduated in the class of 1837. During the next year he was a private tutor in the family of John N. Steele, on the eastern shore of Maryland, where he began the study of law, and continued the same for another year in the law school of Harvard university; was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1839, and then began practice in the city of St. Louis, Mo. In 1846 he was appointed circuit attorney for the city and county of St. Louis; in 1853–54 was counselor of the board of St. Louis public schools; in 1862 counselor of the North Missouri railroad company, and in 1865 became one of the judges of the supreme court of the state. From 1868 till 1872 he held the Royall professorship of law in Harvard university, and then resumed the practice of law at St. Louis. Upon retiring from business in 1883, he returned to Cambridge, where he now (1893) resides. In 1856 he took part in organizing the Academy of science of St. Louis, was for some twenty-two years its corresponding secretary, and assisted in editing its "Transactions," to which he contributed some scientific papers. He was elected a "correspondent" of the "K. K. Geologischen Reichsanstalt" of Vienna, in 1857; a Fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences in 1870; a corresponding member of the Academy of science of New Orleans in 1875, and of the Numismatic and Antiquarian society of Philadelphia in 1881; and is an honorary member of the Bacon society, London. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard college in 1859. His judicial decisions are contained in volumes XXXVI. to XLII. of the "Missouri Reports." In 1866 he published in Boston, "The Authorship of Shakespeare," in which, like Ignatius Donnelly in his famous 'Cryptogram," twenty years later, he endeavored to prove that Francis Bacon was the real author of the Shakespearian dramas, of which a third edition with an appendix was issued in 1875, and a last edition in two volumes, with a supplement, in 1886, and in 1888 a work entitled "Realistic Idealism in Philosophy Itself," in two volumes (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston). In 1889 (Oct 20th), he delivered the Historical address at Peterborough, N. H., upon the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the settlement of the town ("Proceedings" printed in 1890.)

PIERCE, Benjamin, revolutionary soldier, father of Franklin Pierce, fourteenth president of the United States, was born in Chelmsford, Mass., Dec. 25, 1757. He was descended from ancestors who settled in Plymouth, Mass., in 1623. He was the seventh of ten children, and being left fatherless at the age of six years, he was placed under the guardianship of a paternal uncle. His opportunities for education were few, but such as they were he took every advantage of them, at the same time devoting himself to farm labor. Immediately after the battle of Lexington, he went to Cambridge, where he volunteered and was enrolled as a regular soldier. He fought at the battle of Bunker Hill; continued to serve in the neighborhood of Boston until the spring of 1776; remained in service under Washington, and in 1777 was at Saratoga, where he obtained the commission of ensign on account of an act of valor in saving the flag of his company when it was in danger of being captured. He remained in the service through the war, reaching the rank of captain. In the fall of 1783, when the American troops entered New York, he commanded a detachment. After the war he entered the service of a large landholder in New England, and was soon able to purchase a considerable tract of land for himself in Hillsborough, N. H., which he cleared, and on which he built a rude house. In the autumn of 1786 the governor of New Hampshire appointed him brigade-major of his district. The following year he married, but lost his wife in 1788. In 1789 he married again, his second wife being the mother of President Pierce. He was now elected to a seat in the New Hampshire legislature, and in 1803 to the council of his state, a position which he continued to hold until 1809, when he was appointed sheriff of the county of Hillsborough. He continued to be sheriff until 1813, when he was made a member of the council. In 1818 he was again sheriff, and in 1827 and 1829 was elected governor of New Hampshire. In 1832 he held his last public office, being a democratic presidential elector. He was engaged in public service almost continually for fifty-five years. He died Apr. 1, 1839.

RICE, Edwin Wilbur, D.D., editor and biblical scholar, was born in Kingsborough, N. Y., July 24, 1831, and was graduated from Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1854. He studied theology in Union theological seminary, New York city, 1855–57, and became missionary of the American Sunday-school union in 1859, superintendent of missions in 1864, assistant secretary of missions in 1871, and editor of the periodicals and publications of the institution in 1879. He has published the "Scholar's Handbook on the International Lessons" (1874); "Pictorial Commentary on Mark" (1881); "Matthew" (1886); "Luke" (1889); "Stories of Great Painters; or, Religion in Art" (1887); "Historical Sketch of Sunday-Schools" (1886), and prepared the geographical and topographical articles for Schaff's "Bible Dictionary." In 1884 he received the degree of D.D. from Union college.

WARD, Henry Augustus, pupil of Louis Agassiz, was born in Rochester, N. Y., March 9, 1834. His parents were both from New England. He was educated at Middlebury academy, Wyoming county, N. Y., later at Williams college, Williamstown, Mass., and at the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard. During his period of education, which extended over some ten years, he did manual labor and teaching, by which he supported himself. While at Cambridge he was devoted to zoölogical studies to the extent that he gained the attention, and eventually the friendship, of Prof. Louis Agassiz, and for a long time was the special assistant and student of this celebrated teacher. Prof. Ward's relations with this college began simultaneously with the famous museum of comparative zoölogy, founded by Agassiz at this time, and have remained of the closest nature until the present time, more of its examples of the larger forms of life having come through him than through any other one source. In 1854 Prof. Ward went to Europe with a friend, and traveled extensively through Egypt, Nubia, Arabia and Palestine. He then returned to Paris, and spent five years in study at the Jardin des Plantes, the Sorbonne, and the School of mines. This was followed by shorter courses of instruction at Munich in Bavaria, and Freiberg in Saxony. Prof. Ward now threw aside his books, and for a year traveled in the Spanish peninsula, along the whole west coast of Africa to the river Niger, which he ascended over 300 miles, and afterward crossed from the Canary Islands to the West Indies, examining the latter widely before he returned to the United States. During all his wanderings he studied the zoölogical and geological features of the countries through which he passed, while at the same time he made a vast collection of minerals, geological specimens and fossils. Upon returning to America he was appointed professor of natural science at the Rochester university, which position he held until 1865, when he resigned, and for four years acted as a mining expert and superintendent of gold mines in Nevada, Montana and South Carolina. In 1871 Prof. Ward went to San Domingo as naturalist of the United States commission. His cabinet of mineralogy and geology, made for the Rochester university, requires fourteen large rooms to display its extent and beauties, and has been pronounced a marvel of scientific research, study and labor. So much interest was felt in this collection, both at home and abroad, that Prof. Ward became a collector of objects of natural history for the purpose of forming museums, and established a number of such, costing many thousands of dollars each, for Yale college, Allegheny college, Cornell university, Syracuse university, Vanderbilt university, and others, altogether comprising more than 100 universities and colleges throughout the United States. Prof. Ward's supplies for the Museum of comparative zoölogy at Cambridge alone cost as much as $70,000, and those for the National museum at Washington, $25,000. This occupation he carries on through an extensive corps of assistants at home, and by personally trained collectors whom he sends to all parts of the world for materials. These collections of different sizes are known as "Ward cabinets." One of them has been presented to the University of Virginia by Lewis Brooks, of Rochester. It is valued at $100,000, and forms the Lewis Brooks museum of that institution. In it each case is made to represent a distinct geological period. Prof. Ward's remarkable restorations or fac-similes of animals range in size from a shell to an ichthyosaurus and a mastodon, and are remarkable in the minuteness of their detail and exactness.

OTTENDORFER, Oswald, journalist, was born at Zwittau, a small Moravian town near the Bohemian frontier, Feb. 26, 1826. His father was a factory owner, and Oswald the youngest of six children. While still young, his parents moved to Galicia, and he was sent to live with a married sister at Brunn. There he studied at the gymnasium, leaving at the age of twenty to go to the University of Vienna, where he matriculated in the faculty of jurisprudence. Thence he was transferred to the University at Prague to learn the Czech language and law. In 1848 he returned to Vienna with the design of finishing his course at Padua, which at that time belonged to Austria. But the revolution was just on the point of breaking out, had broken out, in fact, in Paris, where Louis Philippe had fallen in February, and young Ottendorfer became a prominent leader of the revolutionists. At the outbreak of the Schleswig-Holstein war he volunteered against Denmark. He had had only a brief campaign, however, when he returned to Vienna, where the people had control, and was made lieutenant in the mobile guard, most of the members of his battalion being connected with the press. In October the revolutionists were beaten, and, while many were shot, killed during the storming of the city, or imprisoned, young Ottendorfer was fortunate enough to escape. After being concealed by a friendly porter in a bookstore until the excitement of the next few days had passed over, he fled to the Bohemian frontier, and thence to Saxony. The following year found him in Prague, mixed up with the students in the struggle between the imperial armies and the Hungarians and Bohemians. Here, when his companions were forced to flee at the risk of their lives, he was again protected, and finally escaped in women's clothes. He was at Baden during the revolution there, escaping to Switzerland, where he remained for some months. He now determined to return to Vienna and give himself up to the government, believing that he would be let off with a sentence of brief imprisonment. He accordingly returned, but, learning through a friend that he would undoubtedly lose his life if he remained, he left the city, and soon afterward started for New York. He knew Latin, Greek, Hebrew, several Slav languages, and French, but no English, and for two or three months after his arrival in America was unable to obtain more than a bare livelihood. At length he was offered a subordinate place in the counting room of the "Staats Zeitung," owned by Jacob Uhl. The latter died in 1852, when the entire management of the paper devolved upon his widow, a woman possessing remarkable tact and ability. The paper continued to prosper, and Mr. Ottendorfer found his position improved, until in 1859, Mrs. Uhl married Mr. Ottendorfer, and her husband from this time forward became practically the proprietor and business manager of the "Staats Zeitung." In 1859, the year of his marriage, Mr. Ottendorfer visited Europe, traveling through Germany, France, and Italy, but avoiding Austria, although he had the assurance of permission to go there if he desired. In 1865 he again went to Europe and asked for this permission, but it was denied him. In 1869, however, he did visit Austria, and was led to conclude that the war of 1866 and Koeniggratz had done Austria a great deal of good, in that it accomplished for that country what Sedan and the war of 1870 did for France.

In New York Mr. Ottendorfer has achieved the reputation of being a generous employer and a public-spirited citizen. He has always taken a deep interest in politics, being highly respected by the leaders of his party; was on one occasion named as candidate for the mayoralty, and has been several times a democratic presidential elector. In 1890 it was rumored that Mr. Ottendorfer had disposed of the "Staats Zeitung" for the large sum of $4,000,000, but the rumor was denied by Mr. Ottendorfer himself, who had merely made a change in the business management of the paper, rendered necessary by his advancing years and the condition of his health. He had, in fact, in combination with the members of his family owning the 500 shares comprising the stock of the "Staats Zeitung," disposed of fifty of these shares *pro rata*, which were given to Herman Ridder, a business man of experience and courage, but the editorial department to remain under the control of Mr. Ottendorfer, and no further change being contemplated.

JOHNSTON, John, banker, was born on the farm of Overtown of Auchnagatt, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He received his preparatory education at the grammar school of Aberdeen, and at the age of fifteen entered the university of Aberdeen, having gained one of the university scholarships open to competition by all comers. He was graduated with the degree of M.A. in 1855, and the following year came to America to accept a position in the Wisconsin marine and fire insurance company bank of Milwaukee, Wis. This bank was established and owned by George Smith, a native of Aberdeen, at a time when the territory of Wisconsin contained a scattered population of not over 30,000, and this was the only bank. It issued certificates payable in coin to bearer, and these passed current throughout the entire Northwest. At one time its issue exceeded $1,500,000. These were all redeemed, and for over fifty years the bank stood a synonym of solidity. Alexander Mitchell, who was an uncle of Mr. Johnston, had become the sole owner of the bank, and on his death in April, 1887, bequeathed to Mr. Johnston one-third of its capital stock as a token of his ability and fidelity. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, educational, commercial, political, charitable and athletic. He has served twice as a member of the board of aldermen, and twice as president of the chamber of commerce. He served three terms as president of the Milwaukee St. Andrew's society, and three times president of the Milwaukee rifle club, and twice president of the Grand national curling club of America. He is a trustee of Milwaukee college, and regent-at-large of the University of Wisconsin, which institution conferred on him the degree of M A. He is one of the three commissioners of public debt of the city of Milwaukee; treasurer of the Milwaukee cement company, and president of the State Historical society of Wisconsin. He has always taken a great interest in the charities of the city of his adoption, and has recently presented its emergency hospital with a valuable site. In 1878 he distinguished himself by winning high honors in long-range rifle shooting at Wimbledon, Eng. During the currency controversy 100,000 copies of a speech of his delivered before the workingmen of Bayview, were distributed by the honest-money league of the Northwest. He has been prominent in the affairs of both city and state.

WELSH, John, merchant and minister to England, was born in Philadelphia Nov. 9, 1805. His ancestors were among the early Swedish and English settlers in America. His father, John Welsh, removed from the state of Delaware to Philadelphia in 1786, and soon became a prominent merchant in that city. He trained his three sons, Samuel, William, and John, to mercantile life, and gradually surrendered to them his business.

John was the youngest, received a good preparatory education, including a classical course, but began the mercantile business, in which he was remarkably successful, at a very early age. He formed a partnership with his brothers, Samuel and William, and for more than half a century the firm of S. & W. Welsh, and later S. & J. Welsh, was among the leading commission houses in Philadelphia, and familiarly known all over the country. In addition to the cares of his large business, Mr. Welsh became interested in public affairs and in the charitable institutions of his native city. During the last twenty-five years of his life he was an influential leader in all the great movements having for their object the promotion of the public good of his community. He was a vestryman in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church forty-two years, and was treasurer of the fund of that denomination for the support of the episcopate. Taking a very active interest in founding the Episcopal hospital, he made himself responsible for the entire building fund amounting to $331,000, of which he personally contributed $41,000. He was one of the founders and became president of an association which raised a fund for the benefit of merchants who met with reverses in business. In 1864 Mr. Welsh was chairman of the executive committee of the great sanitary fair held in Logan Square, Philadelphia, which raised $1,500,000 in money and supplies for the promotion of the health and comfort of soldiers and sailors in the Federal army. He distinguished himself as chairman of the board of finances of the Centennial exhibition, which position he held from the time of the creation of the board by act of congress in 1873, until the adjustment of all the accounts in 1877. He comprehended its importance and possessed the insight to appreciate its moral and material significance. After the exhibition closed, the board of directors, in recognition of his services, voted him a gold medal, and a number of prominent persons presented him $50,000 as "a perpetual commemoration of the sincere gratitude of the citizens of Philadelphia;" with this fund he founded a chair of history and English literature in the University of Pennsylvania. On Oct. 30, 1877, President Hayes appointed Mr. Welsh minister to England, which he held until his resignation, Aug. 31, 1879. During his residence in London, he won the highest respect and esteem of the public men of England, and did good service to his country. Being a philanthropist by nature, he was instrumental in securing the release of a number of Fenian prisoners. As the representative of the United States, he paid to the British government $5,500,000 awarded by the Halifax fish commission. Upon his return home, he passed the remainder of his life in retirement. For twenty years he was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and during that period contributed $30,000 to its endowment fund. He also gave $10,000 to the Philadelphia academy of natural sciences. He was made knight-commander of the order of St. Olaf by the king of Sweden, and commander of the order of the Rising Sun by the emperor of Japan, and grand officer of the order of Nizan Iftakan by the bey of Tunis. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1878, and by Washington and Lee university in 1880. Mr. Welsh's entire life was devoted to noble purposes. He died in Philadelphia Apr. 19, 1886.

WELSH, Herbert, secretary of the Indian Rights association, son of John Welsh, was born in Philadelphia Dec. 4, 1851. After receiving a thorough preliminary training, he entered the university of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that institution in 1871. He then spent two years in Paris studying art, during a brief part of that time under L. Bonnat. Soon after his return home, he turned his attention to the interest of municipal reform and to philanthropic enterprises. The Indian Rights association, of which he is secretary, grew out of a visit made by Mr. Welsh and Mr. Henry S. Pancoast to the missionary jurisdiction of Bishop Hare of the Episcopal church, among the Sioux Indians, embracing what is now North and South Dakota, and it was organized by a few gentlemen in December, 1882, at the residence of John Welsh in Philadelphia. The observations made by these two young men deeply impressed them with the belief in the practicability of effecting the civilization of the Indians by a just, wise, and consistent policy on the part of the government, and by the further development and extension of those missionary efforts on the part of various religious bodies which they then saw in actual operation among the Sioux. It was apparent that public enlightenment, by judicious and persistent agitation, followed by reform measures in congress and by the executive were needed. The Indian Rights association set out to create, maintain, and to direct into proper channels an aroused public sentiment. It was organized upon a non-sectarian, non-partisan basis, and undertook to promote the just treatment of the Indians, to secure their education and their settlement upon individual holdings of land, and to secure for them ultimate citizenship. To this end officers and representatives of the association made constant personal investigations upon the various Indian reservations of the West, and have scattered the information thus obtained broadcast over the country through the generous co-operation of the religious and secular press, and by publications and public addresses. The general consideration and respect which the association has won is due in large measure to the caution and courage of its utterances. It has maintained its positions because it has verified facts before speaking, and it has never hesitated to condemn wrongdoing or unsound policy for political or personal reasons. To the efforts of the association is due the passage of the Dawes' land in severalty bill, whereby the way to individual tenure of land and of citizenship was opened to the Indian, and also the extension of the civil service reform rules to the Indian service. Many schemes to defraud Indians have been exposed and defeated, and appropriations for their education have been largely increased; but perhaps its most beneficial work has been in the steady improvement of public sentiment upon the manner in which the Indians should be treated by the government, and its exposure of the spoils system, under which the Indian service has too frequently been made the prey of dishonesty and inefficiency. The home office of the Indian Rights association is in Philadelphia, where its executive committee resides. None of its officers receive salaries. The association derives its strength from its friends all over the land. Its support comes from the donations from these friends.

McCLURG, James, physician, was born at Hampton, Va., in 1747. He was a fellow-student with Thomas Jefferson at William and Mary college, where he was graduated in 1762. Then he went to Edinburgh, Scotland, and in 1770 took the degree of M.D. After two years' study in Paris and London he returned to America, settled at Williamsburg, Va., and rose to the head of his profession. His "Essay on the Human Bile," first published in London, Eng., was so highly esteemed as to be translated into all the languages of Europe. He is also the author of papers on "Reasoning in Medicine" in the Philadelphia "Journal of the Medical Physical Sciences." About 1783 he removed from Williamsburg to Richmond, Va. For many years he was a member of the executive council of Virginia, and when Patrick Henry declined to serve in the convention to frame the U. S. constitution, Dr. McClurg was elected in his place. He served in the convention, but was not present when the final vote on the constitution was taken, being compelled by private affairs to be absent, and therefore did not sign the instrument. He had some facility as a writer of *vers de société*. Dr. McClurg was killed at Richmond, Va., by his horses' running away, July 9, 1825.

HASSLER, Ferdinand Rudolph, scientist, and first superintendent of the U. S. coast survey, was born at Aarau, Switzerland, Oct. 6, 1770. He received a scientific education in Europe, and early attained a high reputation for mathematical ability. He took part in a trigonometrical survey of his native country, and then removing to the United States was brought into notice by his friend, Albert Gallatin, and became acting professor of mathematics at the U. S. military academy at West Point, N. Y., in 1807. The U. S. coast survey had its beginning during that year, President Jefferson having recommended, and congress having passed, an act authorizing a survey of the coasts of the country. The secretary of the treasury (Mr. Gallatin) at once invited plans for the prosecution of the work. That of Prof. Hassler was accepted, and he was sent to Europe to procure the instruments necessary for the undertaking, there being at that time in the United States neither the workshops to make those which were wanted, nor men trained to their use. Prof. Hassler began his operations with a survey of the harbor of New York city (1817), but before he had published the result of his first year's labor the whole work was suspended, owing, as the phrase goes, to the political exigencies of the times at home and abroad, congress having failed to provide funds for its continuance. The survey was not resumed, indeed, until 1832. It was then placed once more under Prof. Hassler's charge, but under the administrative direction of the U. S. treasury department, where it has ever since remained. He contrived to direct the work until his death. He left the coast survey well advanced between Narragansett bay and Cape Henlopen, and efficiently organized in all its varied details. Previous to his death, but in the same year, a board of civil, naval and military officers was convened by President Tyler, in compliance with an act of congress, to submit a plan for the reorganization of the survey. This board adopted the scientific methods proposed by Hassler as the basis of reorganization, and recommended the continuance of the survey under the treasury department, and the plan then submitted forms the legal basis of the present organization. Prof. Hassler was superintendent, also, of the U. S. bureau of weights and measures prior to his final connection with the coast survey. He published various mathematical textbooks, "A System of the Universe," and many valuable reports. Of his work with and for the coast survey, competent authority has said: "He was well fitted for it by his previous experience in Switzerland; by his thorough knowledge of the best scientific methods and appliances of his day; by a far-sightedness which led him to make his work conform rigorously to a system admitting of all the extension required by the subsequently increased scope of the work, and by the indomitable courage with which he encountered much opposition, born of ignorance, to his plans." He died at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 20, 1843.

LENOX, James, philanthropist, was born in New York city Aug. 19, 1800. He was the only son of Robert Lenox, a wealthy Scotch merchant of New York, who died in 1839, and from whom James inherited a fortune of several millions of dollars, together with thirty acres of land lying between Fourth and Fifth avenues. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1820, subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but did not practice. He entered his father's counting-house instead, where he was trained in all the details of business life. Upon the death of his father he retired from business, and devoted his life to special studies, and works of benevolence and philanthropy. He went to Europe, and while there began the collection of rare books, manuscripts, paintings, statuary and works of art, a labor which afterward became the absorbing passion of his life. To a scholarly love of literature he added a rare taste for art, and spent his money lavishly, but not extravagantly. He became, in the course of time, the owner of the most costly and extensive private collection of books and paintings in America. In 1870 he erected a large fire-proof building on the crest of the hill on Fifth avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, overlooking Central Park, at a cost of nearly half a million, the land being valued at very nearly the same amount. The building is three stories high in the centre and two above the basement on the wings, has a frontage of 200 feet, a depth of 114 feet, with walls of Lockport limestone, stairs of stone and shelves of iron. There are four large reading-rooms and spacious separate galleries for paintings and sculptures. The collection of Bibles, both as to number and rarity, is believed to be unequaled, even by those in the British museum. Among them is a gem secured through the loosening of Mr. Lenox's lavish purse: a copy of the celebrated Mazarin Bible, an edition of the Latin Vulgate, discovered in the library of Cardinal Mazarin, who flourished 1602–61. It was from this Bible that John Gutenberg printed the first book in the production of which cut metal type were used. Cardinal Mazarin undoubtedly had tastes similar to

those of Mr. Lenox, and to the two America is indebted for one of the rarest works in the world. Mr. Lenox paid $3,000 for it, and cherished it as the chief ornament of his library. Mr. Lenox's collection of Americana, incunabula and Shakespeariana is greater and richer than those of any other American library, and in many respects surpasses the great majority of the private libraries of Europe. In 1870 he conveyed the whole property, library building and land, to the city of New York. Since his death a surviving sister has made an additional gift of twenty-two adjoining building lots and $100,000 for the purchase of books. Mr. Lenox was also president of the American bible society 1864–72, and a liberal donor, as he was to Princeton college and seminary, and to many churches and charities connected with the Presbyterian church, of which, like his father, he was a member. To Mr. Lenox the city of New York is also indebted for one of its noblest charities—the Presbyterian hospital, on Seventieth street and Madison avenue. The idea of the hospital was purely his own conception. He matured the whole plan and arrangement before he communicated the thought to others. He selected those whom he wished to be associated with him in the enterprise, and addressing a note to each, asked if they would consent to become directors of such an institution, and to signify their assent by meeting him at a given time and place for the purpose of effecting the organization. When they assembled he stated his plan, deeded the necessary ground, valued at $200,000, and added the sum of $100,000 in money. The organization was effected and the buildings erected. The hospital building consists of three separate structures—the main building, the west pavilion and the east pavilion. The place was opened "for the reception and relief of sick and diseased persons" Oct. 10, 1872. In addition to the land and $100,000 previously mentioned, Mr. Lenox made a further gift of $300,000. His gifts were unostentatious, but their magnitude made it inevitable that they should be known. Many needy men of letters were the recipients of his generosity, dispensed so gracefully and quietly that it was often difficult to trace whence came the gift. On one occasion he sent $7,000 to a lady for a deserving charity, imposing the condition that he should not be known as the donor. The lady's imprudence in permitting herself to reveal his name caused her serious mortification at a later date, for when she asked his aid in a charity in which she was deeply interested, he refused peremptorily to aid her. Mr. Lenox never married. An *affaire du cœur* in early life, wherein he was refused by a most estimable lady, and one to whom he was deeply attached, changed the tenor of his whole life. Naturally reserved, his reserve increased, and during his latter years he led the life of a recluse, never appearing in society, and refusing himself to all visitors save members of his family and his most intimate friends. To such an extreme did he carry his life of seclusion that he declined proffered visits from the most distinguished men from the Old World and the New, not even excepting a highly gifted governor-general of Canada, Lord Dufferin. An eminent scholar, desirous of consulting certain rare books, was permitted the use of a private room in the house of Mr. Lenox, into which the books were brought, a few at a time, until he had finished his investigations; but during the whole time, which covered a period of several weeks, the man of letters was not permitted to enter the library, nor did he get into the presence of its possessor. Two portraits of Mr. Lenox were painted, one by Sir Francis Grant, in 1848, and one by G. P. A. Healy, three years later, both of which hang in the library. A third, painted by Daniel Huntington in 1874, hangs in the Presbyterian hospital. It was his expressed wish that no details of his life should be given for publication, and that even the time of his funeral should not be announced. He died in New York city Feb. 17, 1880.

BUTLER, Andrew Pickens, U. S. senator, was born in Edgefield district, S. C., Nov. 19, 1796. He was graduated with high honors from South Carolina college in 1817, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1819. In 1824 he served in the state legislature. In 1831, during the nullification troubles, he commanded a cavalry regiment. In 1833 he was appointed judge of the circuit and supreme courts, and held the office until 1847. In that year he was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy in the U. S. senate caused by the death of Mr. McDuffie, and remained in the senate for the rest of his life. He took an active part in the debates on slavery, and defended the fugitive slave law most vigorously. Charles Sumner's famous speech on "The Crime Against Kansas" called forth a reply by Senator Butler, which Mr. Sumner answered in contemptuous language. Judge Butler was a relative of Preston S. Brooks, the other South Carolina senator, and the latter defended Judge Butler by assaulting Mr. Sumner May 22, 1856. Judge Butler died at his home May 25, 1857. He was distinguished for gifts of oratory, ability as a politician, and for a decided vein of humor.

A. P. Butler

KEMBLE, Frances Anne, actress and author, was born in London, Eng., in 1811. She belonged to the most illustrious family in the dramatic profession, and was the daughter of Charles Kemble, and niece of the celebrated Mrs. Siddons. She made her first appearance on the stage in 1829, playing Juliet to her father's Romeo. In 1832, with her father, she came to New York, and had a very successful career in this country. Sheridan Knowles wrote his great play of the "Hunchback" for Miss Kemble. She married Pierce Butler of Philadelphia, in 1834, and left the stage. Her "Journal," published in 1835, gives a very lively account of her life at the South; and in it she gives free expression to her detestation of slavery. Part of the time she lived at Lenox, Mass., and after her divorce from Mr. Butler in 1849, she returned and resided there for some time. Her profession was always distasteful to her, and she resumed it later with reluctance, and only from necessity, but pursued it, as she did everything she undertook, with a sincerity which seemed at variance with her expressed opinion that it was a business unworthy of woman. She found a more congenial field for her talents later in life, in giving her remarkable Shakespearean readings throughout the United States and Great Britain. She has been a prolific writer both in prose and verse. Her style is clear and forcible, and every

Fanny Kemble

page is lightened by her keen sense of the humorous. Her "Records of a Girlhood," and "Records of Later Life," are full of fresh and interesting matter regarding her own career, and filled with anecdote and reminiscence of the many notable persons who made up the circle of her friends both here and at home. She was very frank and outspoken, and had an almost manly love of independence. Her personality was intensely honest and earnest. Miss Sedgwick once said that it was impossible to tell a lie before her with comfort. She had a keen, healthy enjoyment of life, its pleasures, and its comforts, and her friendships were strong and enduring through all the trials and bitternesses of her life. A less buoyant nature than hers would have sunk under, or been embittered by them. She considered good nonsense, well talked, only less admirable than good sense well delivered. She was sometimes carried to extremes of intensity and antagonism by her devotion to what she considered her duty. She died in London Jan. 16, 1893.

ROOSEVELT, Robert Barnwell, statesman and author, was born in New York city Aug. 7, 1829. Having received a liberal education, he decided on a thorough preparation for the law, and on reaching his majority was admitted a member of the New York bar. A taste for literature, with a vivid imagination and clear reasoning power, made him a steady and popular contributor to magazine literature. An enthusiastic sportsman, but realizing the vandalism perpetrated in the indiscriminate slaughter of game, he devoted his best energies to the organization of clubs that would aid in the preservation of game, a matter in which his labors were crowned with success in 1867. In this year he founded the New York state fishery commission and naturally became one of the state commissioners. Mr. Roosevelt only ceased his labor in this direction when, in 1888, he was appointed U. S. minister to the Netherlands, at which time he gave, in an extended report, an elaborate review of his twenty-one years of service. For several years he was president of the Fish culture association, and of the Association for the protection of game, and president of the International association for the protection of game. As a result of the interest exercised by him in this department of his general work, he published: "The Game Fish of North America" (1860); "The Game Birds of the North" (1866); and "Superior Fishing" (1866). During the civil war Mr. Roosevelt was an active worker for the democracy. The exigencies of the times caused the formation of various clubs and societies, among them that of the "Allotment commission" and the "Loyal national league," in both of which he did most important work. In politico-municipal life his first active experience was in the organization of the Citizens' association, resultant on the disclosures regarding the Tweed ring administration in New York city. Mr. Roosevelt was one of the founders of the "Committee of seventy," and first vice-president of the Reform club. At the time of that strange upheaval of city politics and management, Mr. Roosevelt became, with Charles G. Halpine, one of the editors of the "Citizen," a paper devoted to the policy of the Reform club. On Mr. Halpine's death, Mr. Roosevelt took the entire charge of the paper, and devoted his best energies to carrying out the policy which resulted in the downfall of the Tweed régime. In 1870 Mr. Roosevelt was elected a representative in the forty-second congress, receiving the endorsement and support of both wings of the democratic party of his district. His course in congress was independent and above the demands of party leaders. Mr. Roosevelt was an active worker in establishing paid fire and health departments in New York city; was a commissioner of the Brooklyn bridge; one of the founders of the Lotos club, and a member of the American association for the advancement of science. On the formation of the Holland trust company by the representatives of the old Dutch families in New York, he was the first vice-president and afterward its president, holding the position up to the present time (1893). He was educated for the bar and practiced as a lawyer for about twenty years after his admission, but abandoned his practice to confine his attention to financial affairs and matters of political or public interest. He was president or director from time to time in several railroad, insurance and other financial institutions, and was offered the position of sub-treasurer of the United States at the city of New York during President Cleveland's first administration, which office he declined on account of the labor and responsibility involved. He was frequently offered other important public positions. His best-known literary works are: "Five Acres Too Much," a clever satire on amateur farming, suggested by the "Ten Acres Enough," published by Edmund Morris in 1869, and "Progressive Petticoats," published in 1871, as a humorous illustration of medical habits. He also edited "The Political Works of Charles G. Halpine."

MOULD, Jacob Wrey, architect, was born at Chiselhurst, Kent, Eng., Aug. 8, 1825. He was unusually well equipped for his professional work, having, after his graduation from King's college, London, and the usual apprenticeship in an architect's office, become an assistant to Owen Jones in preparing his illustrated and famous work on the Alhambra, and having also spent ten years in Spain with Mr. Jones. He aided the latter in designing the Moresque-Turkish divan in Buckingham palace, and in decorating the exposition building of the World's fair in 1851. In 1853 Mr. Mould came to New York for the special purpose of designing and building All Souls' church. The Presbyterian church on the north side of Reservoir square, and a quaint and picturesque wooden edifice, the first building used by the Church of the Holy Trinity, are among other specimens of his work in New York; several churches in other states, notably a very handsome one in Detroit, besides many country residences, were built from his designs. In 1857 he was appointed assistant architect of public works, and it was in the construction of the terrace, the bridges, and other features of Central park that Mr. Mould found the best opportunity of displaying his talent. In 1870 he was appointed architect-in-chief of the department of New York parks, and it was the universal testimony that he had earned the promotion. In 1875 he went to Peru as the architect-in-chief of the public works of Lima, returning in 1882 to resume his old position in the park department. Among the last designs he made was one for a temporary tomb of Gen. Grant. Besides illustrating the second volume of the "Alhambra," Mr. Mould contributed to Owen Jones's "Grammar of Ornament." He illustrated indepen-

dently Gray's "Elegy," and an edition of the "Book of Common Prayer," and wrote a number of opera librettos. He was a musician of superior order, and a fine linguist. He died in New York city June 14, 1886, and was buried in Greenwood cemetery.

EMERSON, Ralph Waldo, poet and philosopher, was born in Boston, Mass., May 25, 1803, the second of five sons of Rev. William and Susan (Haskins) Emerson. He belonged to what Oliver Wendell Holmes has called "the Brahmin caste of New England." His grandfather, at the sixth remove, Rev. Joseph Emerson of Mendon, Mass., married the granddaughter of Rev. Peter Bulkeley, one of the founders of Concord, Mass. Rev. William Emerson's father, also named William, was pastor of the Congregational church at Concord during the revolution, and the memorable battle on Apr. 19, 1775, took place near his residence. No less than seven clergymen were among the American ancestors of Ralph Waldo Emerson, all men of distinction in their profession, and it was strictly in accordance with the laws of heredity that in their eminent descendant were blended their patience and self-control, moral sensibility, love of truth and honesty, and devoutness of life; but by no law of heredity did he inherit a power of imagination and a philosophic insight such as have been possessed by very few minds of the Anglo-Saxon race. He has been styled "The Columbus of modern thought," and since Lord Bacon no English or American thinker has arisen so absolutely original as Emerson. However, in classing him as both poet and philosopher, we need to adopt his own definition: "While the poet," he says, "animates Nature with his thoughts, he differs from the philosopher only herein, that one proposes beauty as his main end, the other, truth. The true philosopher and the true poet are one; and a beauty which is truth, and a truth which is beauty, is the aim of both." Emerson was born into an atmosphere of narrow dogmatism in speculative theology and practical materialism in actual life, but the old order was about to change; new forces were working in New England life, and these forces came to a focus and found expression when, in the same week that Emerson was born, William Ellery Channing entered the pulpit of the Federal street church in Boston and proclaimed that God is love, and "His tender mercy is over all His works." Then began a storm of controversy, by which the old creed was shaken to its foundation, and the Congregational churches of New England were divided. When the storm had partly cleared the air, there arose a new creed which—whether true or false—liberated men's minds from the shackles of Calvinism and created, in addition to a new theology, a new philosophy and a new school of literature. This last had its humble beginning in the year following Ralph Waldo Emerson's birth, when his father, Rev. William Emerson, pastor of the First Unitarian church of Boston, in connection with William Tudor, John Quincy Adams, John Thornton Kirkland, Joseph L. Buckminster, and some others of like ability, formed the Anthology club, and began the publication of "The Monthly Anthology and Boston Review." The periodical had a sickly existence of but six years, but it marked the birth of a distinctly American school of letters and philosophy. Heretofore American readers had been fed from British sources, and, with a few unimportant exceptions, not a single work of any value had been produced by a native author. The magazine died, but the club survived, and five years later, in 1815, reinforced by Edward Tyrrell Channing, Richard Henry Dana, and a few other young men, it set on foot the "North American Review," so named to indicate its distinctly American character, which has lived to this day. This periodical secured, with its first issue, a recognition for American prose, and two years later, by its publication of William C. Bryant's "Thanatopsis," it announced the birth of American poetry. In the centre of this conflict between the new and the old, both in theology and literature, Ralph Waldo Emerson grew up, and if we fail to unravel his genius from the hidden strands of his ancestral descent, we can with ease trace its subsequent bent to the liberating influences that surrounded his boyhood. His father died only a year after the "Monthly Anthology" expired, and the oversight of the lad's education devolved upon his mother, a woman, it is said, of great patience and fortitude, of the serenest trust in God, of a discerning spirit and the most courteous bearing. By her he was sent to the Boston grammar school when eight years old, and four years later to the Boston Latin school. At fourteen he entered Harvard, and he was graduated in 1821 at the age of eighteen. Like other students of narrow means, he had, while in college, eked out his support by teaching school during vacation, and on leaving Harvard he turned naturally to it as the readiest means of gaining a livelihood. He followed teaching about five years, meanwhile studying divinity under Dr. W. E. Channing, after which he passed one year at the Cambridge divinity school, and in 1826 was approved as a preacher of the Unitarian church. Then poor health obliged him to spend some time at the South, but returning to Boston he was, on March 11, 1829, ordained as colleague to Henry Ware, Jr., an eminent man, both as clergyman and author, and at that time pastor of the Second Unitarian church of Boston. Mr. Ware resigned

R. Waldo Emerson

in about a year, leaving to Mr. Emerson the sole charge of this large and highly intelligent congregation. About this time he married Ellen Louisa Tucker, who died in 1831. In the following year he resigned his pastorate, and went to Europe to repair his broken health. He there met Wordsworth, Coleridge and Thomas Carlyle, with the last of whom he formed a friendship that lasted through their lives, and is recorded in the interesting correspondence which has been published under the editorship of Charles Eliot Norton. He returned from Europe in the fall of 1833, and in Sep-

R. Waldo Emerson

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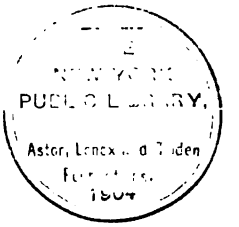
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tember, 1835, was married to Lidian Jackson, sister of the eminent scientist, Charles T. Jackson, who claimed to have communicated to Prof. S. F. B. Morse his first idea of the electric telegraph. Emerson then removed his residence to the home of his ancestors at Concord, Mass., where he soon drew about him a circle of congenial people—the families of A. Bronson Alcott, Nathaniel Hawthorne, William Henry Channing, together with the eccentric Thoreau, and there he passed the remainder of his days, his quiet life broken only by periodical lecturing tours, and by two further visits to Europe, the historic village becoming, from his presence in it, a kind of rustic Weimar, to which literary pilgrims resorted from all parts of America and Europe. The few incidents which are enumerated above comprise what is most noteworthy in the outward life of Emerson. His inward life and growth—what may be termed his spiritual biography—can only be read in his books. Perhaps no author, excepting solely Shakespeare, ever put so little of himself into his writings, and yet his inner life and character are so distinctly portrayed there, that to any one in sympathy with his "subtle thought and high imaginings," they are as clearly discernible as would be his bodily presence; but so evanescent, so elusive is the portrait, that it cannot be conveyed by one mind to another. It must be sought and seen by each one for himself. In reading his books it is well to take them up in the order in which they were produced, beginning with "Nature," which, written in his thirty-second year, contains the germs of all that he subsequently wrote. His other books are merely the flowering out of the seed there implanted, but aside from the truth that they convey, they are of absorbing interest to any one who would watch the gradual unfolding of his powers. In the same year in which "Nature" appeared (1836), Emerson introduced Carlyle to Americans through "Sartor Resartus," advance sheets of which he had edited, and in 1838 three volumes of essays by the same author were edited by Emerson, and all appeared in this country before they were published in England. In 1836 he became a member of a club which included such radical thinkers as Theodore Parker, Bronson Alcott, Orestes A. Brownson and Margaret Fuller, and willingly shared with them the ridicule that was cast by the public upon the lofty and often abstruse subjects they discussed. An address delivered before the senior class in the divinity school at Cambridge, in July, 1838, excited much comment, generally adverse, by the extreme ground its author seemed to take, and in 1838 and 1839 a course of lectures was given by Emerson, in which needed reforms in politics and social life were urged with the same boldness he had shown in treating religious questions. The high thinkers with whom he was associated were nicknamed "transcendentalists," and Emerson took occasion to defend their position in a lecture delivered in 1842, in which he defined transcendentalism as "simply modern idealism," and that the so-called new views were old thoughts in a new dress. In July, 1840, appeared the first number of a journal designed as a vehicle of the opinions of the transcendentalists, and bearing the name of "The Dial." Margaret Fuller was its editor for a short time, and was succeeded by Emerson, who conducted it until it failed in 1844, and published in it some of his best-known poems. Naturally, he sympathized considerably with the zealous men and women who founded the Brook Farm community, but never connected himself with the society. In 1841 he published a volume of essays, and in 1844 a second series, which attracted much attention abroad. In 1846 a volume of "Poems" was issued, and while these were not of a popular nature, they were welcomed by all who valued thought rather than form. In 1847 Emerson visited England and Scotland, where he lectured to large audiences and was enthusiastically received, and he also made a trip to Paris, returning home in 1849. In 1850 a new volume appeared, "Representative Men," being a course of lectures he had given in England, and treating of Plato, Swedenborg, Montaigne, Shakespeare, Napoleon and Goethe. For several years succeeding he lectured in several places, delivered addresses advocating abolition, and even made campaign speeches, and it was not until 1856 that his next book, "English Traits," appeared, perhaps the best work of its kind in any language, and this was favorably received on both continents. It must be said that no American writer, not even Hawthorne, had to wait so long for an audience as Emerson. His "Nature" had been before the public thirteen years before 500 copies of it had been sold, and not until 1860, when "Nature" had been published twenty-seven years, did his "Conduct of Life" meet a demand that was at all remunerative. And not only did Emerson receive neglect—he was subjected to public ridicule and opprobrium. By those who had not read, or did not understand his writings, he was styled a deist and a pantheist, and even that friend of his father's, John Quincy Adams, said of him as late as 1840: "After failing in the every-day vocations of a Unitarian preacher and schoolmaster, he starts a new doctrine of transcendentalism, declares all the old revelations superannuated and worn out, and announces the approach of new revelations." But all this time his thoughts were silently working their way among thinkers and earnest people, and acquiring for him an influence, both in this country and Europe, such as has not been wielded by any modern writer. "The Conduct of Life" (1860) was followed by "May-Day and Other Poems" (1867); "Society and Solitude" (1870), and "Letters and Social Aims" (1875). He contributed to the "Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli" (1852); wrote an introduction to a translation of Plutarch's "Morals" (1870), and to W. E. Channing's poem, "The Wanderer" (1871), and edited "Parnassus," a collection of poems by different authors, in 1874. His last published paper, an essay on "Superlatives," appeared in the "Century" magazine in 1882, a short time before his death. Three volumes were published after his decease: "Miscellanies," "Lectures and Biographical Sketches," and a new edition of his poems. He was one of the early contributors to the "Atlantic Monthly," which was started in 1857, and to "The Dial," a new periodical with the old name, which was established in Cincinnati a few years later. Among the many public addresses made by him were those on the anniversary of West Indian emancipation, in 1884; at the Woman's Rights convention in 1856, and at the unveiling of the statue of the "Minuteman," at Concord, in 1875. In his "Life of Emerson," in the "Great Writers" series, Richard Garnett pays the following tribute to him: "More than any other of the great writers of the age, he is a voice. He is almost impersonal. He is pure from the taint of sect, clique,

or party. He does not argue, but announces; he speaks when the spirit moves him, but not longer. Better than any contemporary, he exhibits the might of the spoken word. He helps us to understand the enigma how Confucius, and Buddha, and Socrates, and greater teachers still, should have produced such marvelous effects by mere oral utterance." Oliver Wendell Holmes, in his life of the Concord philosopher, is not less emphatic, remarking: "He cannot properly be called a psychologist. He made notes, and even delivered lectures, on the natural history of the intellect; but they seem to have been made up, according to his own statement, of hints and fragments rather than of the result of systematic study. He was a man of intuition, of insight, a seer, a poet, with a tendency to mysticism. This tendency renders him sometimes obscure, and, once in a while, almost, if not quite, unintelligible. . . . But that which is mysticism to a dull listener may be the highest and most inspiring imaginative clairvoyance to a brighter one. . . . Too much has been made of Emerson's mysticism. He was an intellectual rather than an emotional mystic, and, withal, a cautious one. He never let go the string of his balloon. He never threw over all his ballast of common sense so as to rise above an atmosphere in which a rational being could breathe." To these tributes may be added, appropriately, that of one peculiarly fitted to appreciate Emerson, namely, Walt Whitman, who calls him "an author who has through a long life, and in spirit, written as honestly, spontaneously, and innocently, as the sun shines or the wheat grows—the truest, sanest, most moral, sweetest literary man on record—unspoiled by pecuniary or other warp—ever teaching the law within—ever loyally outcropping his own self only—his own poetic and devout soul!" Emerson's interest in Concord was constant. He attended its town meetings conscientiously, annually read a paper before its lyceum, and gave its school of philosophy his support. In 1874 he was nominated for the law rectorship of Glasgow university by the independents and received 500 votes, but was defeated by Disraeli, who polled 700. He received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard in 1866, and in 1867 was elected one of its trustees. Emerson wrote very little after 1867, owing to failing health, and by 1880 his mental powers had weakened. He died Apr. 27, 1882, from the effects of a severe cold. A most distinguished company attended the funeral, and he was buried near the graves of Hawthorne and Thoreau.

BARNES, Amos, hotel proprietor, was born at East Lebanon, N. H., Aug. 15, 1828. He attended the village school, and occupied his leisure time in assisting his father, who kept the prominent hotel in that town. When quite a young man he entered in the employ of the Passumpsic railroad, and continued in the railroad business for nearly twenty years. He did not relinquish his interest in the road when he left its employ, but continued a large stockholder, and was chosen its vice-president and director. In 1869 Mr. Barnes leased the United States hotel in Boston, and continued there until 1879, building up a large and prosperous business. He also acquired an interest in the Burnet house in Cincinnati, of which Mr. John W. Dunklee was senior proprietor. In 1879 the firm of Barnes & Dunklee was formed, and a lease was effected of Hotel Brunswick in the famous "Back Bay district" of Boston. The Brunswick is now known as one of the finest and most successful American-plan hotels in this country. In 1883 Messrs. Barnes & Dunklee built and opened the Hotel Ponemah at Milford Springs, N. H., a summer resort which has been highly successful. In 1886 they leased the Hotel Victoria, Boston, which is kept on the European plan, and is located in a fashionable portion of the city. Mr. Barnes also leased the Hotel Vendôme, Boston, and associated himself with Messrs. Greenleaf & Dunklee. These four hotels are exceptionally prosperous and successful. Mr. Barnes is a quiet and unpretentious gentleman, and the high and honorable position which he occupies has been won wholly by his own unaided efforts, in which he has always shown rare business ability, skill, and sagacity.

Amos Barnes

ADAMS, Stephen, senator, was born in Pendleton district, S. C., Oct. 17, 1804, son of David Adams, a Baptist minister. In 1806 his father removed to Bedford county, Tenn., where Stephen resided until 1812, when he removed to Franklin county. In 1827 he was elected constable, but soon resigned the office to begin the study of law, and in 1829 obtained a license to practice. In 1833 he was elected to the state senate, and in 1834 removed to Monroe county, Miss. In 1837 he was elected circuit judge, and was twice elected to the same office. In 1846 he resigned, and was elected that same year to the national house of representatives. In 1850 he was elected a member of the state legislature, in 1851 a delegate to the state convention, and in 1852 to the U. S. senate. He served on several committees, and on leaving congress removed to Tennessee to practice his profession, but was smitten with small-pox, and died at Memphis May 11, 1857.

J. Adams

BECK, James Burnie, statesman, was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, on Feb. 13, 1822. He received an academic education in Scotland, and came to the United States with his parents in his youth, settling in Lexington, Ky. He worked on a farm to obtain means with which to continue his studies, and was graduated from the law department of Transylvania university in March, 1846. He then practiced law in Lexington, and soon became one of the leading lawyers of the state, John C. Breckinridge being his partner for many years. During the civil war he was a sympathizer with the South, but took no part in the struggle. Though an active and earnest democrat, he refused to hold office until 1866, when he was elected to congress. He was three times re-elected, and served until 1875, declining a re-election. While in the house Mr. Beck served on many important committees, was a leader in debate, and gained recognition as an authority on the tariff and monetary questions, and as a capable and industrious legislator. In May, 1876, he was appointed a member of the commission to define the Virginia and Maryland boundary, and in the same year was elected to the U. S. senate as a democrat; was re-elected in 1882 and 1888, and served as senator until his death. Soon after his entrance into the senate he became the democratic leader in that body. He was a man of resolute character, of clearly defined and positive views upon all public questions, of untiring industry, a cogent reasoner, and a log-

Jas. B. Beck

ical and always impressive speaker. He was a stout and unwavering partisan, but his impulses were broadly patriotic. He died suddenly in Washington, D. C., May 3, 1890.

VESPUCIUS, Americus, otherwise Amerigo Vespucci, was born in Florence, Italy, March 9, 1451. His father was an Italian merchant, who had brought his son up to his own business, which led the young man to visit Spain and other countries. He was enterprising and ambitious, and, becoming interested in the new world which Columbus had found, he studied navigation and geography. At this time Alonzo de Ojeda, who had sailed with Columbus on his second voyage, fitted out an expedition of four ships, and, taking on board Vespucius, sailed May 20, 1499, for the West Indies. They reached land in twenty-six days, and, after sailing along the coast, stopped at a village, the site of the present city of Maracaibo, which, on account of its appearance, he called Venice; and this name, slightly altered, afterward became Venezuela. As a matter of fact, the most of the land reached by this expedition had been previously discovered by Columbus, and was well-known to Ojeda. Among other countries, one was found which the natives called Amaraca, and it is believed, as related by Humboldt, that the first settlement on the mainland was made in this country, Amaraca, and originally named New Toledo. It is what is now known as Venezuela, and is believed by many modern writers to have given the name "America," so long attributed to Americus Vespucius, to two continents. Vespucius returned to Cadiz with the expedition of Ojeda in November, 1500. The king of Portugal, now jealous of the success of Spain in its new adventures, invited Vespucius to his country, and gave him the command of three ships, with which he sailed from Lisbon May 10, 1501, and, reaching Brazil, went down the entire coast of South America to Patagonia, returning to Lisbon in September, 1502. He was again sent out in the following year with six ships, having the design to discover a western passage to the Moluccas. He was detained on the coast of Brazil by bad weather for five months, and returned to Portugal in June, 1504, without having accomplished his purpose, but as he brought with him quantities of Brazil wood, and other articles of value he was received with great joy. About the year 1507, Vespucius published a work, giving a description of his voyages, accompanied by a chart, and as this was the first publication of the kind, and Vespucius made claim to the honor of having first discovered the mainland, the latter received the name of America. Serious charges have been made against Vespucius. He claimed to have made four voyages, while the most authentic records state that he only made two, the entire account of his other voyages being a fabrication. Vespucius seems to have taken advantage of the fact of his Christian name resembling one already existing in the newly discovered land. But really neither Columbus nor Vespucius first discovered the mainland of America, as the Cabots sighted and coasted Labrador in the summer of 1497, while well-authenticated Icelandic discoveries antedated these by nearly five centuries. Vespucius died in Seville, Spain, Feb. 22, 1512; or, according to other authority, two years later at the island of Tercera. A letter of Vespucius, describing his voyage of 1499, and said to have been written July 18, 1500, was published by Bandini at Florence in 1745.

WILMOT, David, senator, author of the "Wilmot proviso," was born at Bethany, Wayne county, Pa., Jan. 20, 1814. He obtained a fair education; was admitted to the bar at Wilkesbarre in 1834; settled at Towanda, Bradford county, Pa.; was elected to congress as a democrat in 1845, and kept his seat for three terms. His famous proviso was introduced during his first year in the house, Aug. 8, 1846, as an amendment to a bill to appropriate $2,000,000 for the purchase of land from Mexico; it stipulated "that, as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the republic of Mexico by the United States, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of the said territory." Carried in the house, this failed to pass in the senate, but it had done its work, and the free-soil party adopted the principle two years later. Webster, who voted for the proviso in the senate, claimed, at the Massachusetts whig convention of September, 1847, that it contained nothing new, since he had taken the same ground long before; in a speech delivered March 7, 1850, he denounced its application to New Mexico as "a wanton taunt and reproach to the South." Wilmot adhered to his position; supported Van Buren for the presidency in 1848; became a republican at the formation of the party; was a delegate to its national conventions of 1856 and 1860; temporary chairman of the latter, and an unsuccessful candidate for the governorship of his state in 1857. He was president-judge of the thirteenth district of Pennsylvania, 1853–61; U. S. senator (to fill Cameron's unexpired term), 1861–63, and judge of the U. S. court of claims from 1863 until his death at Towanda, Pa., March 16, 1868.

D. Wilmot

HOUSTON, William Churchill, lawyer, was born in South Carolina in 1740. His father, a native of Ireland, settled in North Carolina with Lord Cabarrus. He was graduated from Princeton college, N. J., in 1768, having for a year or two preceding supported himself by acting as master of the grammar school attached to that institution. In 1769 he became a tutor in the college, and in 1771 was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. When the American revolution broke out, Prof. Houston and Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon were the only professors attached to the college. The students scattered, and on Feb. 28, 1776, Mr. Houston was appointed captain of a company of the Somerset county (N. J.) militia, serving until the next August, when he resigned, and resumed his duties at the college. In 1777, retaining his connection with his alma mater, he was chosen a member of the New Jersey assembly, and, in 1778, of the State council of safety, of which council he was, for a time, treasurer. He was a member of the Continental congress in 1778, and served until 1782. He was also a member from 1784 till 1786. During this year he resigned his professorship at Princeton, to take up the practice of law at Trenton, N. J. (having been admitted to the bar in 1783), and here he acquired a large practice. He was a delegate to the convention at Annapolis, Md., in 1786, which recommended the assembling of a convention to frame a federal constitution, and was chosen to attend the constitutional convention, but failing health obliged him to omit its later sessions. From 1784–88 Mr. Houston was clerk of the supreme court of New Jersey. He died at Frankfort, Pa., Aug. 12, 1788.

STEPHENS, Alexander Hamilton, vice-president of the Confederate States of America, was born near Crawfordsville, Ga., Feb. 11, 1812. His grandfather, Alexander, who settled in Pennsylvania in 1746, was in England an adherent of Prince Charles Edward. In this country he fought in the Indian war, under Washington in the French war, and besides was a brave revolutionary captain. After peace was declared he removed to Georgia. Young Alexander, who was left an orphan at fifteen, was placed by his uncle, Chas. C. Mills, in the school of Rev. Alexander Hamilton Webster at Washington, Wilkes county, from whom he took the middle name of Hamilton. In 1828 he was sent to Franklin college, Athens, Ga., now the State university, by the Presbyterian educational society, repaying the money thus loaned him by teaching school after his graduation in 1832, on which occasion he took the first honor. At this time his health was feeble and his spirit melancholy. July 22, 1834, he was admitted to the bar after only two months' study, passing a perfect examination, the questions being propounded by Jos. H. Lumpkin and Wm. H. Crawford. His first year at the bar earned him $400, and he lived on $6 a month. His practice was so successful that he soon bought the old family homestead and his now famous Liberty Hall. He was elected state representative on a platform opposing nullification, in 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839 and 1840, but declined further election in 1841. He was a delegate to the Southern commercial convention at Charleston in 1839, was elected state senator in 1842, and in 1843 representative to the twenty-ninth congress by 3,000 majority. There were then no congressional districts, the members being elected under the "general ticket" method. He was re-elected in 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855 and 1857, and in 1859 retired from public life, making an eloquent farewell speech at Augusta, Ga., in which he declared the country at rest and slavery secure.

Alexander H. Stephens.

In 1860 his name was discussed for the U. S. presidency, and he was an elector-at-large on the Douglass and Johnson ticket. In 1861 a delegate to the Georgia secession convention, he voted against secession. He was chosen a member of the Confederate convention at Montgomery to organize a provisional Confederate government, and was elected successively provisional and permanent vice-president of the Confederacy, serving later as Confederate commissioner at the celebrated Hampton roads conference of February, 1865, to negotiate peace with Lincoln and Seward. In May, 1865, after Lee's surrender, Mr. Stephens was arrested by the United States authorities, and incarcerated at Fort Warren, Boston harbor, until the following October, when he was released on his own parole. He was elected U. S. senator in February, 1866, but was not allowed to take his seat; was appointed delegate to the National union convention at Philadelphia in the following August; was counsel for the Columbus prisoners in 1868; was defeated as a candidate for the U. S. senate by Joshua Hill, in July of the same year; became editor and proprietor of the Atlanta "Daily Sun" in 1871; was again defeated as a candidate for senator by Gen. John B. Gordon, but was elected the same year representative to congress, to which he was re-elected in 1875, 1877, 1879 and 1881, resigning in 1882. The same year he was elected governor of Georgia, but he died before the expiration of his term. Gov. Stephens was a remarkable man, his entire life being a sort of miracle. His career was a wonder. That a mind so powerful and a spirit so knightly should tenant a body so diseased and frail was nothing less than miraculous. At any time during his hard-working and distinguished life his death would have been no surprise; yet his physical weakness never impaired his public usefulness, and for forty-five years he held a foremost place in state and nation. His name and fame reached even the old world, thereby rendering him illustrious and illustrating Georgia. His purity, public spirit, spotless honesty, loyalty to principle, worship of truth, simplicity, boundless charity, exalted patriotism, freedom from prejudice, sincerity of conviction, invincible courage, supreme eloquence, and powerful statesmanship were continually appearing in his long, valuable, and brilliant public career. Perhaps his strongest excellence was his moral intrepidity. No public opinion could terrify, no majority daunt him. He was insensible to popular clamor or frenzy. His entire political course exemplified his nerve and integrity. He stemmed Know-nothingism when it seemed to be sweeping his state, battled sturdily against secession when his people were aflame with its fire, spoke for the Union when it was hopeless, and was always an original and progressive thinker. His first speech as a young man of twenty-four in the Georgia legislature not only stamped him at once in public estimation as an orator, but helped create the Western and Atlantic railroad which linked Georgia to the great West. His first speech in congress was in favor of congressional districts on the line of home rule. He opposed Polk on the Mexican war; favored California's admission as a free state, and was one of the authors of the "Georgia platform of 1850," which held the American Union secondary only to its principles. He wrote in July, 1852, the famous card of the whig leaders, refusing to support Scott, which practically destroyed the whig party. He voted for Webster after he was dead. In 1854 he defended the Kansas-Nebraska act. His honest independence was always asserting itself courageously. In 1840, though a states rights man, he voted for Harrison. He desired the annexation of Texas, but was for Clay, who said its admission would create war. He voted with the democrats in 1845 to admit Texas. In 1860 he was for Douglass against Breckinridge, the states rights champion, because of the former's squatter sovereignty views. He took determined issue with President Davis against his conscription policy. Mr. Stephens was a great orator and made in his life many historical addresses in congress: in 1846 on the Mexican war; in Baltimore on the anniversary of Washington's birthday in 1852; in 1856 on the admission of Kansas; in 1859 on his retirement from congress; in 1860 to the Georgia legislature, upholding the Union; in 1861 his great "Corner-Stone" address delivered in Savannah, declaring slavery to be the corner-stone of the new Confederate constitution; a patriotic address to the Georgia legislature in the closing year of the war; a statesmanlike speech in 1866 to the Georgia general assembly on the reconstruction of the Union; an admired oration on the uncovering of the painting, "The Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation," and a powerful speech delivered while sitting in his roller chair in the Opera House at Atlanta, Ga., in 1882, on the occasion of his election as governor of Georgia. He had a well-earned national fame for eloquence. Twice in his life Mr. Stephens resorted to the code of honor in the vital chivalry of his spirit. He once challenged Gov. Herschel V. Johnson and Senator Benj. H. Hill, but neither would accept the call. He educated over 100 young men, many of whom have made both useful and distinguished citizens. A dramatic inci-

dent in his life, illustrative of his resolute spirit, was the attack made upon him with a knife by Judge Francis Cone. Judge Cone cut him savagely, but Mr. Stephens defied him with the weapon at his throat. Mr. Stephens had a great fondness for dogs. He kept open house at Liberty Hall. His humanity was universal. A distinguished delegation went for and escorted him from his home at Crawfordsville, in a special car, to be inaugurated as governor of Georgia. A rough, seedy-looking man was seen among the group. When asked who was the incongruous figure, his servant replied, "That is Mars Alec's tramp," and he added, "Mars Alec is kinder to dogs than most people is to folks." Gov. Stephens was in 1868 elected professor of political science and history in the Georgia university, but declined on account of ill health. He published in 1867 and 1870 the "War Between the States;" in 1870–71 a "School History of the United States;" in January, 1878, in the "International Review," a discussion of the Hayes-Tilden matter, and in 1883 a "History of the United States." His death, a few months after his inauguration, was due to the fatigue and exposure of a trip to Savannah, Ga., where he made his greatest speech at the Georgia sesqui-centennial celebration. He died in doing honor to his state at Atlanta, Ga., March 4, 1883.

POWERS, Hiram, sculptor, was born in Woodstock, Vt., July 29, 1805. He was the eighth of a family of nine children and the son of a farmer who found difficulty in providing his family with the necessaries of life. As was usual among New England boys at that time, he worked on his father's farm in the summer and studied in the district schools in the winter; as a child he exhibited mechanical ingenuity, made toy wagons, wind-mills, weapons for his comrades, and showed some skill in drawing, particularly in caricature. Unfortunately for the family, the elder Powers lost all his property by becoming security for a friend, and as one of his sons had passed through Dartmouth college and was editing a newspaper in Cincinnati, his father determined to migrate thither, which he did, with all his remaining household goods and his family, in two wagons. This was in 1819, and they traveled across the country until they reached the Ohio river, when they floated down stream on a flat-boat to Cincinnati, at that time a city of 14,000 inhabitants. Assisted by his eldest son, Mr. Powers obtained a farm not far from Cincinnati, where he settled with his family, but unfortunately it was in an unhealthy locality and the whole family were taken down with fever and ague, of which Mr. Powers died. Hiram succeeded in obtaining a place in a dry-goods store in Cincinnati, but his employers failed, and he next accepted a place to collect bad debts for a clockmaker and organ-builder. He struggled with this position for some time with varying success, but was finally given a place in the organ factory by his employer, where he succeeded in doing good work, even inventing a machine to cut out wooden clock-wheels, which was a great improvement on the one in use in the factory. Hiram's first tendency in the direction of art was aroused by seeing a plaster cast of Houdon's bust of Washington in the Cincinnati museum. The sight awakened his innate artistic capacity, and finding a German who could instruct him a little in modeling, he soon succeeded in making a portrait bust which showed real capacity and talent. He remained in the employment of the organ-builder and clockmaker, however, giving his leisure hours to practice at his new art, which was further fostered, at length, through the opening in Cincinnati of a museum of natural history and wax figures. The latter had been badly broken and disfigured in transportation, and Powers entered the employ of the Frenchman who conducted the museum, and mended, corrected and remodeled his figures, remaining in that service for seven years. In the meantime he married and had children to support, and finding that he could not save money by working in the wax-figure business, he cast about for something else to do. Fortunately for him his abilities as an artist attracted the attention of Mr. Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, who aided him in going to Washington, with the idea that he could there engage in making busts of the distinguished men of the nation. He accordingly went to that city in 1835 and remained there two years, during which time he modeled busts of Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, Calhoun, Chief Justice Marshall, Levi Woodbury, Martin Van Buren and Daniel Webster. In 1837, through the kindness of Gen. Preston of Columbia, S. C., a gentleman of great wealth, Powers was enabled to go to Italy and settled in Florence, whither his models followed him. His work was warmly praised by the artists there, and also by his countrymen who visited the city. He met Thorwaldsen who pronounced his bust of Webster the best work of its kind of modern times. Meanwhile, orders came in rapidly and he soon had as much business as he could attend to, but in his leisure time he made the "Greek Slave," afterward the most popular of all of his works, which was purchased by an English gentleman of wealth, while duplicates of it were exhibited in America and in England. He also completed his statue of "Eve," which was pronounced by Thorwaldsen "fit to be any man's masterpiece." Powers continued to reside in Florence for thirty-six years, or until his death. His reasons for thus expatriating himself were purely economical, for while the opportunities of studying art abroad were infinitely greater than at home, the practice of art was far less expensive, especially that of the sculptor who had to depend so much upon the labor of his workmen. Besides the ideal figures already mentioned, Mr. Powers completed: "The Fisher Boy" (1846); "America" (1854); "Il Penseroso" (1856); "California" (1858), and the "Indian Girl" (1872). His "America" was designed for the top of the capitol at Washington and was destroyed by fire in 1866. Some of Mr. Powers's ideal busts are: "Genevra" (1840); "Proserpine" (1845); "Psyche" (1849); Diana" (1852); "Christ" (1866); "Faith," "Hope," and "Charity" (1867-71), and "Clytie" (1868). Three duplicates in marble were made of "The Fisher Boy," one of Powers's most popular works. His latest portrait busts were those of Henry W. Longfellow and Gen. Philip H. Sheridan (1865). His statue of Washington was made for the state of Louisiana and that of Calhoun for the state of South Carolina. His "Benjamin Franklin" and "Thomas Jefferson" are in the capitol at Washington. The statue of Calhoun was brought over in a vessel which was wrecked on the coast of Long Island, and the figure remained in the sea for some time, but, being well-packed, was found when raised to be only slightly damaged by the water. Mr. Powers died in Florence June 27, 1873.

BACHMAN, Solomon, merchant, was born at Kups, Bavaria, Germany, in 1827, the son of Daniel Bachman, dry-goods merchant. Solomon was educated at a business college, and was apprenticed to a

firm in Munich that was engaged in banking, and in the export of fine furs. At the age of seventeen he came to America, landing at New York city in July, 1845, with $4 in his pocket. Going from store to store the next day, offering his services as clerk or bookkeeper, he finally obtained a position for which he received $6 a month and board and lodging. He was subsequently employed as clerk in other establishments, and in 1849 concluded to start in business for himself. Being informed that Newburyport, Mass., would be a good place in which to settle, he opened a dry-goods shop there, and in less than four years was doing a large business. In 1861, Mr. Bachman commenced a dry-goods jobbing business in New York city, under the name of Bachman & Co., which he continued until 1864. He then undertook the manufacture of balmoral skirts, bought a mill at Paterson, N. J., with machinery to make yarns, and power looms to weave skirts and shawls. In 1876 Mr. Bachman exhibited his goods at the centennial exhibition in Philadelphia, and was awarded the highest premiums. In 1877 he bought the Merrimack woolen mill in Lowell, Mass., which he continues to run. Mr. Bachman is considered the largest shawl manufacturer in the country. He attributes his success to having always attended strictly to his business, selling his own goods, endeavoring to please his customers, and to living within his means. He is a member of the Chamber of commerce.

WINDRIM, James Hamilton, architect, and director of the department of public works of Philadelphia, was born in that city, July 4, 1840, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He obtained his education at Girard college, and in 1856 was indentured to John W. Torrey to learn the architectural profession, studying later with John Notman, architect. Failing health necessitated a change to outdoor life, and he removed to West Chester, Pa., where he worked as a carpenter for several years, then returned to Philadelphia and became a draughtsman. In 1860 he was selected by John Walsh to superintend the construction of the Episcopal hospital of Philadelphia, and when that work was done, was given an important position in the planning of the erection of the Union depot for the Pennsylvania railroad company at Pittsburg, Pa. At a later date Mr. Jay Cooke, the distinguished financier, engaged him as architect for his country seat, "Ogontz." Having achieved reputation, Mr. Windrim's services were called into requisition in designing many costly public buildings and private residences, including one for the Fidelity trust company, the Fourth street office of the Pennsylvania railroad company, the National bank of Northern Liberties, and the Tradesmen's national bank of Philadelphia. He also planned and superintended the building of the bank and office of the National safe deposit company; the Fleming office building at Washington, D. C., and the handsome building for the Western saving fund society on Walnut street, Philadelphia. He achieved distinction in his profession by designing the handsome and costly Masonic temple on Broad street, Philadelphia, one of the most imposing buildings of its kind in America, which cost about $1,250,000. He was also the architect for the Masonic temple at Altoona, Pa., which cost $75,000. In recognition of his merit and ability in his chosen field, the board of city trusts of Philadelphia, in 1871, appointed Mr. Windrim architect for the famous Girard estate, and in that capacity he designed and superintended the erection of new buildings for Girard college, enlarging it sufficiently to accommodate 1,600 pupils. In 1889, upon the recommendation of John Wanamaker, Mr. Windrim was appointed by Secretary of the Treasury Windom supervising architect of the United States. He held that position until Apr. 7, 1891, when he resigned to accept the office of director of the department of public works of Philadelphia, tendered him by Mayor Edwin S. Stuart.

WHITE, Leonard Dalton, banker, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1833, the eighth in descent from William White, an Englishman, who landed at Ipswich, Mass., in 1635. Leonard, one of the descendants of William White, and grandfather of Leonard Dalton White, was born in Haverhill, Mass., May 3, 1767; was graduated from Harvard in 1787; was town clerk of Haverhill for many years, member of congress from Essex county, and for a long time cashier of the Merrimack bank, Haverhill. He married Mary, daughter of Tristam Dalton, an ardent patriot, a leader of the whigs in his district, a man of rare elegance of manners and scholarly attainments, a speaker in the house of representatives, a senator in the first U. S. congress, and a close personal friend of Gen. Washington, while his wife was an intimate friend of Mrs. Washington. On his mother's side Mr. White's family is equally notable. She was sixth in descent from Robert Davis, who came from England in 1638, and her grandfather was chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, and a warm personal friend of James Otis. Her father served in the war of 1812, and the men in the family before him, three brothers and a cousin, fought in the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. White's education was not, like that of his forefathers, accompanied by the sound of war. He studied in the University grammar school of the city of New York, and then went into business as a clerk in his father's office. When he was seventeen years old his father died, leaving the family dependent upon him for support. Before he had reached his majority young White determined on launching out alone, and went into business for himself, opening an office at 35 Wall street. He soon after formed a partnership with his brother, and the firm, under the name of L. D. & F. White, became well known. Two years later, or about 1858, Charles O. Morris became a member of the firm, and the name was changed to White, Morris & Co. During the civil war the firm of White, Morris & Co. dealt extensively in government bonds, and proudly claim that from the very beginning of their establishment their house has safely weathered every financial gale. Mr. White has invariably avoided political preferment. He is secretary and a trustee of the Greenwich savings bank, and a deacon of the Madison avenue Baptist church. A banker for forty years, beginning

before he was twenty-one, he is able to say to the young men in his office, "Honor, promptness, integrity, are safe watchwords."

MACY, William Starbuck, artist, was born at New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 11, 1854, the son of William Henry Macy, of John Boyle & Co. He was descended from Thomas Macy, first settler of Nantucket. William Starbuck was educated at the New Bedford public schools, and at the age of sixteen studied art at the New York academy of design, and at twenty-one went to Munich, Bavaria, where he studied under the Russian master, Velten. He exhibited at the Paris salon of 1877. He received one of the six "A" medals for landscape at the Mechanics' Fair, his subject being "Meadow near Munich" now (1893) in possession of his father. He has exhibited continuously at the annual exhibition of the National academy of design in New York city. Among Mr. Macy's creations, "Edge of the Forest" (1881); Old Forest in Winter;" "Winter Sunset" (1884); "Old Mill" (1885); "January in Bermuda" (1886), are noteworthy examples of his finished works. He has studios in New York city, and at New Bedford, and while New England effects have been his chief studies, he has not limited his work to one locality, having made studies in the far West, as well as abroad. Mr. Macy is a life member of the Lotos club, also a member of the Artists' fund society.

SPENCER, Ambrose, jurist and member of congress, was born at Salisbury, Litchfield county, Conn., Dec. 13, 1765, descendant in the fifth degree from William Spencer. The son of a farmer and mechanic, he passed from Yale to Harvard; was graduated from the latter in 1783; studied law at Sharon, Conn.; married, in 1784, the daughter of his preceptor, J. Canfield; began practice at Hudson, N. Y.; was made town clerk in 1786, and sent to the legislature in 1793. While in the state senate, 1795–1802, he accomplished the important reform of restricting the death penalty to cases of murder and treason, and secured the erection of a state prison, wherein some offenses, previously capital, were to be punished by confinement with hard labor. He became assistant attorney of the county in 1796, attorney-general of the state in 1802, and in 1804 a judge of the New York supreme court. In 1808 he and P. J. Munro were appointed to report reforms in the chancery procedure of the state. He was an eminent equity lawyer, active in politics, a presidential elector in 1809, and an intimate associate of De Witt Clinton until 1812, when he supported the war, and opposed the charter of the bank. He was chief justice 1819–23, and a member of the New York constitutional convention of 1819. From 1823–39 he practiced at Albany, where he was mayor 1824–26, and held sundry minor posts. While in congress, 1829–31, he, with William Wirt and others, vainly opposed the unfair treatment of the Cherokees which ended in their enforced removal in 1838. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1819, and from Harvard in 1821. He retired to a farm at Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y., in 1839, but was chairman of the whig national convention at Baltimore in 1844, and in his last years wrote against the movement to make the judiciary elective with short terms. He died at Lyons, March 13, 1848. His memorial appeared in 1849.

SPENCER, Asa, cousin of the above, was born at Salisbury, Conn., in September, 1747; was a soldier in the war of independence; took part in the storming of Stony Point, N. Y., July 15, 1779, and later removed with his family to Fort Covington, Franklin county, N. Y., where he died in 1828. His son, Abner Peck Spencer, U.S.A., was a captain in the war of 1812, and afterward military governor of Arkansas.

PEABODY, George Harman, philanthropist, was born at Baltimore, Md., the son of Jeremiah Dodge Peabody, and nephew of the late well-known millionaire philanthropist, George Peabody. The Peabody family is one of the oldest in Massachusetts, having settled there in 1635, and from the start taking rank with the leading citizens of their place of residence, having married and intermarried with the aristocratic old residents, such as the Endicotts, Gov. Bradford's family, and others of equal distinction. George H. Peabody received a liberal education. For four years he was art writer of the old "New York Express," under the editorship of Erastus Brooks, and for eight years art editor of the "New York Commercial Advertiser," which positions he did not accept for pecuniary benefit, but for the sole purpose of advancing American art. He has received many grateful acknowledgments from artists who, through his influence, were enabled not only to dispose of their paintings, when otherwise they would have been overlooked for foreign productions, but were made known to the public, and the art world. He has been enabled during the last twelve years to advance the interests of hundreds of American artists by finding purchasers for their works; and by his personal efforts in educating the purchasers to an appreciation of American art, he has done much good. He was honored by being one of the invited guests at the first dinner given by the American academy of art (April, 1890)—the academy had been in existence over sixty-five years at that time, and numbered among its invited guests 150 persons "who had done something for art." He was the leading founder of the Free and unsectarian Peabody home for aged and indigent women, the first institution of the kind organized on an independent basis, not looking to the patronage of any church organization, and absolutely free to any woman coming under its plan who is sixty-five years old or over, and entirely dependent. The success of this plan was by some at the time thought uncertain, and by others, able and distinguished men, warmly seconded. It is now on a prosperous basis, has many friends, and needs further enlargement to supply the constantly increasing demands of the applicants for admission. It depends upon the public for support. Mr. Peabody was awarded a handsome souvenir, personally signed by the late Right

Rev. Bishop Horatio Potter, and by the trustees of the Home, for his work in behalf of this charity, to which he has so liberally donated his time and money. It is especially worthy of public attention. Always foremost in the cause of charity and good works, he is a worthy representative of the name he so worthily bears. The "New York World" of May 8, 1880, said: "Mr. George H. Peabody, who worthily wears a name identified with practical benevolence has just purchased the old-fashioned homestead on the Boston road, in the West Farms district of this city, which has been occupied as the "Home for Incurables," and presented it to the trustees of the Peabody home for aged indigent women" (free of all rents and taxes for six years). In 1892 Mr. Henry E. Pellew, formerly head of the Board of charities of New York state, wrote: "I cannot refrain from congratulating you heartily on the success of your long and persistent efforts in carrying on this valuable and truly catholic charity. To you belongs all the credit and honor, as formerly it was the financial responsibility, which made you the mainstay of the Institution."

STRYKER, William Scudder, soldier and author, was born June 6, 1838, at Trenton, N. J., of Dutch descent, his ancestors having left Holland in 1652 and settled in New Amsterdam. There, as a great burgher of the colony, the representative of this Knickerbocker family took part in the memorable councils of Gov. Stuyvesant. In the revolution a very zealous soldier, Capt. John Stryker, a partisan officer of the state troops of New Jersey, greatly distinguished himself during the entire war by the damage he inflicted upon the British whenever they passed through the Jerseys. William S. Stryker was early prepared for college, was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1858, and began the study of law in Trenton. He enlisted as a private soldier, Apr. 16, 1861, assisted in organizing the 14th Regiment New Jersey volunteers, and in February, 1863, was ordered to Hilton Head, S. C., where he served as aide-de-camp, with the rank of major, to Maj.-Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, commanding the department of the South, participating in the capture of Morris Island, in the night attack on Fort Wagner, and in all the toils and danger of the bombardment of Fort Sumter and the siege of Charleston. Returning to the North on account of severe illness, he became senior paymaster in charge of all disbursements in the district of Columbus, O.; was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for meritorious services, and resigned from the army, June 30, 1866. Soon after he was placed on the military staff of the governor of New Jersey, and since Apr. 12, 1867, he has filled the office of adjutant-general of the state. He was brevetted a major-general in February, 1874, by the governor and senate of New Jersey, for long and meritorious service. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and for some time was president of the Trenton banking company, and afterward the president of the Trenton savings fund society. He has been a close student of American history, and in his residence at Trenton, has a large and valuable historical library, especially rich in Americana. He has compiled a "Register of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Civil War" (Trenton, 1872), the first work of this character ever prepared and issued by any state, and a "Record of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Civil War, 1861–1865" (1876). He has also published many monographs relating to the history of New Jersey, among these being: "The Red Controversy" (Trenton, 1876); "Trenton One Hundred Years Ago" (1878); "New Jersey Continental Line in the Virginia Campaign of 1781" (1882); "The Princeton Surprise" (1882); "Washington's Reception by the People of New Jersey in 1789" (1882); "The Capture of the Block House at Toms River, N. J." (1883); "New Jersey Continental Line in the Indian Campaign of 1779" (1885); "The Old Barracks at Trenton, N. J." (1885); "The New Jersey Volunteers—Loyalists" (1887). He has been for many years engaged in the preparation of two works, entitled "The Battles of Trenton and Princeton" and "The Battle of Monmouth." In writing these volumes he made an exhaustive search, among the military archives of Germany, for new facts concerning the Hessian contingent. Gen. Stryker is a member of a large number of State historical societies, a fellow of the American geographical society, and of the Royal historical society of London, and a member of the American historical association, and of the society of the Cincinnati.

AVERY, Alphonso Calhoun, associate justice of the supreme court of North Carolina, was born at Morganton, Burke county, Sept. 11, 1837. His father was Col. Isaac T. Avery, cashier of the Morganton bank, and an influential citizen. His paternal grandfather, Col. Waightstill Avery, was a signer of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence, a member of the Colonial congress, the first attorney-general of North Carolina, and stood head and shoulders in influence and in greatness above his contemporaries. He was a native of Groton, Conn. His ancestor, Christopher Avery, and his little son James, came over in the Arbella, in 1631, to become members of the English settlement commenced by John Winthrop, Sr. A descendant of James Avery married the daughter of Gov. John Winthrop, Jr. The maternal grandfather of Justice Avery was William W. Erwin, a man of broad culture and a Christian of the highest type. He was a member of the Fayetteville convention, that adopted the Federal constitution, and afterward was cashier of the Morganton bank. W. W. Erwin married a daughter of Col. William Sharpe, a distinguished revolutionary character, whose wife was a daughter of David Reese, a signer of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence. Mr. Avery was educated at the University of North Carolina, standing first in a class of men who have since become leading men in public life. After graduation he studied law with Chief Justice Pearson, and was licensed to practice in the county court. Before applying for his superior court license, the tocsin of war had sounded throughout the South, and with enthusiastic devotion to the Confederacy, he was among the first to volunteer. In May, 1861, he joined the 6th North Carolina regiment, was commissioned first lieutenant of Company E, and was fighting at Manassas when Col. Fisher fell. He and his brother, Col. Isaac T. Avery, who was killed at Gettysburg, were both complimented for gallant conduct on that bloody field. In 1862 he was elected captain of his company, and in the same year was commissioned major and assistant adjutant-general of Hill's division, army of Virginia, and in 1863 accompanied him to the Western army, then at Chattanooga. He afterward served on the staff of Breckinridge, Hindman, and Hood. He was on Hood's staff in the great retreat from Dalton to the Chattahoochee river. Two of his

brothers having been killed, he received a permit to come to North Carolina, was placed in command of a battalion, and was organizing a regiment when he was captured near Salisbury by Stoneman's raiders. He was kept a prisoner until August, 1865. Returning home after the war, Mr. Avery resumed the practice of law, which he had just begun at the outbreak of the war. In 1866 he was elected by a large majority to represent his district in the state senate, and served in that legislature, which was the last body elected exclusively by the white voters of the state. In 1868 he was re-elected, but the republican senate refused to allow him to take his seat, because in 1861 he had been elected solicitor of the county court of Burke county. In 1875 he was sent by his county as its representative to the constitutional convention, one of the most important bodies that ever assembled in North Carolina. The parties had an equal number of votes, and it was long doubtful which party would control its action. It was largely due to the wisdom and ability, as an organizer, of Mr. Avery, that the democratic party controlled the convention. In 1876 he was a Tilden elector, and in 1878 he was elected superior court judge of his district. He held this honorable position, riding the circuit by rotation, until he had visited every county in the state. In 1888 he was nominated for associate justice of the supreme court of North Carolina, and elected for a term of eight years. He has thus been on the superior and supreme court bench more than a dozen years, and has taken rank with the ablest and wisest jurists who have honored the bench in North Carolina. Mr. Avery was married to Susan W. Morrison, a daughter of Rev. R. H. Morrison, a granddaughter of Gen. Joseph Graham, and a great-granddaughter of John Davidson and Neill Morrison, both signers of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence. Judge Avery being a descendant of Waightstill Avery and of David Reese, the children of this marriage have four ancestors who signed the Mecklenburg declaration of independence. After the death of his first wife Mr. Avery married, Dec. 31, 1888, Sallie Love Thomas, a daughter of William H. Thomas of Jackson county, and a great-granddaughter of Robert Love of Buncombe county.

HILDRUP, William Thomas, manufacturer, was born at Middletown, Conn., Feb. 6, 1822, the son of Jesse Hildrup, of Hartford. He grew to manhood in his native town, and obtained his education in the public schools, where he excelled in the study of mathematics. He then learned the carpenter's trade, and at nineteen started out in life with energy, enthusiasm and a firm determination to succeed in a career of usefulness and activity. For two years he worked at his trade at Cape Vincent, Jefferson county, N. Y., and in 1843 proceeded to Worcester, Mass., where he became an employee in the car works of Bradley & Rice. Determined to gain a complete theoretical and practical knowledge of the business of car-building, he diligently studied the science of mechanics. This, together with nine years of active work in the Worcester shops, fitted him for more responsible duties than those of an employee. In 1852 he started a car-wheel foundry and machine shop at Elmira, N. Y., but the following year moved to Harrisburg, Pa., where he organized the Harrisburg car manufacturing company, of which he became superintendent and general manager, and soon after treasurer. To aid his employees to become skillful workmen, he took his place among them in the shops; and to prepare young men for profitable positions in the car works, he established free night schools to give instruction in free-hand and mechanical drawing; thus improving the skill and efficiency of his corps of employees, and adding greatly to their material welfare. Assiduous in caring for the interest and well-being of all the workmen, he acquired and retained their good will and highest regard. When the financial panic of 1857 caused a lull in the car-building industry, Mr. Hildrup, in order to keep his workmen employed, advocated and secured the addition to the company's works of a foundry and machine shop for the manufacture of machinists' tools. They also began a general foundry business, and made oil tanks, machine work, engines and boilers. This enterprise developed into the Harrisburg foundry and machine works. A saw and planing mill was also added, and the capital stock of the company increased to more than twelve times the original amount, made up solely from the earnings of the car works and their associate industries. The corresponding increase in the manufacturing capacity made the works of this company prominent among the industries of Pennsylvania. The car works were entirely destroyed by fire in 1872, and within ninety days were rebuilt. During the succeeding twenty years this enterprise met with almost unrivaled prosperity. Mr. Hildrup ranks as one of the oldest car-builders in America.

BREWSTER, Frederick Carroll, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia May 15, 1825, a direct descendant of William Brewster, the ruling elder of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower. His initial education was in the old Friends' select school, where he was also fitted for college. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, and as a student displayed wonderful industry and aptness for study, graduating at the early age of sixteen with the highest honors. His father was a lawyer, and the son, entering his office immediately on graduation from college as a law student, was admitted to the bar in 1844 at the age of nineteen. His line of practice was chiefly in the civil courts, criminal cases being usually avoided. Yet some of the most notable criminal cases tried in the commonwealth have been "fought out" by him. In 1862 he became city solicitor, was re-elected 1865; in 1866 became judge of the court of common pleas. After serving in this office for more than three years, Mr. Brewster was appointed by Gov. Geary attorney-general of the commonwealth, continuing in the office during the years 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872. To a knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, profound and extensive, he possesses the gift of imparting it to those who seek his office as a school of preparation for admission to the bar. His office, owing to his reputation, has many of the features of

a law school, even to the annual gathering of the "graduates" and their preceptor in social reunion. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1870 by the University of Pennsylvania. He is the author of: "Molière in Outline," "Life of Disraeli," "Condensation of Blackstone," "Rule in Shelly's Case," "Digest of Pennsylvania Reports," four vols. of "Reports," and two on "Practice."

CHASE, Waldo Ketchum, iron manufacturer, was born in Stillwater, N. Y., in 1847. He was the son of Luther and Sophia Chase, who removed from Stillwater to Troy, N. Y., in 1849. His father, whose ancestors came from Rhode Island, was of Quaker descent. Mr Chase's education was acquired in the public schools of Troy, N. Y., and at the academy in Nassau, Rensselaer county, N. Y. His natural aptitude for trade exhibited itself in his school days, when he was engaged in selling newspapers. In August, 1864, when less than seventeen years of age, young Chase enlisted in the 10th regiment, N. Y. volunteers, in which he served until May, 1865. In November, 1864, he was severely wounded at Petersburg, Va., and remained in hospital until he was discharged. On returning home he was engaged as clerk in a store until he obtained a position with Harrison & Kellogg, iron manufacturers, of Troy, N. Y. He soon acquired an interest in the business, and shortly after went into partnership with two others. The new firm bought out the business of Harrison & Kellogg, which rapidly developed until it became one of the leading concerns of the United States in the manufacture of malleable iron. The business soon grew beyond the facilities of their plant, and the firm acquired an interest in a similar enterprise at Bridgeport, Conn. Mr. Chase is now vice-president of the Troy and Bridgeport companies. In 1870 he married Ada F. Wood, daughter of Capt. Ephraim Wood, late of Troy, N. Y. They have three children. Mr. Chase has always been a stanch republican, and is now a member of the Union league club of New York city.

LAURENS, Henry, statesman, was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1724. His ancestors in America were French Protestant refugees, who had left France after the edict of Nantes was revoked. They first settled in New York, but subsequently removed to South Carolina. He was educated in Charleston, first under a Mr. Howe, and afterward under a Mr. Corbett, but there is no record of him as a scholar other than that his course of studies tended to fit him for a mercantile career. Throughout his life he was remarkable for his business methods, having derived peculiar ideas of business under Mr. Crockett of London, Eng., to which place he went to receive thorough practical commercial training. After his return from London he engaged in business with Mr. Austin of Charleston. He had such a high reputation as a business man, was so noted for his extraordinary punctuality, and discountenanced so strongly its violation in others, that to have served an apprenticeship in Mr. Laurens's counting-house was to a young man a recommendation in itself. Of untiring industry, he required corresponding industrious habits in his employees. He was probably unsurpassed as a business man. He was prominent in his opposition to British aggression, and was often engaged in disputes with the crown judges, particularly in regard to their decisions in marine law and in the courts of admiralty. He published some articles against these measures in pamphlet form, which showed fine legal talent. In 1771 he went abroad, principally to superintend the education of his sons, whose future fully realized their youthful promise. While there, he was one of the thirty-nine native Americans who petitioned the British parliament not to pass the Boston port bill. Finding that the exertions of the colonies to avoid war were futile, he returned home to take part with his countrymen against England. Strong efforts were made to dissuade him from his purpose—bright prospects were presented to him, and he was even offered indemnity against any losses he might sustain, provided he would remain in England. But he rejected these propositions in a manner worthy of his character. "I shall never forget your friendly attentions to my interests," he said, "but I dare not return. Your ministers are deaf to information and seem bent on provoking unnecessary contest. I think I have acted the part of a faithful subject. I now go, resolved still to labor for peace, at the same time determined in the last event to stand or fall with my country." He arrived in Charleston on his return in December, 1774. He was appointed president of the council of safety. He was a member of the first provincial congress in 1775, and drafted the form of association to be signed by all those who favored independence. He was made vice-president of South Carolina under the new constitution in 1776. He was appointed a delegate to the Continental congress, of which he was elected president Nov. 1, 1777, upon the resignation of John Hancock. He resigned this position Dec. 10, 1778, receiving the thanks of congress "for his conduct in the chair and in the execution of public business." In 1779 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary from the United States to Holland. His mission was to negotiate a treaty that Van Berckel, pensionary of Amsterdam, had unofficially proposed to William Lee. Mr. Laurens was captured on the voyage, and though he threw his papers overboard they were recovered and disclosed the object of his trip. He was taken to England and imprisoned in the Tower of London, where he was committed on suspicion of treason and confined a close prisoner. Holland declined to punish Van Berckel at the command of Lord North's ministry, and war was immediately declared between Great Britain and that country. Mr. Laurens's health was impaired when he was taken prisoner, and, though ill, no attention was paid to his comfort and no medical attendance was provided. He was placed in solitary confinement, and allowed neither writing materials nor communication with the outside world. He, however, contrived to secure pencils, and, through a trusty person, sent out communications, and even went so far as to correspond with American newspapers. He was on two occasions offered his parole on conditions his proud and magnanimous spirit declined to accept. In 1781, when his eldest son, Lieut.-Col. John Laurens, was in France as minister of congress, Mr. Laurens was urged to notify him that if he would withdraw from that court he might possibly obtain his father's release. Mr. Laurens's reply was, "He loves me dearly and would lay down his life to save mine; but I am sure nothing would tempt him to sacrifice his honor, and I applaud him." After he had been confined a year, Mr. Laurens was given permission by the secretary

of state to use pen and ink to draw up a bill of exchange to procure money for medical attendance and other necessaries. The privilege was immediately withdrawn. His suffering and confinement attracted general sympathy toward the close of 1781, and efforts were put in motion to obtain his release. Through the efforts of friends the British government offered to release him gratuitously, but having considered himself a prisoner of war, holding high and independent views, and not desiring to feel himself obligated in any degree, he proposed that the Earl of Cornwallis be exchanged for him. The exchange was effected, and Mr. Laurens was once more a free man. The confinement in the Tower so completely undermined his health that he remained an invalid the rest of his life. Soon after he was released he received a commission from congress, appointing him one of the ministers to negotiate peace with England. He went to Paris and, in connection with Dr. Franklin, John Jay and John Adams, on Nov. 30, 1782, signed the preliminaries of peace, whereby the independence of the United States was clearly acknowledged. Mr. Laurens soon afterward returned to South Carolina, where his countrymen, in admiration of his career abroad, were anxious to honor him with the marks of distinction that were in the gift of the people, but he positively declined all kinds of political preferment and lived quietly the remainder of his life, devoting himself to his family and to agricultural pursuits. At the conclusion of his will was a strange behest, which was rigidly executed: "I solemnly enjoin it upon my son as an indispensable duty that, as soon as he conveniently can after my decease, he cause my body to be wrapped in twelve yards of tow cloth, and burnt until it is entirely consumed, and then, collecting my ashes, deposit them wherever he may see proper." His was the first body cremated in America. Mr. Laurens was a clear, forcible writer, and had an admirable style for a letter-writer. Two volumes of his official public correspondence, when president of the old congress, are yet within its archives. He died at Charleston, S. C., Dec. 8, 1792.

ZIEGENFUSS, Samuel Addison, clergyman, son of Samuel and Catherine Ziegenfuss, was born at Quakertown, Bucks county, Pa., Dec. 12, 1844. He received his preparatory training in a normal and classical school at Quakertown, and in the preparatory department of Pennsylvania college at Gettysburg, Pa. He entered Pennsylvania college in the fall of 1866, but left to enter the sophomore class in Muhlenberg college, at the opening of the first session of that newly established institution in 1867, from which he was graduated in 1870. He studied theology in the Lutheran theological seminary, Philadelphia, was graduated in 1873, and shortly after was ordained to the office of the ministry in the Lutheran church by the ministerium of Pennsylvania. His first appointment was at Sellersville, Pa., from 1873 to 1875, when he went to Bath, Pa., until January, 1892, since which time he has been pastor of St. Michael's Lutheran church, Germantown, Philadelphia, one of the oldest Lutheran congregations in that city. In his charges Mr. Ziegenfuss has been remarkably successful, and all congregations under his care have increased in numbers and in influence. He thoroughly understands human nature. His early training has endowed him with an unusual amount of thrift and energy, and he is an indefatigable worker in whatever he undertakes. He has an excellent English and German education, both of which languages he speaks with fluency. In the pulpit he is easy and graceful, earnest and dignified, and as a speaker is pleasant, interesting and forcible. He has filled many positions of honor and trust in the church. He has been a trustee of Muhlenberg college since 1883, a member of the executive and examination committees of the same since 1884, and secretary of the board of trustees and of the executive committee since 1886. He is also the English secretary of the ministerium of Pennsylvania, the oldest and largest synod in America, and president of the Alumni association of the Lutheran theological seminary of Philadelphia, and one of the directors of that institution.

DRAKE, Charles Daniel, lawyer, U. S. senator, chief justice, and author, was born in Cincinnati, O., Apr. 11, 1811, and was the son of Dr. Daniel Drake. His education was very limited, and all schooling ceased in 1827, when he was appointed a midshipman in the U. S. navy. He continued in the navy until 1830, when he entered on the study of law. In 1833 he was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati. In 1834 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he resided, with an intermission of about three years, until December, 1870, when he took up his residence in Washington, D. C. In 1838 he originated the St. Louis law library, wrote the original subscription paper therefor, and obtained the subscriptions of its first twenty members. In 1859–60 he was a member of the Missouri house of representatives; in 1863 was elected to fill a vacancy in the Missouri convention of 1861; in 1865 was a member and vice-president of the Missouri constitutional convention, which abolished slavery in that state, and adopted a constitution which has ever since been called the "Drake constitution;" in 1867 was elected U. S. senator from Missouri for the term of six years, and held that position until he was appointed chief justice of the court of claims, Dec. 12, 1870, which place he filled until Jan. 12, 1885, when he retired, retaining the salary of the office during his life. In 1854 he published the first treatise written on the law of suits by attachment in the United States, seven editions of which, all edited by himself, have appeared, making him the first American author who has edited that number of editions of a treatise of his own on any branch of civil jurisprudence. In 1863 he received the degree of LL.D. from Hanover college, Indiana, and in 1875 the same degree from the University of Wooster, O. In 1864 a volume of his Union and anti-slavery speeches, delivered during the civil war, was published.

RICE, Septimus P., educator, was born in Northumberland county, Va., about 1825. After teaching for some years, he, in 1851, entered La Grange college, Alabama, where he received the degree of A.M. and became professor of mathematics. In 1855 he took the same chair in the Wesleyan university at Florence, Ala., and held it until 1871, when the institution lost its charter. He then opened, at Meridian, Miss., a girls' high school, which became the East Mississippi female college. In 1873 he returned to Florence as president of the State normal school, newly established in the old university buildings. During his eight years' principalship the school was opened to women also. Since 1881 he has been at the head of the Deshler female institute at Tuscumbia, Ala.

DODGE, Henry, senator, was born at Vincennes, Ind., Oct. 12, 1782, son of Israel Dodge, a revolutionary officer from Connecticut, who settled in Kentucky soon after the birth of his son. At an early age Henry Dodge removed to Missouri, and when the war of 1812 broke out he was placed in command of a mounted company of volunteer riflemen. In September, 1812, he was made major of the Louisiana militia; in April, 1813, was appointed major of a regiment of Missouri militiamen, and from August to October, 1814, was lieutenant-colonel of a battalion of Missouri mounted infantry. In 1827 he removed to Wisconsin, and commanded the mounted forces during the disturbances caused by the Winnebagos, and in the Black Hawk war of 1832, when he defeated the Indians in several severe engagements. At the conclusion of this war he was appointed by Gen. Jackson colonel of the 1st regiment of mounted dragoons, and headed it in a campaign against the Indians on the southern frontier in 1834, and in an expedition to the Rocky Mountains in 1835. In 1836 he resigned his colonelship, having been appointed by President Jackson governor of Wisconsin territory and superintendent of Indian affairs. In 1839 he was reappointed by President Van Buren. In 1841 he was removed by President Tyler, but was immediately elected to the U. S. house of representatives as a democrat. In 1845 he was reappointed governor of Wisconsin by President Polk, and on the admission of Wisconsin as a state, he was elected (June, 1848) to the U. S. senate, and was re-elected in 1852 for the full term of six years. He died at Burlington, Ia., June 19, 1867.

UNDERWOOD, Joseph Rogers, senator, was born in Goochland county, Va., Oct. 24, 1791, a descendant of William Thomas Underwood, who settled in Virginia about 1680. His parents being unable to give him advantages, he was adopted by his maternal uncle, Edward Rogers, who lived in Kentucky, and was taken to that state in 1803. He received his education at the public schools and at Transylvania university, where he was graduated in 1811, then began the study of law at Lexington with Robert Wickliffe. In 1813 he became lieutenant of a volunteer company, and took part in the campaign on the Canadian frontier, where he was wounded and taken prisoner, at the defeat of Col. Dudley's regiment, opposite Fort Meigs, May 5th. On being released on parole, he returned home, was admitted to the bar, and settled at Glasgow, all of which events took place in 1813. He lived at Glasgow, where he was trustee of the town and county auditor until 1823. From 1816 to 1819 he was a member of the state legislature; in 1820 was a presidential elector, and voted for Clay. Removing to Bowling Green in 1823, he was in 1825–26 again a member of the state legislature, was a candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1828, and the same year was appointed judge of the court of appeals of Kentucky, but resigned in 1835. From Dec. 7, 1835, to March 3, 1843, he was a whig representative in congress, retiring voluntarily to resume the practice of his profession. In 1844 he was again chosen a presidential elector, and again voted for Clay. In 1845 he was elected to the state legislature, and was chosen speaker of that body. In 1847 he was elected to the U. S. senate for six years, and on the expiration of his term resumed his practice. In 1864 he was elected a delegate to the national democratic convention at Chicago. His son, John Cox Rogers, born in 1840, studied civil engineering, served in the Confederate army, was lieutenant-governor of Kentucky in 1876–80, and in 1882 established the Cincinnati (O.) "Daily News." Senator Underwood died near Bowling Green Aug. 23, 1876.

BRIGHT, Jesse D., senator, was born at Norwich, Chenango county, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1812. The family emigrated to Indiana in 1820, and in that state young Bright received an academic education and studied law. In 1831, when he was but nineteen years of age, he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession at Madison. In 1834 he was elected judge of the probate court of Jefferson county, and in 1836 was sent to the state legislature. He served as circuit judge, but resigned in 1839, having been appointed U. S. marshal for the district of Indiana. In 1841 he was further honored by an election to the state senate by a large majority, and in 1843 was elected lieutenant-governor of the state by greatly more than his party vote. In 1845 Mr. Bright was elected to the U. S. senate as a democrat, and was re-elected in 1851 and 1857, but in the last-mentioned year had his seat contested by the republicans on the ground that his election was fraudulent. He served until 1862, was several times president *pro tempore* of the senate, was chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, and a member of the committee on finances and on the Pacific railroad. On Dec. 16, 1861, a resolution, introduced by Mr. Wilkinson, called for the expulsion of Mr. Bright on the ground of disloyalty, although the committee on the judiciary had reported adversely by a vote of five to two. The charge was based upon a letter written by Mr. Bright March 1, 1861, and addressed to "His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States." This recommended to Mr. Davis's notice a friend, Mr. Thomas B. Lincoln of Texas, who, as the letter stated, "visits your capital mainly to dispose of what he regards as a great improvement in fire-arms." Charles Sumner, supported by other senators, maintained that Mr. Bright was a traitor, who was directly giving aid and comfort to the public enemies, war having actually begun, as the seizure of forts and the mustering of troops showed; moreover, the use of the term "His Excellency," which was not bestowed by usage upon the president of the United States, proved that Mr. Bright recognized Mr. Davis's authority. Mr. Bright, in defence, claimed that the letter was written to get rid of the applicant's importunities, was such as he would have given to any friend, and that he did not at that date suppose that war would actually occur. The charge was pressed, however, and after eloquent speeches on both sides, a vote was taken on Feb. 5, 1862, which stood thirty-two to fourteen in favor of expulsion. Toward the close of the war, Mr. Bright went to Carrollton, Ky., and from there to Covington, practicing law in both cities. In 1866 he was elected to the Kentucky legislature. In 1874 he removed to Baltimore, Md., where he died May 20, 1875.

BULLOCK, Thomas Seaman, railroad builder, was born at Shelbyville, Ind., Jan. 1, 1853. His parents were among the early pioneers of the West, and were distinguished for their integrity, energy and fertility of resource, qualities which to a large degree are possessed by Mr. Bullock. At an early age he determined to earn his own living, and selected the new territories of the Southwest as his home. His experiences here were varied, but he became early convinced that a great future lay before this section of the nation. He became a prospector for mines, and in a few years earned the respect and confidence of leading investors by the excellence of his judgment in regard to mining properties. His life at this time was one of adventure and danger. His business led him into the neighborhood of the Indians, and often among the Apaches, the most treacherous and cruel of all the Indian tribes. A full history of his life during those days would be more thrilling than any novel by Fenimore Cooper. By the time that he had reached the age of twenty-five years he had, by his energy and good judgment, amassed a fortune. He made an extended journey to Europe, remaining for a considerable period of time in England, and especially in London. Upon his return to the United States he settled in New York. His investigations of mines had led him over the greater portion of Arizona, and the rapid development of that territory had created a vigorous popular demand for increased railroad facilities. Mr. Bullock became interested in the subject, and built the Prescott and Arizona Central railroad, which connected the capital of the territory with the Atlantic and Pacific railroad. The rapidity with which this road was constructed attracted wide attention, while the pecuniary value of the completed enterprise added to his previous reputation in financial centres for good judgment. He was immediately solicited by prominent citizens of Mexico to undertake the construction of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf railroad—an enterprise requiring the expenditure of many millions of money. After investigating the enterprise, and approving of it, he associated himself with Mr. V. A. Wilder, and began the construction. The difficulties which he had now to surmount were extraordinary. The unexpected and long-continuing stringency in the money markets of the world, under which the great London house of the Barings finally went down into bankruptcy, made the obtaining of money for new enterprises extremely difficult, and in some cases impossible. Mr. Bullock, however, never faltered. The amount of labor which he now performed was prodigious. But the construction of the road was never allowed to lag, and it was finally completed in the summer of 1891. The excellence and solidity of its construction received the highest commendation from the engineers of the Mexican government, and the skill with which Mr. Bullock had carried the enterprise to success through a period of financial distress, raised him to the first rank as a financier and railroad builder. The Mexican government solicited him to continue the road from Monterey to the Pacific, a distance of nearly 1,000 miles with 600 miles of branches. In the meantime the citizens of Arizona asked him to connect the cities of Prescott and Phœnix by a railroad of about 200 miles in length. Mr. Bullock married, in 1888, Emma S. Peck, daughter of Hon. John P. Peck.

GROVER, Lewis C., underwriter, was born in Caldwell, N. J., Oct. 20, 1815, a son of Stephen R. Grover, who in 1827 removed from Caldwell, his native place, to Newark, where he became a lawyer of considerable distinction, and in 1845 the representative of Essex county in the state senate. In 1812 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Byram, of Mendham, N. J. She was a descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullen, of the Mayflower of early Puritan times. His father was the late Rev. Stephen Grover, whose memory is still dearly cherished in the above-named town, where for forty-eight years he was pastor of the First Presbyterian church, in which office he was succeeded by Rev. Richard F. Cleveland, father of Ex-President Cleveland, to whom was given the name of Grover, in honor of his father's venerated predecessor. Lewis C. received a good preliminary education in anticipation of a collegiate course; but evincing a strong inclination for a business life, he was placed as a clerk in the State Bank of Newark, and subsequently in the manufacturing establishment of Shipman, Robinson & Co., of the same town. In both of these positions he doubtless acquired knowledge which was valuable to him in the career upon which he finally entered; but his love of reading and study led him to the perusal of treatises on law and reports of judicial proceedings, of which his father's library afforded him an abundance. Concluding this was the field in which he ought to pass life, he finally applied himself closely to the study requisite to his admission to the bar, and in 1839 received his license as an attorney, in company with Edward W. Whepley, Cortlandt Parker, Joseph P. Bradley, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, and others who afterward became eminent in the profession. For several years he attended strictly to his practice, and among his clients were some of the leading politicians of the day, who, perceiving his great executive ability, as well as his earnest desire to see them successful in their political work, drew him from his desk to do service in the whig party, and finally to become its fearless and uncompromising champion. Throughout the presidential struggles of 1840–44–48, he took the greatest delight in showing his generalship and prowess. In 1848 he was chosen by a large majority to represent Essex county in the general assembly of the state, and here he took a leading part, holding the chairmanship of the judiciary committee. Three years before, in 1845, Mr. Grover obtained from the legislature the charter of the Mutual Benefit life insurance company of Newark, N. J., now one of the foremost institutions of its kind. He was one of its directors, and was selected as its counsel, which position he held until 1860, when he was appointed vice-president. Two years afterward, on the death of the president, he was elected to that office, and continued to hold it until January, 1882, when on account of ill health he resigned, and was appointed executive counsel. During the period of his presidency, the number of policy holders increased from a little over 7,000 to nearly 45,000, and its annual income from less than $1,000,000 to nearly $6,000,000. Although enfeebled by age and ill health, Mr. Grover still retains a lively interest in the affairs of the institution, to which he devoted the best years of his life, as well as in that of the American insurance company of Newark, N. J., whose charter he obtained from the legislature in 1846, and in which he still retains the position of director and counsel.

SEVIER, John, first governor of Tennessee, was born in Rockingham county, Va., Sept. 23, 1745. His family was French, and originally spelled the name Xavier. He was the son of Valentine Sevier, who lived in London, and emigrated to America about 1740, settling in Rockingham county. Here John was educated during the earlier part of his life, though he afterward attended the academy at Fredericksburg, Va. He was married while still very young, and settled in the valley of the Shenandoah, where he established a village called Newmarket. This was a frontier line at the time, and Indians were numerous, and given to encroachment, so that young Sevier was obliged to fight for his settlement; he became celebrated through his conflicts with the savages, conquering the neighboring tribes in a number of engagements, and in 1772 received the appointment of captain in the Virginia line; the same year he removed to Watauga on the western slope of the Alleghanies. The courage, address and military capacity of Sevier were speedily recognized by the adventurous men of the colony, and he soon became one of their leaders. In 1773 Lord Dunmore began his war on the Shawnees and other Indian tribes, and Sevier served through the campaign, and distinguished himself at the battle of Point Pleasant, Oct. 10, 1774. Just about the period of the beginning of the revolution, the citizens of Watauga were desirous of being annexed to the colony of North Carolina, and John Sevier drew up a memorial to the legislature, making the request on the part of the colonists with a view that "they might aid in the unhappy contest, and bear their full proportion of the expenses of the war." The legislature of North Carolina granted the petition, and what is now the state of Tennessee became organized into a county of North Carolina, and was called the Washington district. John Sevier was a delegate from this section to state conventions, where he offered a declaration of rights in which it was said, with regard to the boundaries of the states, "that it shall not be so construed as to prevent the establishment of one or more governments westward of this state by consent of the legislature." It is certain that the farseeing mind of John Sevier discerned in the future the practicability of establishing one or more governments, or at least one separate commonwealth west of the Alleghanies. In 1777 he represented Watauga in the North Carolina legislature and procured the necessary arrangements for the establishment of courts in the new district, and the extension through it of the state laws in operation. On returning to his home he received the appointments of clerk of the county and district judge, and practically, in association with one other, had control of the administrative and judicial branches of the local government. At the same time he was made a colonel of militia, and succeeded in enlisting all the able-bodied males of the district between the ages of sixteen and fifty years, and the Indian fighting which ensued soon showed the wisdom of this action on his part. In 1779 he forced his way into the territory of the savages, burning and devastating their settlements, and was successful in fighting the sharp battle of Boyd's Creek. In the following year he joined with Col. Isaac Shelby in fighting the battle of King's Mountain, which proved to be a decisive action. He was colonel over about 500 men, and by his personal prowess at a moment of especial danger, succeeded in gaining the day. The North Carolina legislature gave Sevier a vote of thanks, and a sword and pistol for his bravery and judgment in this action. He continued to guard the frontier, and fight the Indians, making several expeditions against the Chickamauga settlements, yet was always ready to negotiate and treat with the Indians, which he did as successfully as he fought. The result of this war was that the settlement of Watauga was considerably extended in size, and by the time of its conclusion held a considerable and energetic population; but the accumulation of all this land, which is now the state of Tennessee, involved obligations to the Federal government, particularly in regard to the matter of indebtedness; accordingly, in 1784 North Carolina ceded the territory to the United States, whereupon the colonists, dissatisfied with this arrangement, determined to establish a government of their own, and then apply for admission as a state. On Aug. 23, 1784, the people called a convention, and formed a constitution and state government, calling their state Franklin, in honor of Benjamin Franklin, and elected John Sevier their first governor; but in the meantime, the legislature of North Carolina decided to hold the Watauga settlement, and accordingly rescinded their previous action, and appointed Sevier brigadier-general. But the motion of a separate government had captivated the settlers of Watauga, and though Sevier now viewed the plan with disfavor, it was carried out, and he took the oath of office as governor March 1, 1785. In this new position, he was indefatigable, and at once showed his ability as an administrator. He reorganized the militia, established a superior court, and founded Washington college, the first educational institution of a high character west of the Alleghanies. He made treaties with the Cherokee Indians, and during the next few years conducted a prosperous government; but in the meantime, North Carolina had become dissatisfied with this sudden and unexpected turn of affairs, and the governor of that state proclaimed the new government of Franklin to be in revolt. There was some show of violence, but the superior numbers of the North Carolina forces at length forced the settlement to submit. Sevier was captured, and for a time was imprisoned, but was set free. The country was now, in 1789, again ceded to the United States, and Sevier took the oath of allegiance, was commissioned brigadier-general, and in 1790 was elected the first representative in congress from the Mississippi valley. In 1793 the Creeks and Cherokees broke out again, and what was known as the Etowah campaign was conducted by Sevier with such success that the Indians thereafter refrained from attacking the French settlements Broad and Holston during his life. In 1796 the territory was admitted into the Union under the name of Tennessee, and Sevier was chosen its first governor, and continued to serve in that position for three consecutive terms, being re-elected twice. In 1811 he was chosen a member of congress, and was re-elected to a third term in 1815, but died before he took his seat. He was, at the time of his death, acting as U. S. commissioner under the appointment of President Monroe, to locate the boundary-line between Georgia and the Creek territory in Alabama. Under the difficulty and hardships of this task, Gov. Sevier broke down, and is said to have met his death in his tent in the wilderness, attended only by a few soldiers and Indians. Gov. Sevier was not only a pioneer in the ordinary sense of the word, but he was a statesman and administrator of remarkable capacity. His ability to consolidate a government, and handle the reins of power, marked his career as that of one of the extraordinary men of American pioneer history. He was practically the founder of Tennessee, thus opening up the unknown wilderness which lay beyond the Alleghanies, and between that range

and the Mississippi valley. The memory of Sevier is held in the highest esteem in Tennessee, where a county is named after him, while a monument in his honor has been erected in Nashville. The "Life of John Sevier" (1887) was written by James R. Gilmore. Gov. Sevier died near Fort Decatur, Ga., Sept. 24, 1815.

LOUGHLIN, John, first R. C. bishop of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in the townland of Brumbuniff, parish of Clanduff, county Down, province of Ulster, Ireland, Dec. 20, 1817. This parish anciently belonged to the Abbey of Bangor, and in 1605 comprised twenty-two townships. His father emigrated to America with his family about 1823, and settled in Albany, N. Y. John attended school at Albany for a while, but having shown an inclination for the church, he was sent to a boarding-school at Chambly, near Montreal, Can., to pursue his classical studies. The northern climate, however, proved too severe for the boy, so he returned to Albany, and decided to enter St. Mary's seminary at Emmittsburg, Md., which is famous as the alma mater of so many future bishops. His course here was of that quiet, thorough character, which has marked his whole career. He was ordained priest at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York city, by Bishop Hughes, Oct. 18, 1840, the golden jubilee anniversary of which was celebrated with much splendor in his episcopal city in 1890. After his ordination he was sent as assistant priest to St. John's parish, Utica. In 1848 Bishop Hughes transferred him to St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, and appointed him pastor, and the following year vicar-general of the diocese. In 1852 he accompanied Bishop Hughes to the first plenary council of Baltimore as his theologian. It was at this council that he was chosen as the most fitting candidate for the proposed diocese of Brooklyn, and on Oct. 30, 1853, he was consecrated bishop in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and Nov. 9, 1853, was formally installed in St. James's church, Jay street, Brooklyn. The procession on this occasion extended over a mile in length, and comprised over 15,000 Catholics. His history is closely connected with that of the Catholic church of the diocese of Brooklyn; the mustard seed, sown before his consecration, grew and prospered under his management until it has increased an hundredfold, so numerous are the churches, convents, academies, schools, hospitals, orphan asylums, etc., that have been founded and erected during the years he has been bishop. Oct. 30, 1865, the silver jubilee of his episcopacy was celebrated with great magnificence. In 1869 he was one of the prelates who attended the Vatican council. In 1880 he made his last *ad limina* visit to Rome, where he had a special audience with Leo XIII., and presented him with 33,000 francs as Peter's pence from the diocese of Brooklyn. On the occasion of the pope's jubilee, his gift to the holy father was a magnificent album, which contained photographs of all the Catholic churches and institutions in Brooklyn, with data of the progress of the diocese from the foundation of St. James's, 1823, to the date of the jubilee. A special map of Long Island was also prepared, in which, in parti-colors, every Catholic church or institution in the diocese was marked. This album attracted much interest at Rome, and was placed in the archives at the Vatican. The new cathedral of the Immaculate Conception was planned by him, and will be a magnificent structure. The last ten years had seen no cessation in the strain of the busy life of this remarkable prelate. He was an earnest student, a good theologian, and the great qualities of charity and prudence, so necessary to the ideal bishop, were pre-eminently marked in him. His amazing achievements bear better testimony to his worth than words. Indeed, they are monuments to his memory far more enduring than those of bronze or stone. He died at the episcopal residence Jan. 29, 1891.

MARTIN, Luther, was born in New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 9, 1748, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1766. He studied law at Queenstown, Md., supporting himself meanwhile by teaching; was admitted to the bar in 1771, and in 1772 went to Williamsburg, Va., where he began the practice of his profession. He finally settled in Somerset county, Md., and attained prominence as a lawyer. It is said that at an early term of the Williamsburg (Va.) court he defended thirty-eight persons, and that twenty-nine of them were acquitted. He was one of the commissioners of Somerset county in 1778 to oppose the measures of Great Britain, and a member also of the Annapolis (Md.) convention. He published an answer to the address of the British brothers Howe from their ships in Chesapeake bay; also an address "To the Inhabitants of the Peninsula between the Delaware River and the Chesapeake," and it was distributed to the inhabitants on printed handbills. In 1778 he was appointed attorney-general of his adopted state, and vigorously, almost rigorously, prosecuted the Tories. In 1784–85 he was in the Continental congress from Maryland. In 1787 he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, and took an active part in the debates in opposition to it, finally leaving the convention rather than sign the constitution. A few years later, however, he was to be christened "the federal bulldog" by Jefferson. He also opposed the ratification of the constitution by the state of Maryland, and made such able arguments against it that John C. Calhoun afterward drew from them in his nullification speeches. He bitterly denounced the license allowed by the constitution to the African slave trade, and declared that God viewed with equal eye the poor African slave and his American master. But his next public appearance was as a stanch supporter of the constitution, when he acted as counsel for Judge Samuel Chase, impeached before the U. S. senate in 1804; Judge Chase, by the way, having once been no less bitter in his opposition to it than his eccentric counsel. This impeachment failed. In 1805 Mr. Martin resigned his attorney-generalship, after twenty-seven years' service, and even then had the largest practice of any lawyer in Maryland. In 1807 he was counsel for Aaron Burr, when the latter was tried for high treason at Richmond, Va., and was once more on the winning side. When this trial was over he entertained both Burr and Harman Blennerhassett at his own house in Baltimore, Md. In 1814 he was appointed chief justice of the court of oyer and terminer for the city and county of Baltimore, but this court was abolished in 1816. In February, 1818, he was appointed attorney-general of Maryland, but by a stroke of paralysis Judge Martin was thrown entirely upon the charity of his friends in 1820. Two years later the Maryland legislature passed an act wholly unparalleled in American history, requiring every lawyer in Maryland to pay, annually, a license

fee of five dollars, the money to be paid over to trustees "for the use of Luther Martin." His abilities as a lawyer were of the very highest order, some authorities regarding him among the best which the country has produced. He died at the house of Aaron Burr in New York city July 10, 1826.

WELLES, Edgar Thaddeus, business man, was born at Hartford, Conn., Aug. 29, 1843, son of Gideon Welles, a member of President Lincoln's noted cabinet, and secretary of the navy from 1861 to 1869. His mother was Mary Jane Hale of Lewistown, Pa., and on both sides of his house he is descended from early settlers of the Connecticut valley. Thomas Welles, the first of the name in this country, was one of the original proprietors of Hartford, was treasurer of the colony of Connecticut from 1639 to 1651, commissioner of the United colonies in 1649 and 1654, and governor of Connecticut in 1655 and 1658. The grandfather and great-grandfather of Mr. Welles served in the revolutionary war. It is an interesting fact that he holds the original estate on which his ancestors settled in 1635, and which has come down in direct descent, and that the Hales of Glastonbury also hold lands granted them more than two centuries ago. Mr. Welles was graduated from the high school in Hartford, and from Yale college in the class of 1864, and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced. In 1866 he was appointed to the post of chief clerk of the United States navy department, and held it until 1869, when he resigned, and became treasurer and manager of the Gatling gun company of Hartford, subsequently holding the following positions: president of the Granby mining and smelting company (lead and zinc) of St. Louis, receiver of the National bank of the state of Missouri, president of the International company of Mexico, and of the Mexican steamship company and their subsidiary organizations; vice-president of the Wabash railroad company, vice-president of the National heating company, director in the Ohio and Mississippi railroad company, the Wabash railroad company, the Peoria and Pekin union railroad company, the United States trust company of Hartford, and other corporations. Mr. Welles resides in New York city, where he is a member of a number of clubs, among them the Union, University, Lawyers', New York, and Down-Town. He is a member, also, of the Yale alumni association, and is a member of various social organizations in other cities.

PARKER, James Henry, bank president, was born in Johnston county, N. C., Jan. 4, 1843. He is descended probably from one of the New England families who removed South previous to the revolutionary war. The family of Parker resided originally at Norton Lees, England, on the borders of the counties of York and Derby, and one of its illustrious members was Thomas Parker, first earl of Macclesfield, lord chancellor of England. From this family the Parkers of Little Norton separated about the time of Queen Elizabeth. During the reign of Richard II., John de Bardesay, abbot of the monastery of the Blessed Mary of Kirkestall, conveyed lands in Extwistle to William Le Parker, who in the time of Henry IV. was styled de Monk Hall in Extwistle. From this family most of the Parkers in America are descended. On the maternal side Mr. Parker is descended from the Odoms, an old Virginia family. He was left an orphan at a very early age, and was adopted by an uncle. His early education was received at the common schools and an academy in his native state. Immediately on the breaking out of the war he left school to join the army, and enlisted in company I, 62d Georgia cavalry, which was afterward transferred to Gen. Roberts's North Carolina brigade. He was promoted through the several grades to that of second lieutenant, and served with gallantry until 1864, when he returned home on sick furlough. In the *interim* he was elected county clerk, and resigned from the army to accept this position. He subsequently commenced the study of medicine. After completing his course, he engaged in practice in his native state for two years. In 1870 he removed to Charleston, S. C., and engaged in the cotton and naval-store business, which he carried on successfully until 1882, when he removed to New York city, continuing in the same line of business. He was president of the New York cotton exchange for two years. He was a director in the National Park bank for five years, and in 1890 was elected vice-president. In July, 1891, he resigned the position to accept the presidency of the United States national bank. He has been active in promoting the objects of the Southern society of New York; in 1888 he became its vice-president, and in 1892 its president. He is also an active member and commander of the Confederate veteran camp of New York, an organization which has done much in bringing about a union between the veterans of the North and South. Dr. Parker was married in 1877 to Julia A. Jones, daughter of Augustus H. Jones, a prominent merchant of Charleston, S. C.

CAULDWELL, Leslie Giffen, artist, was born in the city of New York Oct. 18, 1864. He was educated in his native city, but before completing a full collegiate course, took a position as journalist with his father, William Cauldwell, proprietor of the long-established New York "Mercury." From his boyhood young Cauldwell evinced a partiality for drawing and painting, and devoted his spare time to the pursuit of these accomplishments in his studio at his home, then in Morrisania. He was never without a memorandum-book, in which to jot down poetic thoughts, or sketch peculiar characters when chance permitted. In the fall of 1883 he went to Europe, for the purpose of visiting the art galleries at Rome, Florence, Munich, Venice, Berlin, London and Paris. As he was about to return home, being in his twenty-first year, he conveyed to his father a desire to take a few lessons in painting from some one of the French masters. The reply was: "Select the best professors in drawing and coloring: take alternate lessons from each for six months. You can decide for yourself between art and journalism." The result was, that under the tuition of Carolus Durand, Lefebre and Boulanger, Mr. Cauldwell made such progress that within four years his paintings were admitted to the Paris Salon, as well as to the Society of British artists in London, and to the

National academy and society of American artists, New York. He has since exhibited at Berlin, Munich, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and several of his paintings were chosen by the Chicago committee in Paris for exhibition at the World's fair art exhibition at Chicago. Mr. Cauldwell has a studio in New York as well as in Paris, and has also a summer "ranch" at East Brewster's, Mass., on Cape Cod bay. His residence in New York is on the west side of the picturesque Mount Morris park, one of the most beautiful of the city parks.

SARGENT, James, inventor, was born in Chester, Vt., Dec. 1, 1824. He worked on a farm until he was about eighteen years of age, attending the district schools in winter and at other times as occasion offered. During the next four years he was engaged in a woolen factory, where he was put in charge of certain machinery, because of his genius as applied to everything and anything of a mechanical nature. He remained as master of the weaving room at Ashuelot, N. H., until he had reached his twenty-fourth year; then, having become interested in the study of daguerreotyping, and eager to "visit the lands beyond the horizon of his home," he fitted up as a daguerreotypist, and began a peripatetic life. He followed his wandering work for some four years, enjoying financial success in a remarkable degree. In 1852 he invested in business in Shelburne Falls, Mass., for the manufacture of a patent apple-parer. Improvements in construction, and methods of manufacture, caused immense sales and large profits, but the almost entire failure of the apple crop of 1857 and 1858 forced him to yield to the inevitable, and the crash of 1857 counted him among its victims. Mr. Sargent soon after became associated with the Yale & Greenleaf Lock company. Comprehending faults in the construction of their locks, he determined to make a study of lock-picking, for the purpose of devising a bank lock that could not be picked. He devoted himself, day and night, to the study. He experimented and soon became known as a skilled lock-picker. The inventor of the celebrated "Yale lock," Zeinus Yale, Jr., was himself an expert in the art, and constructed his locks with special reference to making them invulnerable. Mr. Sargent, not content with picking the locks of competitors, set himself to the task of picking the "Yale lock." Ingenious appliances of his own construction for measuring minute distances and multiplying minute variations, so that they could be detected and recorded, together with his acute senses and unyielding perseverance, accomplished the task which at first appeared impossible. Mr. Yale was appalled at the picking of his own locks, but was obliged to acknowledge Mr. Sargent's victory, when Sargent picked a lock selected by Mr. Yale for a special trial. Sargent then began the invention of a lock that he himself could not pick. He demanded that it should be proof against himself as well as others. He finally completed a model, secured a patent, and began the manufacture in the early part of 1865. One of the features of his invention was a powerful magnet, ingeniously fitted in the locking and unlocking devices. The invention proved a marked success. As a discoverer of the secret mechanism of locks and lockwork, Sargent was undoubtedly without an equal. He picked the locks of the U. S. treasury department, and secured the transfer of its patronage to his own firm. He often picked locks, too, for a wager, in the presence of skeptical parties, and invariably won the stakes. The value of his inventions was recognized by bankers, safe-makers, and others interested in burglar-proof securities. In 1873 Mr. Sargent finished his first model of a time-lock, which, when closed, would bar both friend and foe alike until the pre-determined hour for opening. Bank officials could not open their own safes, either by volition or compulsion, until the appointed hour. The lock proved a financial success as well as a burglar defiance. The first time-lock ever purchased and put to practical use was fitted to the vaults of the First national bank at Morristown, Ill., May 26, 1874. Mr. Sargent attached the lock in person and it is still in use (1893). The brewing world recognizes another invention of Mr. Sargent's fertile brain, in the coating of the entire interiors of the immense steel tanks with enameled glass, something once deemed impossible by scientific men. He reasoned that enameled casks prevented the formations of bacteria and microbes, besides forming a pure receptacle for beer. One of Mr. Sargent's latest inventions is a smoke consumer. Superheated steam is utilized by being conveyed from the top of the boiler into the furnace, and by pressure and condensation the smoke is forced upon and among the live coals, where it is readily consumed. The invention has proved a success and will work a revolution in the matter of coal consumption on locomotives and steamers.

JONES, George Wallace, senator, was born at Vincennes, Ind., Apr. 12, 1804. He was graduated with honor from Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., in 1825; studied law and was admitted to the bar, but was prevented by ill health from practicing. He removed to Missouri, where, in 1826, he became clerk of the U. S. district court. In 1827 he removed to Sinsinewa Mound, Wis., where he kept store, traded with the Indians, and engaged in the smelting business. In 1832 he served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Henry Dodge in the Black Hawk war; was chosen colonel of militia, and, subsequently, major-general. He served also as judge of the county court. In 1834 he was elected to congress as a democrat, representing Michigan territory, and in July, 1836, procured the establishment of Wisconsin territory. In 1839 he was appointed by President Van Buren surveyor-general of the Northeast territory, in 1841 was removed by President Harrison, and in 1845 was reappointed by President Polk He was elected to the U. S. senate in 1848, and was re-elected in 1852. While in the senate he served as chairman of the committees on pensions and enrolled bills, and as a member of the committee on territories. In 1859 he was appointed minister to New Granada by President Buchanan. He returned in 1861, and having been accused of disloyalty, was imprisoned in Fort Warren, Boston harbor. On his release he returned to Dubuque, Ia.

STRANAHAN, James Samuel Thomas, was born at Peterboro, N. Y., Apr. 25, 1808. He worked on his father's farm in his boyhood, attending the district school during winters, and later he became a school-teacher, and made a study of civil

engineering. When he arrived at age he went to Michigan, then a territory, with a view to establishing himself in business, but not finding the condition of things there favorable to his plans, he returned East, and embarked in the wool trade at Albany, N. Y. From there he soon removed to Florence, Oneida county, where he was elected to the state assembly as a whig, in 1838, though the district was democratic. On leaving Florence in 1840, he was for four years engaged in railway construction at Newark, N. J. He then removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., which has since been his home. There his private business interests have assumed very large proportions. He is a member of the boards of directors of several banks, of several trust and insurance companies, and of the East river bridge company, of which he was president in 1884. He is also manager and president of the Union ferry company, and the largest stockholder; manager and president of the Atlantic dock company, whose immense docks, the finest in the country, were built under his personal supervision. He has also found time for many occupations outside of his business interests. He was whig representative to congress in 1854, a delegate to the two National republican conventions that nominated President Lincoln, a presidential elector in 1864, and chairman of the Brooklyn war fund committee, whose sanitary fair secured $400,000 for the soldiers. He was an alderman of Brooklyn in 1848, an unsuccessful candidate for mayor in 1850, commissioner, for a number of years, of the Metropolitan police district, then embracing New York, Brooklyn, and Staten Island; a vigorous worker in the Brooklyn bridge enterprise, and practically the projector and executor of Brooklyn's park system, including Prospect park, the Eastern and Ocean parkways, and the Concourse at Coney Island, upon which over $8,000,000 were expended under his judicious superintendence. Now, at eighty-two years of age, he has a new project on hand, namely, the fusion of Brooklyn and New York into one city, and, as a member of the state commission, he is working vigorously toward the accomplishment of this end, which he believes to be for the best interests of both cities. During the almost half-century that Brooklyn has been his home, he has been thoroughly identified with the city, and has done more than any other one man to properly direct its growth, and has thus come to be familiarly known as the "first citizen of Brooklyn." In recognition of his exceptional services, the city accorded him an exceptional honor, by erecting his statue in Prospect park while he was still living. The necessary funds were raised by a popular subscription of sums not exceeding $100. The design of Frederic MacMonnies, representing Mr. Stranahan in citizen s dress, standing, hat and cane in hand, in an easy posture, was finally accepted by the committee. The statue was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on June 1, 1891.

ALDRICH, James, judge of the second judicial circuit of South Carolina, was born at Barnwell, S. C., July 25, 1850. His father, James Thomas Aldrich, an eminent lawyer and an accomplished scholar, died in 1875, in middle life. A biography of his life is given at page 194 of the "Cyclopedia of Eminent and Representative Men of the Carolinas." His mother, Isabel C. Patterson, the third daughter of the late Angus Patterson, a sketch of whose life is given in O'Neall's "Bench and Bar," of South Carolina, being a woman of high literary culture, practical judgment and exemplary character, guided and directed the moral and educational training of Judge Aldrich, her only son. He was too young to take part in the war between the states, but his father's home being in the line of Gen. Sherman's march through the Carolinas, he saw and felt as much of the "horror of war" as a boy of his age could. He attended the day-schools in Barnwell. His father lost almost everything by the war, but his son, like most southern boys of that period, possessed of real worth and character, accepted the situation, and passed several years at work, studying at such times as necessity would permit. In 1869 he entered the Washington and Lee university at Lexington, Va., while Gen. R. E. Lee was president, and remained there three years. He was very anxious to take the degree of Master of arts, but did not have the means to complete the course. He was graduated with distinction from several of the schools of the university, was elected one of the debaters of the Graham Lee literary society, and contributed a number of articles to the "Southern Collegian." His enforced departure was deeply regretted by the faculty and his classmates. In June, 1872, upon his return to Barnwell, S. C., he began the study of law under the direction of his father—not being able to attend a law school. After six months' study, by special permission, he was examined and admitted to the bar. After a year or two, during which a part of his time was given to newspaper work, he devoted his entire attention to his professional duties, and was soon in an active and growing practice. His success at the bar was steady, and he soon stood in the front ranks of his profession. His conduct as one of the attorneys for the defendants in the celebrated case known as "The Ellerton Riot," tried in the United States circuit court at Charleston, S. C., in 1877, in which Chief Justice Waite presided, established his reputation as a lawyer and advocate. In December, 1874, Judge Aldrich married Fannie, the second daughter of the late William Lebby, a pioneer in the development of the manufacturing industries of the state. He was elected a member of the legislature of South Carolina in 1878, and served as a member of that body for two years. Judge Aldrich is liberal-minded and kind-hearted, and while at the bar frequently espoused, without fee or reward, the cause of poor persons.

DIXON, Archibald, senator, was born in Caswell county, N. C., Apr. 2, 1802, son of Wynn Dixon, a soldier of the revolution, and grandson of Col. Henry Dixon, who took part in the same struggle. He removed with his father to Henderson

county in 1805, where he received a limited education in the common schools, and then studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1824. He acquired considerable reputation as a lawyer, and in 1830 was elected to the lower house of the legislature. In 1836 he was sent to the state senate, and in 1841 was again elected to the lower house. In 1843 he was elected lieutenant-governor, and in 1848 was one of the whig candidates for governor, but withdrew his name in favor of John J. Crittenden, in order that there might be no party division. He was elected a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1849, but his opposition to a scheme for gradual emancipation made him unpopular with many of the whigs, and he failed to receive the unanimous support of the party when he was again proposed as a candidate for the governorship in 1851. He wished to decline the nomination in the interests of harmony, but his friends refused to permit it, and as a result a democrat was elected. In 1852 he was elected by the legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Henry Clay, served till March, 1855, and was a leading member of the committee on territories. In 1863 he was a delegate to the peace convention held at Frankfort, Ky. He died at Henderson, Ky., Apr. 23, 1876.

Archibald Dixon

KIDDER, Wellington Parker, inventor, was born Feb. 19, 1853, at Norridgewock, Me., the eldest of a family of three sons. His father was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, and was the first man in Somerset county to use a mowing machine, using oxen at the outset, till the terror of his horses could be allayed. He was of a mechanical turn of mind, and devised many useful appliances to aid him in his farm work. At the age of fifteen young Kidder received his first patent from the U. S. patent office. It was issued for an improvement in rotary steam engines. His success gave his mind an impetus and he determined to devote himself to invention. Except a few winters at the district school, Mr. Kidder was mainly educated at the Eaton family or college preparatory school in his native town. Beyond the three years' course which he received there, he was self-educated. At the age of nineteen he went to Boston and devoted himself to the study of applied mechanics and mechanical drawings. He married, at the age of twenty-five, a daughter of Francis Hinckly of Maplewood, Mass. In 1874 his attention was directed to the printing press. He was the first in the line of printing-press inventors to devise, and successfully place upon the market, web automatic adjustable machines for commercial or job printing. His press was exhibited at the Mechanics' fair in Boston in 1878, where it was awarded a diploma. He also made important improvements in other directions, especially the intermittent web feeding mechanism, adjustable to different length sheets. In March, 1880, he organized the Kidder press manufacturing company, capitalized at $60,000, and enlarged in 1884 to $150,000. He was elected secretary and treasurer of the company, and has held the position ever since. Many hundreds of his smaller presses are in constant use. As many as twenty-eight are in use in one office in Niagara Falls. All of the United States postal cards during the last four years of the Woolworth & Graham contract were printed from the roll on Kidder s machine. For this work, three machines running twenty hours averaged nearly 1,500,000 cards per day. Nearly all the elevated railway tickets used in the city of New York are printed on the "Kidder," the capacity of the machine being 700,000 tickets per day of ten hours, printed two colors on the face, one color on the back, consecutively numbered from 1 to 1,000,000, and perforated complete at one operation. In the field of specialties his patents have proved invaluable. His patents on various attachments and fixtures have been sold outright, or exclusive territory granted to new corporations who have successfully inaugurated enterprises based in whole or in part thereon. Briefly explained, Kidder's new press is provided with two impression and two form-carrying cylinders, the latter provided each with seven to ten form rollers affording ample distribution. His intermittent adjustable feed severs from the web, and presents to the first impression cylinder, sheets of any desired length at each revolution. To an auxiliary feed, accelerating the severed sheet to the surface speed of the cylinder, is due the exact hair-line register of the press. Another improvement is piping the press throughout with steam, under perfect control. Dampened air, used at the delivery and at the feed, dispels all electricity. In connection with his presses Mr. Kidder has developed a complete system of electro plate bending and finishing machinery; also fixtures for straightening the plates perfectly flat again, whenever desired, for subsequent use on flat-bed machines, and without doing the slightest injury to the finest hair-line subjects. Mr. Kidder's inventions have not been confined to printing presses. He is the inventor of the "Franklin" typewriter, and more recently another, which has not yet been named. Two patents for this latter have already been granted in the United States, and applications for letters patent have been made in sixteen foreign countries.

DENISE, David Demarest, agriculturist and horticulturist, was born in Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J., Sept. 23, 1840. His ancestors came from Utrecht, Holland, in 1638, and settled in Monmouth county, and the old family mansion, which was erected a hundred years before the revolution, is still in the possession of the family. His grandfather was a revolutionary officer and was engaged in the battle of Monmouth. Mr. Denise's education was begun in the common schools and completed at the Freehold institute. He has made agriculture the study of his life, and has been largely identified with every movement both in the country and state, in the interests of agriculture and horticulture. He owns a farm on which the battle of Monmouth was fought, and the farm is regarded as one of the model farms of the state. As an officer of the County agricultural society, he took special pride in everything pertaining to progressive farming; was one of the leading spirits in the organization of the Grange movement, and the organization of the county board of agriculture, of which he was the first secretary. He is treasurer of the state board of agriculture, and member of the executive committee. He is largely interested in religious work, especially as connected with Sunday schools, and is an elder in the Reformed Dutch church. He is a republican in politics, and is a member of the Holland society of New York. Mr. Denise was married in January, 1864, to Julia P. Taylor, of Mercer county, N. J.

D. D. Denise

COLUMBUS, Christopher, called the discoverer of America, is supposed to have been born in Genoa, about the year 1436. He was the son of a woolcomber, Domenico Colombo, who with his wife, Suzanna Fontanarossa, enjoyed but small means, yet enough to enable them to send the son to the University of Pavia. Columbus is the Latinized form of the name which was called Colon in Spanish, and Colombo in Italian, and signifies *dove* in English. The name was also translated into German as Stauffle-Tauber. Following a custom of the time, the Latin form, Columbus, was assumed by the son at an early age, and is the name by which he will always be known among Latin races. Of the early years of his life no record is known to exist. The whole of his boyhood is shrouded in conjecture. One fact only seems certain, and that is founded on vague statements made by his son and biographer, Fernando. He received some instruction, principally in mathematics, but up to the age of about fifteen, except that the previous years were stormy, laborious, and eventful, nothing is known. There is a vague tradition that at one time he was engaged in selling books in Genoa; another is that he had visited England, Iceland (the "Ultima Thule" of the ancients), the Guinea coast, and the Greek Isles. One expression is credited to him by his son, "Wherever ship has sailed, there have I journeyed." The pages of his life begin to be susceptible of proof after the age of about fifteen, and not dependent solely on vague tradition. He was for some time in the service of René of Provence, and engaged in many perilous enterprises. In the warfare indulged in between the rival maritime cities of Genoa and Venice, he had a taste of battle, and on one occasion was shipwrecked, barely escaping with his life, off the coast of Cape St. Vincent. The ship was sunk and he reached the Portugal shore on a plank. Making his way to Lisbon he devoted himself to geographical study, the making of maps and charts, and taking occasional voyages. This was about 1470, when he had reached his thirty-fourth year. He is described at this period as being "tall and well formed; of dignified carriage, and engaging manners, and, although not yet forty years of age, with hair of almost snowy whiteness." He soon after married Doña Felipa, the daughter of an Italian navigator, named Perestrello, who had governed the Portuguese island of Porto Santo. With her he went to the island, where the bride had inherited a small property, and where her mother lived. The father, at his decease, had left many valuable charts, journals and manuscripts as the result of his voyages as a navigator, under Prince Henry of Portugal. His island being in the direct pathway of vessels going to and from the Cape of Good Hope, brought him into association with seafaring men. Columbus had studied the old stories of Plato's Atlantis, the island of Antilla, and other lands supposed to lie to the west of the Atlantic. He now had the opportunity of studying the results of his deceased father-in-law's experiences and observations. His interest was awakened, his ambition roused, and he conceived the idea that by sailing westward he could reach Asia or a portion of the continent hitherto unknown. Correspondence with Toscanelli, the great Florentine cosmographer, strengthened him in his determination to find India by a westward course. Marco Polo's great object of search was to find the island of Cathay. His years of travel and research in distant lands; the wealth and precious objects which the brothers brought home with them; the careful narrative of his journeys which he dictated while in prison, and the verification of its remarkable statements made by Catholic missionaries and subsequent Venetian travelers, were of inestimable value as stimulants and guides in geographical investigation. Columbus believed the world to be a sphere; the distant Indies were reached only by perilous navigation around the Cape of Good Hope and nearly circumnavigating the continent of Africa; the Asiatic continent extended an unknown distance toward the East. It might be reached by sailing to the West. The air was full of rumors, and the weird imaginings of generations of mediæval navigators had in many ways taken shape and substance, so that they appeared bodily to men's eyes. A Portuguese pilot had found, 400 leagues to the westward of Cape St. Vincent, after a westerly gale of many days' duration, a piece of strange wood, carefully wrought, but not with iron. Another such waif had been thrown up by the sea on the island where Columbus lived, with great canes capable of holding four quarts of wine between joint and joint, and a story had come of the finding at Flores of the dead bodies of two men, washed up by the waves. They were "very broad-faced, and differed in aspect from Christians." Such things as these, with other incidents and legends of the sea, were hints and rumors that bade a voyage to the westward. To accomplish his design, he must have the concurrence of some state or sovereign. The senate of Genoa had the honor to receive the first offer, and the responsibility of refusing it. Columbus then turned to the king of Portugal. The king,

John II., had already an enterprise for discovery along the African coast, and could give but little heed to aiding in a wild enterprise over the unknown watery regions stretching away toward the setting sun. He, however, gave the matter sufficient consideration to secretly fit out a caravel or light frigate under the pretext of taking provisions to the Cape de Verde islands, but with secret instructions to try the route proposed by Columbus. The pilots claimed to have sailed several days toward the westward, but finding nothing they decided to return and ridicule the whole idea advanced by Columbus as chimerical. The duplicity of the monarch and his hirelings so

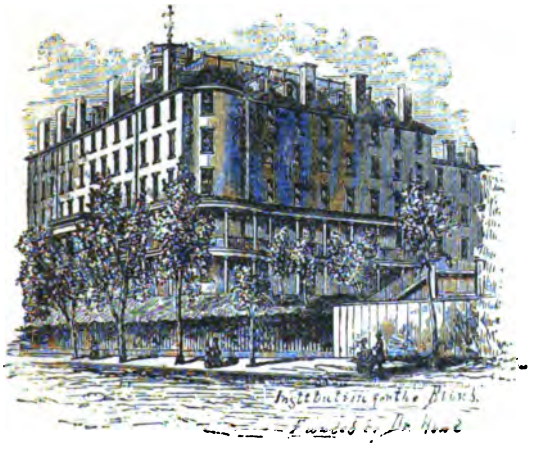
disgusted Columbus, that he at once took his departure from Lisbon with his son Diego, whose mother had died some years previously. While smarting under the discovery of the dishonorable transaction on the part of the king, Columbus sent his brother Bartolomeo to England with letters to King Henry VII., to whom he communicated his ideas and desires. Disappointed, but not in despair —for there had grown upon him the conviction that he was to be the instrument to plant the banner of the cross upon the shores of a western world—he turned his steps toward Spain, still accompanied by his motherless son Diego. It is related that, weary and hungry, he stopped one day before the gate of the Franciscan monastery, La Rabida, in Andalusia, to beg some food for his boy. This was the turning-point in his career. The superior of the monastery, Juan Perez de Marchena, struck with the appearance of Columbus, gave him a hospitable reception, and, assuming the charge and education of his son, gave him such letters to the court as secured him audience of the king and queen, Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile and Arragon. They hesitated to undertake so great an enterprise, for the royal treasury was depleted in consequence of the long wars with the Moors. Columbus followed the court to Salamanca, where he was introduced to the notice of the grand cardinal, Pedro Gonzalez de Mendoza, "the third king of Spain." The cardinal, while approving the project, had his doubts, yet, in 1487, summoned a junto of astronomers and cosmographers to confer with Columbus. Columbus was at the time being entertained in the monastery. The jurors were most of them ecclesiastics, and extremely critical and severe in their examination of the new theories advanced. They finally decided that the project was impracticable, and their decision was confirmed, with some reservation, by the royal seal. Columbus had demanded one-tenth of all metals, gems, and merchandise that might be acquired; the rank of Spanish admiral, with descent of the title to his son, and the position of viceroy and governor-general of all lands he should discover in the new world. Finally, at a last interview in February, 1492, the king still refusing to accede to his terms, Columbus gave up the hope of Spanish aid, and set out to try his fortune in France, after having been thus repulsed from every one of the more southerly European governments. Hearing of this, two of his friends secured an interview with Queen Isabella, and persuaded her to undertake the enterprise on her own account, and so great was the impression made upon her majesty at this time that she enunciated the historical declaration: "I undertake the enterprise for my own crown of Castile, and will pledge my jewels to raise the necessary funds." A final arrangement was thereafter drawn up by the royal secretary, and signed by Ferdinand and Isabella on Apr. 17, 1492, by which the separate crown of Castile defrayed all the expense of the proposed expedition, for which the immediate necessities should be supplied out of the treasury of King Ferdinand. The port of Palos in Andalusia was fixed upon as the point whence the expedition was to sail, and two armed caravels, to which a third vessel was afterward added, were ordered to be fitted out, and, with their crews, placed under the command of Columbus. Thus the expedition consisted of these three small vessels—two caravels, without decks, and each of about fifty tons, called the Pinta and Niña, and commanded by two noted navigators named Pinzon, and a full-decked craft of 125 tons, called the Santa Maria, and in command of Columbus himself. A crew was obtained with great difficulty, owing to the general dread among seamen of plunging into an unknown sea with no chart to guide them; but at last a hundred and twenty men were secured, and the little fleet set sail from the port of Palos, on Friday, Aug. 3, 1492. An abstract made from the admiral's diary shows some of the difficulties of the voyage. Once out of sight of land, the undisciplined crew, with a dreary waste of waters on every horizon, began to realize the perils they might be called on to encounter in the unknown seas of terror toward which they were sailing. When night followed day, and day, night, in one unbroken round of appalling silence, until week after week had gone by, and yet no sight or sound of land, they began to murmur, and at last to break out into open mutiny. Three days after the ships set sail the Pinta lost her rudder, and it was with difficulty restored. On Sept. 13th singular

variations of the magnetic needle were observed; two days later a wonderful meteor fell into the sea at four or five leagues' distance. On the 16th they reached the vast areas of sea-weed more recently known as the Saragossa sea. From that time onward an abstract of the admiral's log records a succession of temperate breezes; the weather like an Andalusian April, the sweetness of the mornings being most delightful. On the 17th the men began to murmur; they were frightened by the strange phenomena of the variations of the compass. On the 18th they saw many birds, and a ridge of low-lying cloud. On the 20th they saw two pelicans, but no land. The crew began to get nervous. From that

time forward Columbus, who had throughout the voyage kept a double reckoning, one for the crew, and one for himself, had great difficulty in restraining the men from the excesses which they meditated. On the 25th the cry of "Land!" was raised, but it proved a false alarm. On Oct. 7th the Niña hoisted a flag, and fired a gun, but while it was intended as a signal for land, no land appeared. On the 11th, a cane, a log of wood, a stick wrought with iron, a board, and a branch covered with dog-roses, were gathered from the sea. At 10 o'clock that night Columbus perceived and pointed out a light ahead, and at 2 o'clock in the morning of Friday, Oct. 12, 1492, the cry of "Land!" echoed from ship to ship over the waters. When day had fully dawned, Columbus, clad in his richest robes, and bearing the royal banner of Spain, attended by as many of the crew as could be spared from their respective ships, made a landing. With due religious ceremony the royal banner of Spain was raised, the cross planted, "all knelt upon the shore, kissed the ground with tears of joy," and those of the crew who had been mutinous, prostrated themselves at the admiral's feet, and sought his pardon. This land Columbus supposed to have been a portion of India, and he accordingly called the natives by the general appellation of Indians, which has since become the name by which the aborigines of the new world have been generally known. Columbus visited a number of islands, naming them as he discovered them, and returning to Palos the following March, carried with him specimens of the people and products of the new lands which he had found. The discovery produced an extraordinary sensation in Europe, and on his return Columbus was received with the highest honors by the sovereigns and people of Spain. Another expedition was speedily fitted out, and on Sept. 25, 1493, he sailed from Cadiz with a fleet of seventeen ships and 1,700 men, and discovered the Windward Isles, Jamaica, Porto Rico, and others, and founded a colony at Hispaniola. Disappointed in their hopes of speedy fortunes, some of the adventurers went back to Spain and spread injurious reports concerning him, to meet which he returned home, was received with favor, and refuted all the charges of his enemies. He sailed again on his third voyage May 30, 1498, and finding the colony he had planted in much disorder, he was obliged to remain some time at Hispaniola to reduce the malcontents. Reports, meanwhile, were sent to Spain that he was exceeding his powers, and a commissioner, named Bobadilla, was sent out to institute inquiries. Without proper investigation he sent Columbus home in irons. When the captain of the ship proposed to liberate him he answered, "No. I will wear these chains as a memento of the gratitude of princes." There was a general burst of indignation throughout Spain, and the king was obliged to disclaim complicity in the atrocious indignity. Bobadilla was at once recalled, but Columbus was not reinstated as admiral. He had served the king's purpose, and no doubt the monarch then regretted he had bestowed upon him such unusual powers and privileges. He was, however, dispatched upon another voyage on May 9, 1502, but this proved disastrous, and the constitution of Columbus, already enfeebled by age, began to decline under his repeated misfortunes. He returned in 1504 and made renewed appeals to the king for justice, but he did not live to receive it. When he could no longer benefit him, Ferdinand gave him a pompous funeral and erected a magnificent monument to his memory. In all history there is not a character like Columbus; not one great man who has borne up so long against disappointment and injustice, had his greatness recognized in his lifetime, and yet been deprived of its rewards; and who, after death, has had the honor he had nobly won accorded to another who was unentitled to it. The fullest, and no doubt the most authentic, life of him is that by Washington Irving. He died at Valladolid May 20, 1506.

DIX, Dorothy Lynde, philanthropist, was born at Hampton, Me., Apr. 4, 1802. When only a few years old her parents removed to Boston, and her strenuous life began. She inherited from her grandparents a lofty and forceful character, which was early exercised and developed in caring for her family. It has been said that she had no childhood, for owing to the incompetence of her parents she was compelled to bring up and educate her two younger brothers. To do this she opened a model school for young ladies in Boston, which she continued until her health broke down under the overwork. She then entered the family of Dr. Channing as a teacher of his children. To his kindly admonitions her restless and ambitious spirit gave no heed, and she continued, until she was thirty-three, living a life "devout and heroic in purpose, but marred by willful overstrain." She had then reached the limit of her endurance, and for eighteen months was very ill in England. On her return to the United States, her attention was drawn to the treatment of the insane, and she at once found the proper exercise for her remarkable abilities. On March 28, 1841, Miss Dix took charge of a Sunday-school class of women in the East Cambridge House of correction. After the service was over she visited the jail, where she found a few insane persons confined in rooms which were not heated. She at once went to work to procure them stoves, but was compelled to bring the case into court before she succeeded. She then thoroughly investigated the condition of the jail, and made such a public report of its overcrowding and filth, and its non-separation of the innocent, the guilty, and the insane, old and young, as, with the assistance of Dr. Howe and Charles Sumner, secured the correction of these abuses. Miss Dix, during the next two years, visited every jail and almshouse in Massachusetts, and studied the condition of the insane, the result of which investigation was embodied in a petition, which, in January, 1843, she presented to the Massachusetts legislature, in behalf of the "insane persons confined within this commonwealth in cages, closets, cellars, stalls, pens; chained, naked, beaten with rods, and lashed into obedience;" illustrating the then common belief that the insane were subjects of moral perversion, and as such, no treatment could be too severe for them. Every one of Miss Dix's counts was confirmed, and the legislature addressed itself to remedy these evils, so that it was not long before public sentiment had banished the whole system of treatment which then prevailed in the jails and almshouses. Her success in Massachusetts emboldened Miss Dix to attempt the same philanthropic work throughout the Union. She

first went to New Jersey, where she pursued the same methods—first investigating thoroughly the condition of the insane, and incidentally that of the criminals of the state. She then presented her petition to the legislature, and while the bill was pending she devoted her time and energies to persuading individual members of the righteousness of her cause. She actually created in New Jersey a state asylum. She then went from state to state, in a time when traveling was difficult and tedious, ignoring fatigue, and a system "actually saturated with malaria," until she saw twenty asylums in twenty states under proper management. In less than four years she had traveled more than 10,000 miles, visited eighteen state penitentiaries, 300 county jails and houses of correction, and more than 500 almshouses, besides hospitals and houses of refuge. No place was too horrible, no spectacle too sickening, to damp her enthusiasm, or hold back this delicate and refined woman from her self-appointed task. "On no other page of the annals of purely merciful reform can be read such a series of moral triumphs over apathy, ignorance and cruel neglect." She was vanquished only once—when President Pierce vetoed the bill granting 12,000,000 acres of the public lands for the benefit of insane asylums and other benevolent institutions. Miss Dix did not confine her labors to the United States, but carried her crusade to Halifax and Toronto; and, crossing the ocean, successfully



attacked the inhuman lunacy laws of Scotland. She next reformed the system on the Channel islands; and, though no linguist, visited the hospitals and asylums in Norway, Holland, Italy, Russia and Greece, and revolutionized the methods employed in those countries. Her labors to confirm her work were unceasing, and she supplemented it on the outbreak of the civil war with her wonderful labors in the hospitals. When the route to the capital was being planned for Lincoln, then president-elect, it was Miss Dix who warned the president of the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad of his danger, and the preparations to suppress the riot in Baltimore were made in consequence of information supplied by her. Miss Dix, after several years of terrible suffering, died at the Trenton asylum, New Jersey, where she had made her home for several years, and for which she felt a special fondness, as it was the first great result of her philanthropic work. Miss Dix, "as the founder of vast and enduring institutions of mercy in America and Europe, has simply no peer in the annals of Protestantism." She was a noble woman, "with the grasp of intellect, the fertility of resources, and the indomitable force of will that go to the make-up of a great statesman, or a great commander." The date of her death was July 17, 1887.

DIX, Morgan, P. E. clergyman, was born in New York city Nov. 1, 1827, son of John A. Dix, a major-general and ex-governor of New York. His mother was the niece and adopted daughter of John Jordan Morgan, a wealthy and cultivated gentleman, a native of New York in the early part of the present century. The family come of English stock on the male side, and of Welsh on the female. From 1830-42 the family of Maj. Gen. Dix resided in Albany. In the latter year they visited Madeira, and traveled through Spain and Italy, and it was not until 1844, when Morgan Dix was seventeen years of age, that he began active preparations in the schools of New York for a university education. In 1845 he entered the sophomore class of Columbia college, and three years later was graduated, and began the study of law. He now experienced a tendency toward the ministry, and gave up his law studies, entering the

General theological seminary, New York, where he took the regular course, and was graduated in 1852. In the same year he was ordained deacon in St. John's chapel, New York, by Bishop Chase of New Hampshire. In 1854 he was admitted to the priesthood by Bishop Alonzo Potter in St. Mark's church, Philadelphia. Here he acted as assistant for a while to its rector, the Rev. Joseph Wilmer, afterward bishop of Louisiana, and then visited Europe, where he spent a year and a half in travel and study. On his return he was elected assistant minister to Trinity parish, New York city. He was made assistant rector in 1862, and on the death of Dr. Berrian was elected rector of the parish, a position which he still (1893) holds. During his incumbency of this rectorship, Doctor Dix has been active in promoting sisterhoods, and was pastor of the Order of St. Mary at the beginning of its history. He has also taken great interest in church music, and been remarkably successful in improving it. He was a member of the Choral society under Dr. Hodges, and took part in the first choral service ever held in New York. As rector of Trinity parish, the responsibility of Dr. Dix has been great and unusual. He has had under him seven churches and eighteen clergymen, and yet has found time to fill many other important posts. He has been a delegate to six general conventions, and president of the house of deputies in the last three. Since the year 1869 he has been president of the standing committee of the diocese of New York; he is also a trustee of Columbia college, ex officio trustee of Sailors' snug harbor, and Leake Watts's orphan asylum, trustee of the General theological seminary, and chairman of its standing committee, trustee of the House of mercy, of the Society for promoting religion and learning, and of the Church orphan home, vice-president of the New York Protestant Episcopal public school, and of the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The literary work of Dr. Dix has been important, including "Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans" (1864); "Commentary on the Epistles to the Galatians and Colossians" (1865); "Lectures on Pantheism" (1865); "Lectures on the Two Estates, the Wedded in the Lord, and the Single for the Lord's Sake" (1872); "Sermons Doctrinal and Practical" (1878); "Memoirs of John A. Dix," two volumes, 8vo, illustrated (1883), and others. As a preacher,

Dr. Dix has always been forcible and earnest and courageous beyond most ministers of the gospel. When his attention has been called to the prevalence of any special vice in society, he has not hesitated to denounce it from the pulpit. In March, 1888, he delivered an extraordinary Lenten sermon on the

subject of "Lust," in which he attacked the demoralization of modern society, and particularly that of New York, in the most forcible and determined language. This sermon was remarkable for its use of expressions and terms generally avoided, especially in public oratory. Few ministers or men anywhere are more highly respected than is Dr. Morgan Dix.

MITCHEL, Ormsby McKnight, astronomer, was born at Morganfield, Union county, Ky., Aug. 28, 1809. He received his primary instruction at Lebanon, O., having, at the age of twelve, a fair rudimentary education in English mathematics, Latin and Greek. At the age of thirteen he became a clerk in a country store at Miami, O., and afterward returned to Lebanon. In 1825 he secured an appointment to the West Point military academy, and was graduated from there in 1829, standing fifteenth in his class, of which Robert E. Lee and Joseph E. Johnston were members. Immediately after his graduation he was made assistant professor of mathematics at the military academy, which position he retained two years, when he was assigned to duty at Fort Marion, St Augustine, Fla. He soon resigned and removed to Cincinnati, where he commenced the study of law and was admitted to the bar, at the same time serving as chief engineer of the Little Miami railroad. After practicing law for two years he abandoned it to accept the appointment of professor of mathematics, astronomy and philosophy at the Cincinnati college, which chair he occupied for ten years. While there he proposed the erection of an observatory at Cincinnati. Through his personal efforts he succeeded in raising nearly all the money required. He was made director, and went abroad in 1842 for the purpose of purchasing the apparatus and proper equipment for the observatory. Nov. 9, 1843, John Quincy Adams laid the corner-stone of the pier which was to sustain the great refracting telescope. At first he principally directed his attention to the remeasurement of Struve's double stars south of the equator. He was then requested by foreign savants to make minute observations of the satellites of Saturn, from a point in the vicinity of Cincinnati. To these, and to "the physical association of the double, triple and multiple stars," he devoted his energies, and made interesting discoveries. Stars which Struve had marked as oblong, were divided and measured; others, double, were found to be triple. He invented the chronograph, for automatically measuring and recording right ascensions by an electro-magnetic mechanism in 1848, and in 1849 he made an apparatus for the correct measurement of great differences of declination, which, after being successfully improved, was, in 1854, attached to the equatorial. He determined the longitude of Cincinnati with reference to Washington and St. Louis, and invented an apparatus for finding the personal equation. Between 1854–59 he made in the neighborhood of 50,000 observations of faint stars, and also included in his work the discovery of the duplicity of certain stars—notably Antares, observations of double stars, comets, nebulæ, solar spots, etc. His inventions and work were favorably reported upon by Prof. Pierce at the meeting of the American association for the advancement of science in 1851, which approval was endorsed by the superintendent of the coast survey, who, in his report of that year, gave a complete account of the work done by his methods of observations. He was an enthusiastic lecturer, and by his earnestness in this field was largely instrumental in aiding the establishment of some of the first observatories in the United States. In 1859 he delivered a course of lectures in the Academy of music, New York city, for the benefit of the observatory which was then proposed to be erected in Central Park. He also lectured in Boston, Mass,, and in 1860 assumed the directorship of the Dudley university, Albany, N. Y., he being intrusted with the designing and construction of the building. In 1861 he entered the civil war in the cause of the Union, and was placed in command of a division of Gen. Buell's army. He served with the army of the Ohio during the campaigns of Tennessee and northern Alabama, and reached the brevet title of major-general of volunteers Apr. 11, 1862. Afterward he was placed in command of the department of the South at Hilton Head, S. C., where he was fatally stricken with yellow fever in the prime of his career. From 1846–48 he published a popular astronomical journal, entitled the "Sidereal Messenger." Among his works may be mentioned: "Stellar Worlds," "Popular Astronomy," "Astronomy of the Bible," etc. He was adjutant-general of Ohio, 1847; chief engineer of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, 1848–53; received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard, 1851, from Washington, 1853, and from Hamilton, 1856. He was also a member of numerous scientific societies, both in Europe and America. He died at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 30, 1862.

O. M. Mitchel

HUGER, Benjamin, major in the revolutionary army, was born on Limerick plantation, S. C., Dec. 30, 1746. Nothing is related of his early life. When first heard of, he is presented as a member of the house of assembly of the colony, and afterward of the provincial congress. During the preliminary movements in relation to the revolutionary war in South Carolina, he evidently showed considerable activity. In 1776 he was major of the 5th regiment South Carolina riflemen. During the siege of Charleston, he was shot while reconnoitering the position of the British under Gen. Prevost, and died in Charleston May 11, 1779.

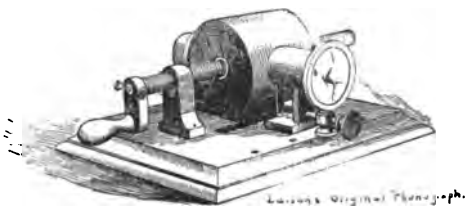
EDISON, Thomas Alva, inventor, was born at Milan, Erie county, O., Feb. 11, 1847. His ancestors emigrated from Holland in 1730; his great-grandfather was a banker in New York at the time of the revolution, and lived to the age of 102. His mother, Mary Elliott, was born in New England, of Scotch parents, and was for a time a teacher in a Canadian high school. From her the boy gained his early education, for he was not at school more than two months together. The prosperity of his native town depended upon its canal, and was ruined by the building of the Lake Shore railroad; so in 1854 the family removed to Port Huron, Mich. The mind of the future electrician absorbed everything within reach; at twelve he had read through Hume and Gibbon, one or two other histories, and a number of treatises on scientific subjects.

Thomas A. Edison

About this time he entered into varied business enterprises as newsboy on the Grand Trunk railway, proprietor of a news stand, a book store, and a vegetable market, each a separate enterprise at Port Huron, in all employing eleven boys. His vegetables he bought at Detroit, and places along the line, and he had no freight to pay. The hours between trains being spent at Detroit, he frequented the Free library there, and made an attempt to assimilate its contents in order, beginning with the large books on the lower shelves. He actually read through the "Penny Magazine," Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," Ure's "Dictionary of the Sciences," and Newton's "Principia." Of the latter he naturally could understand very little, so he asked a friendly baggage-master to explain one of the problems, which was done in plain language. "This experience," he says, "gave me a distaste for mathematics from which I have never recovered," and led him to regard figures as mere "tools employed to carve out the logical result of reasoning," but not necessary to an understanding of that result. At fifteen he turned his attention to journalism. Buying some old type and plates for "patent insides" from the Detroit "Free Press," and using the baggage car for an office, he issued the "Grand Trunk Herald," which was "the first and only newspaper ever published on a railway train." He was owner, editor, reporter, type-setter, pressman, "devil," and vender. Its columns were devoted to local news along the line, and train gossip; it had over 400 subscribers, and ran through forty weekly numbers. Paragraphs from it were copied into the London "Times," and the great engineer, George Stephenson, being once a passenger on the train, bought a copy and praised the young editor. At the same time Edison and a "devil" in the office of the Port Huron "Commercial" secretly opened and circulated for months a swell society paper entitled "Paul Pry;" but at length a youth who resented one of its personalities, detected the writer, and threw him into Lake Huron, which ended the life of the sheet. The death of the "Herald" was caused by an accident of a different kind. Its manager attempted chemical experiments in his sanctum, and one day upset a bottle of phosphorus, set the car on fire, and was not allowed to use it any longer. Another kind of newspaper enterprise illustrated the boy's qualities and increased his profits. Noticing that war news was in great demand, he subsidized the operators at Detroit and along the line to Port Huron, and arranged to have outline headings of the day's news displayed on the blackboards at the various stations. The day after the battle at Pittsburg Landing, Apr. 6, 1862, he took a thousand copies of the "Free Press" instead of the usual 150, and disposed of them at fancy prices. Yet business was less in his mind than science. He learned telegraphy from a grateful station-master at Mount Clemens, whose child he had snatched from beneath the wheels of a locomotive. In a few months he strung a private wire from the station to the town, and forwarded messages at ten cents each. The Western Union company soon stepped in, ran their own wire, and took Edison into their employ as operator at Port Huron. Here the agent wished to apprentice him, but the boy's father would not consent, and he went to Stratford, Can., as a night operator on the Grand Trunk railway. Receiving an order to hold a train, he replied before signaling, and when he reached the platform the train had passed. A collision, which fortunately was not very serious, was the result, and Edison was ordered to report at the general manager's office, but not caring to become an inmate of a penitentiary, or to be prosecuted, he hastily boarded a freight train bound for Sarnia, and on reaching that town, lost no time in crossing the ferry to Port Huron, and never returned to Stratford. He was now fairly embarked on the new career which was to lead him, though by slow degrees, to fame and fortune. After brief employment at Fort Wayne, Ind., he went to Indianapolis, where he sought, and by an adroit plan gained, the higher skill of taking "report." With another day operator, he entered the office by night, connected the old tape recorder with the report wire, set up another alongside, and mastered the secret. The conspirators were allowed to take report, and worked with success for a time; but one night a longer report than usual caused delay in the newspaper offices, complaint was made, and the scheme was discovered and suppressed. After making his first experiment with a repeater, Edison left Indianapolis for Cincinnati, where he earned $60 a month, and something extra by occasional night work. By a special service, using the knowledge he had lately gained, and taking another's task by working extra hours, he earned promotion to the charge of a wire at Louisville, with double pay. At seventeen he went to Memphis, where he was under military control, and earned $125 per month and rations.

But he was as careless of externals, and as poor in purse as ever. All his gains went to his experiments, and his fondness for "Les Miserables" gained for him the nicknames of "Victor" and "Hugo." Here he perfected his repeater, and was the first to bring New Orleans into direct communication with New York; but the jealousy of the manager caused his dismissal. Shabby and destitute, he made his way back to Louisville, walking 100 miles of the distance, and there resumed his old position. He held his position in the telegraph office for two years, and lost it by an accident similar to that which ended the career of the "Grand Trunk Herald." His experiments were usually conducted in his bedroom;

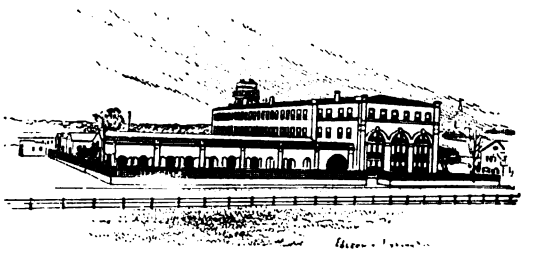
unluckily he transferred some of them to the battery-room in the telegraph building, and one day upset a carboy of sulphuric acid, some of which trickled through the floor, and spoiled the carpet in the manager's room beneath. This caused his discharge. He now went to New Orleans with two friends, intending to sail for Brazil. Fortunately for him, and for the world, the vessel had gone, and an old Spanish sailor told him that America was the best country on the globe. His two comrades waited for the next ship, and were never heard of again. He came North, stayed for a while at Cincinnati, where he made some of his first duplex sets, and built a tiny locomotive, and then visited his parents at Port Huron. While there, casting about for employment, he made direct connection across the river to Toronto, and was paid by a pass to Boston, where his friend, Milton Adams, had at length found work



for him. He was as poor as ever, and still unpretentious in his dress, when he made his first appearance in the East. The Boston clerks, thinking him fit only for their mirth, set him to take report from the most rapid operators in New York; to their surprise, he did it easily, with a liberal margin, and asked his would-be tormentor to "please send with the other foot." He was at once placed regularly on the New York wire. While here he opened a small workshop, put many of his ideas into practical shape and took out his first patent—a chemical vote-recording apparatus—spending a great amount of time and money in perfecting it. He attempted to introduce this into congress through a friend, but it was pronounced unsatisfactory by those who examined it, for the remarkable reason that it "would work," and thus prevent filibustering. Finding that all his labor and expense on this instrument were thrown away, Edison determined, he says, "never to work upon any invention unless beforehand I satisfied myself beyond a doubt that it would be useful in the field for which it was intended; and ever since I have adhered strictly to that rule." About this time he commenced work in duplex and vibratory telegraphy, but for several years attained no success. He left Boston, not only without capital, but in debt, for his experiments had been on a larger scale than before. In 1871, being then twenty-four, he came to New York, soon to be the theatre of his successes. The gold indicators were then placed in some 600 brokers' offices, to show the fluctuations in the price of gold; the system was operated from a central office near Wall street. One day this office was beset by 600 messenger boys, each bringing a loud complaint: the machinery had broken down, and the manager and his assistants were in despair. A stranger walked up, looked at the apparatus, and said, "I think, Mr. Law, I can show you where the trouble is. A contact spring has broken, and fallen between two cog-wheels." The obstruction was removed, order was restored, and the office cleared. "What is your name, sir?" asked the delighted manager. "Edison." He was engaged as superintendent at $200 per month, and from that hour his fortunes were assured. At once he set to work to improve the instruments then in use, and soon invented a stock-printer, which still holds its ground, a gold-printer, and the automatic telegraph system. The Gold and stock company and the Western Union telegraph company presently secured at high rates the option on all his inventions. This gave him what he had long sought: the opportunity to perfect and exploit the many devices of his teeming brain. The duplex telegraph was brought to success in 1872, and two years later the power of this system was doubled in the marvelous quadruplex, the use of which has saved millions of dollars, and dispensed with thousands of miles of poles and wires. To carry out his contract with the Western Union company, Mr. Edison soon started a large factory at Newark, in which he employed some 300 men, and was sometimes busy with no less than forty-five separate improvements and inventions at once. But within a few years he found that inventing and manufacturing were two different occupations, and not properly to be united. If a new idea struck him, it had to be at once tested in a hundred different ways, with the help of every man within call, and this hardly fitted with the regular order of a factory. In 1876 he relinquished manufacturing and organized the now famous establishment at Menlo Park, N. J., twenty-four miles from New York city. Here for nine years he prosecuted his labors in experimenting for a successful incandescent light, and in his search for the now familiar carbon horseshoe, his history became almost of the character of legend or fable. In the pursuit of this absolute essential to successful electric lighting, he tried various kinds of rags and textiles steeped in chemical solutions, various sorts of paper, species of wood, bark (outer and inner), cornstalks prepared in different ways, and, at length, bamboo. He sent one of his trusted assistants to the East, to find a kind of bamboo which would yield a fibre of which a high-resistance filament could be made. The large outlay in this connection was not made in vain, and the carbon which was burned in the incandescent lamps exhibited in the Palais de l'Industrie in Paris in 1881 was manufactured from bamboo sent from Japan to Menlo Park. It is worthy of note that Edison's attempts to subdivide the electric light were considered useless by most of the scientists of England, who believed subdivision to be impossible. Long before this Mr. Edison had so interested and satisfied capitalists, that there was no difficulty in procuring all the money he needed for any purpose which he advised and wished to carry out. In the prosecution of his experiments in the various applications of electricity, and particularly

in his inventions in connection with the telephone and the phonograph, enormous sums were expended and apparently wasted; yet it was not so, since in every case a careful record was kept, which, in the future prosecution of similar designs would entirely preclude the necessity for much useless and costly expenditure. As to his record, in 1881 a series of folio day-books, belonging to Mr. Edison and extending over five years of his work, was brought into court in London as testimony in an infringement suit. Every page of these books was dated, each

date attested by three witnesses, and the books presented a complete record of his ideas, their progress, success or failure during the period covered. Certain initials, as "N. G."—no good: "L. B."—little better; "N. B."—no better; "V. E."—very encouraging, were appended to the different paragraphs of this record as a convenient index. At the Paris exhibition of 1878 Mr. Edison first exhibited his phonograph, then in a merely tentative stage, and in that year received the degree of Ph.D. from Union college. It was while he was perfecting the telephone that Edison was induced to make experiments that led to the invention of the phonograph. He had constructed a number of small sheepskin drumheads, to test their value as diaphragms as compared with metal and other substances. To some of these he attached a small metal needle, which was intended to project toward the magnet and assist in conveying the vibration caused by the human voice. The diaphragms did not fulfill Edison's expectations, and he discarded them. His assistants discovered that by holding the sheepskin diaphragms in front of their mouths, and emitting a guttural sound between the lips, a peculiar noise, approaching music, could be produced on it. In passing one of the men who was engaged in playing on a diaphragm one day, Edison playfully attempted to stop the noise by touching the projecting metal pin with his finger, and no sooner had he done so than he started in surprise. He went about for some time, asking one after another of his assistants to hum or sing against the diaphragm, and finally he got them to talking against it, all the time touching the pin lightly with his finger, then retired to his room and commenced drawing diagrams for new machinery. A few days later the first phonograph was put together. It was a crude affair, the pin making an impression on wax, and it talked imperfectly, but well enough to show Edison that he was on the right track, and he rapidly improved it. Edison realized that the vibrations might be made to indent a soft substance, and be susceptible of reproducing the exact sounds of the human voice that caused the different vibrations. The phonograph was regarded as a toy at first, but later it sold for $1,000,000. In 1881 his display at the electric exhibition was the largest, most important and most varied of the many exhibits. It included his system of electric lighting by incandescence, his disc dynamo-electric machine; his microtasimeter, which measures the smallest changes in temperature; his odoroscope, which renders visible the presence of certain essential oils in hydro-carbon vapors; his electro-motograph, which, like the telephone, reproduces the human voice at a distance, but with greater intensity, and other important inventions. A similar display was made that year at the Crystal palace, near London, and in 1884 at the Philadelphia international exhibition. After the Menlo park laboratory had become outgrown, the inventor established a new one at Orange, N. J. In the meantime his success in subdividing the electric light had made the lighting of great cities possible by this means at a profitable cost, and made the inventor famous. The first central station for incandescent lighting in New York was opened in 1882, and Mr. Edison not only superintended the work, but even worked in the trenches in order to have his tube-conductors laid properly. The creation of such stations necessitated the organization of enormous manufacturing industries, such as the Edison lamp factory at Harrison, N. J., and the Edison machine works at Schenectady, N. Y., and Sherbrooke, Can., employing thousands of men. Much as incandescent lighting is employed in the United States, it is used to a greater extent elsewhere. The City of Mexico is said to be better lighted in proportion to its extent and population than New York, and there are more electric lights in Berlin than in New York. At Deptford, near London, there is an enormous plant, perhaps the largest in the world, for an alternating current of 10,000 volts, and the dynamo of 10,000 horse-power is forty feet high. The capital invested in this plant is enormous, two men having put in $1,000,000 apiece. The cost of Mr. Edison's exhibit in the French exposition of 1889 was at least $100,000, and the exhibit occupied an area of several thousand square feet. Mr. Edison visited the exposition himself, and afterward went to the principal cities of Europe, where he was received with the warmest approval and congratulations for his many wonderful and valuable inventions. At the close of the exposition he was created by the French government a commander of the Legion of honor. During this year all the large electric lighting interests bearing Edison's name were consolidated in the Edison general electric company, with a capital stock of $12,000,000. This company controls the Edison patents and manufacturing departments, and pays eight per cent. dividend. The private laboratory of Mr. Edison at Orange—the largest ever devoted by one man to scientific research and inventions—comprises one building, 250 feet long and three stories high, with four smaller buildings, each 100 feet long and one story high. The principal building contains a library of reference works, over 30,000 in number, a lecture and exhibition room, where a remarkable collection of instruments of almost every kind is to be seen, besides numerous rooms devoted to other purposes. The engine rooms and machine shops, in fact, all parts of this great hive of industry, are fitted up with the most recent appliances, and cost seems to be the last thing considered in pursuing investigations. Mr. Edison has taken out 400 patents, and is called by the U. S. commissioner, in Indian style, "Young-man-who-has-kept-the-path-to-the-patent-office-hot-with-his-footsteps." These ends have not been attained by the "Wizard of Menlo Park," as Mr. Edison was long styled, simply by invention, nor without long and patient toil. To the rarest inventive genius, Mr. Edison adds singular energy, perseverance, and power of mental and bodily endurance. At the Minneapolis industrial exposition of Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 1890, his exhibit included no less than thirty-three articles, viz.: 1. The duplex telegraph, by which his messages can be sent in opposite directions over the

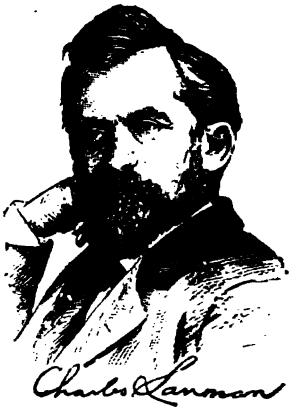


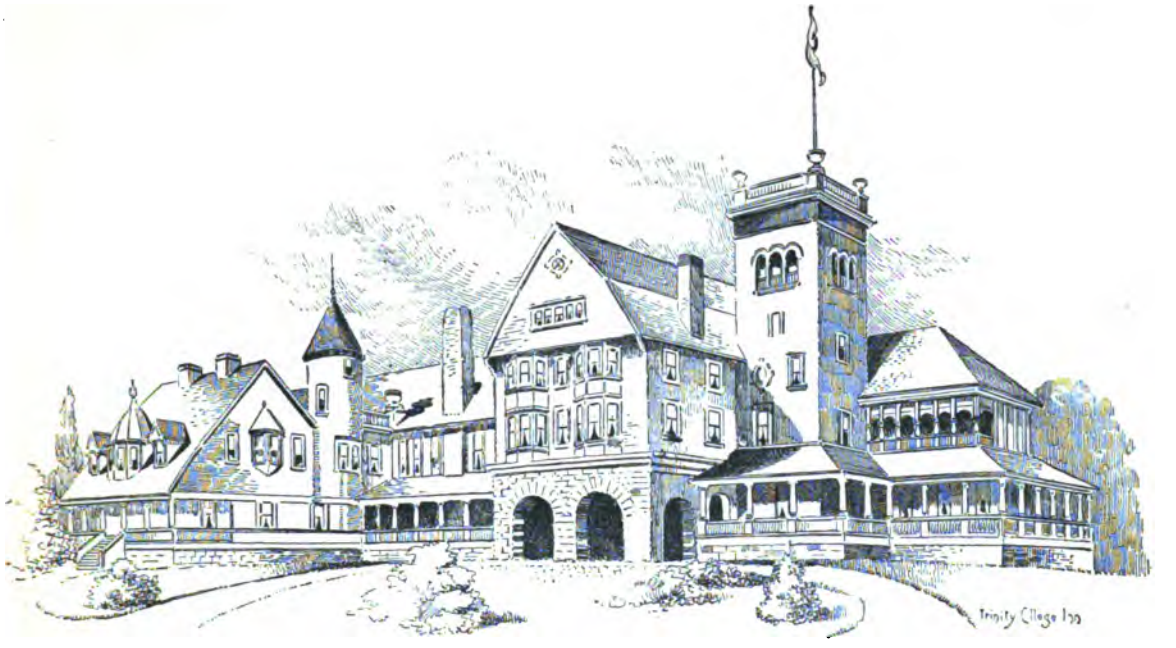
same wire without confusion. 2–6. Quadruple autographic, harmonic, multiplex, automatic, and phonoplex telegraphs. 7. Telegraphing from a moving train, without the use of a special wire between or along the tracks, sometimes called the "grasshopper telegraph," in the invention of which Mr. Edison was assisted by W. Wiley Smith. 8. The carbon rheostat. 9. The pressure or carbon relay. 10. The Edison dynamos, which were the first made with massive field magnets. 11. The pyro-magnetic motor. 12. The pyro-magnetic generator, which is used in the production of electricity direct from coal. 13. The ta-

simeter, which is used for detecting small variations in temperature, and is especially valuable in astronomical observations. 14. The odoroscope, somewhat similar to the last. 15. The Edison microphone. 16. The incandescent lamp, which, with the exception of the phonograph, is the most widely known of his inventions. 17. The Edison meter, which registers correctly the quantity of current supplied to each consumer of electric light. 18. The weight volt-meter, another improvement for measuring electric light currents. 19. The Edison electric pen. 20. The Edison mimeograph, used for manifolding manuscript. 21. The Edison vote-recorder (his first patent, it will be remembered), by which a member of a legislative body can, without leaving his desk, instantly record his "yea" or "nay" vote at the speaker's desk. 22. The magnetic ore separator. 23. The magnetic bridge, which enables accurate tests of the magnetic properties of iron, used for dynamos and motors, to be made. 24. The dead-beat galvanometer, which has neither coils nor magnetic needles. 25. The phonometer, or vocal engine, which develops to a considerable degree the vibrations produced by the human voice. 26. The Edison-Sims torpedo, a submarine torpedo-boat, operated by electricity, in the invention of which Mr. Scott Sims had a hand. 27. The phonograph. 28. Telephone transmitters. 29. The electro-motograph. 30. The motograph receiver, a modification of the telephone transmitter, which reproduces the voice with great strength and clearness. 31. The telephonograph, which obtains and reproduces messages spoken from a distance. 32. The magnaphone, a simple device for carrying on conversation between persons separated at a distance of two miles or over. 33. The check battery, a variation of the principle illustrated by No. 32. Mr. Edison's work has been done with even mightier instruments than the pen. Mr. Edison has been twice married; the second time to Miss Miller of the state of Ohio. He has a beautiful home in Llewellyn park, on the side of the Orange mountains, not far from his laboratory. Mr. Edison is energetic, quick and active in his movements, very thoughtful and devoted to his plans, but entirely and easily accessible to those who come to him on a proper quest, and with suitable credentials.

TALLMADGE, Nathaniel Pitcher, U. S. senator, was born at Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1795. He was graduated from Union college in 1815, was admitted to the bar in 1818, practiced for a time at Poughkeepsie, was sent to the assembly in 1828, state senator 1830–33, in the U. S. senate 1833–44, and territorial governor of Wisconsin 1844–46, with residence at Fond du Lac. His publications include speeches and the introduction and appendix to "C. Linton's Healing of the Nations" (1855), a spiritualistic book. His later years were passed at Battle Creek, Mich., where he died Nov. 2, 1864.

LANMAN, Charles, author, artist, and journalist, was born in Monroe, Mich., June 14, 1819, the son of Charles James Lanman. His father came from Puritan stock, and claimed direct descent from Alice Carpenter, the second wife of William Bradford, while his mother was of French origin. When ten years of age, Charles was sent to Norwich, Conn., where, under the care of his grandfather, Judge James Lanman, he received an academical education. In 1835 he became a clerk in New York city where he remained ten years. In 1845 he returned to his native town, and edited the Monroe "Gazette." The following year he went to Cincinnati, O., and became assistant editor on the "Daily Chronicle." After making an extended journey, embracing the Mississippi river and Lake Superior, he returned to New York and joined the editorial staff of the New York "Express." In the interest of that journal he visited the city of Washington in 1848, when he became permanently identified with the "National Intelligencer." He has since resided at the capital, where he married Adeline Dodge in 1849. As a lover of scenery and an enthusiastic angler, he made annual summer excursions to many parts of the United States and Canada, and came to be designated by his friend, Washington Irving, as "The Picturesque Explorer of the United States." Among the journals besides the "Intelligencer," to which he has contributed his observations, were the London "Illustrated News" and "Athenæum," as well as the "Observer," "Evening Post," and "Journal of Commerce," New York. Among the official positions held by Mr. Lanman were: librarian of the war department in 1849; librarian of copyrights in the department of state, 1851, when, at the request of President Fillmore, he organized the library in the Executive mansion; private secretary of Daniel Webster in 1851, when secretary of state; librarian of the interior department in 1857; librarian of the house of representatives in 1861; head of the returns office interior department in 1865; American secretary of the Japanese legation in 1871, holding the position eleven years; assistant assessor District of Columbia in 1885, and librarian of the Washington city library in 1888. As an author, Mr Lanman has produced not less than thirty-two volumes, six of which were republished in Great Britain, while twenty-two are in the National library. His writings, as he has arranged them for publication in a revised and uniform style, are: "Essays for Summer Hours" (Boston, 1842); "Evenings in my Library," "Riverside Essays," "Letters from a Motley Crew," "Curious Characters and Pleasant Places," "My Ships of Thought," "A Summer in the Wilderness," "A Tour to the River Saguenay," "A Tour to the River Restigouche," "Letters from the Alleghany Mountains," "A Winter in the South," "From the River Potomac to Mount Desert," "Private Life of Daniel Webster," "William Woodbridge," "Octavius Perinchief," "Haphazard Personalities," "Japaniana," and "In the Evening Twilight." Mr. Lanman is also the author, compiler, or editor of the following works: "Dictionary of Congress," "Biographical Annals of the Civil Government of the United States," "Farthest North," "Red Book of Michigan," "Letters from a Landscape Painter," "Prison Life of Alfred Ely," "Noted Men of Japan," "Japanese in America," "Personal Memorials of Daniel Webster," "Resources of the United States," and "Adventures in the Wilds of America." Of the "Dictionary of Congress" it may be said that it was the only work belonging to a private individual ever published by the government as a public document, and it was after the author had been paid a regular royalty of $1 per copy for several thousand volumes that congress finally decided to deprive him of his rights under the copyright law, and he was unable to obtain any redress. Mr. Lanman manifested a love for art when a boy, and as an amateur has used the brush extensively. He was elected an associate of the New York National academy of design in 1847, and has painted more than 1,000 landscapes.

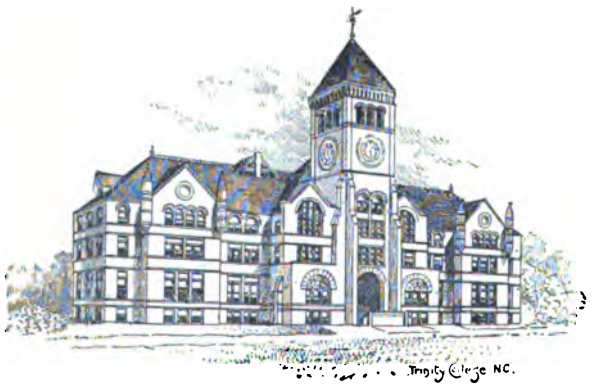




YORK, Brantley, founder of Union institute (afterward Trinity college), North Carolina, was born in Randolph county, N. C., Jan. 3, 1805. Eli York, his father, was a miner and prospector, and, knowing something about chemistry, was employed by the United States in the war of 1812 to make gunpowder. The saltpetre for this was obtained from the dirt raked from under houses and barns. Young Brantley went with the men engaged in this work, and helped to cut the gourds in which the powder was stored. He inherited his father's love for mining, and was himself connected with several mining ventures. Coming as he did from the lower walks of life, he met with all the difficulties in the pursuit of an education to be found in North Carolina at the beginning of the present century. He attended school but thirteen months, and was twenty-four and married before he had seen an English grammar. But by diligent application, by studying far into the night by the light of the pine knots he had picked up in the day, he mastered the common branches, taught school and continued his studies in higher mathematics, Latin and Greek, single-handed, except when he sought aid from a friend or acquaintance on Saturdays after a horseback ride of twenty-five or thirty miles. He became a Methodist preacher in 1831, but did not join the traveling connection. In January, 1838, he took charge of a school in Randolph county, which, by an unconscious and steady evolution, has become Trinity college. Its founders, Quakers and Methodists, had little conception of an institution of high grade. When they met in July, 1838, to lay the foundation of this log college, which they called Union institute, to commemorate the union of different denominations in its foundation, their purpose was to secure a good practical education for their own sons and for those of the neighborhood. The first house consisted of two rooms, with a log partition. Work began about Aug. 12, 1838. The next year the school was removed to another site not far off, which it continued to occupy until 1891. A charter was obtained, and for a year or two the institution prospered greatly. In 1842 Dr. York severed his connection with the institution. After leaving Union institute he took charge of Clemmonsville high school. Here he began his ministry to the slaves. He had always been an anti-slavery man; the religious life of the slave had been largely neglected; he here organized them into classes, a great revival followed, and this class of work was followed steadily until his death. In 1851 he founded Olin high school, in 1856 he was president of York collegiate institute, which had a successful career until the outbreak of the war. In 1873 he was made professor of logic and rhetoric in Rutherford college, North Carolina. He had become totally blind at forty-eight, but continued his active work as a teacher and preacher. He was a teacher for nearly seventy years, and for sixty a minister. He labored in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Arkansas. He estimated that he had preached 5,000 sermons, delivered 3,000 lectures, and that 15,000 pupils had come under his instruction. In 1854 he published an English grammar (New York; new editions, Raleigh, 1862, 1879), and also an "Introduction to the English Grammar" (four editions, Raleigh, 1885), and "The Man of Business and Railroad Calculator" (Raleigh, 1873). Dr. York died in Forest City, N. C., Oct. 7, 1891.

CRAVEN, Braxton, first and third president of Trinity college, North Carolina, was born at Deep River, Randolph county, N. C., Aug. 26, 1822. He was educated in part in the Quaker school in New Garden, N. C., and in November, 1840, went to Union institute as pupil and assistant teacher. After the resignation of Dr. York in 1842, he became principal. During the first years of his administration (1843–50) the average income of the institution was about $1,200, and out of this sum all the expenses were to be paid, the remainder serving as the salary of the principal. The average number of students was 105, reaching at times as many as 184. In 1851 the institution was rechartered under the name of

Normal college. It was thus brought under state supervision, and the governor became *ex-officio* president of its board of trustees. The object of this arrangement was to secure a better class of teachers for the public schools, and a certificate from the Normal college was taken as sufficient qualification to teach without further examination. This arrangement continued until 1859, but proved unfortunate, as many received the certificate who were unfit to teach, and thus brought the system into disrepute. But this evil was not immediately apparent, and in 1853 the charter was amended, the institution received power to confer degrees, and the trustees were loaned $10,000 from the literary fund of the state for building purposes. This was really the beginning of the college. The first connection between the school and the North Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal church South, by which the college is now controlled and owned, began in 1851, when the college agreed to educate candidates for the ministry free, and the conference, to appoint a committee of visitation. But there was no organic union until the management was transferred to the conference in 1856; this was completed in 1858, and in 1859, by act of assembly, the control was vested in the conference, the normal feature annulled, the connection with the state severed, and the name changed from Normal to Trinity college. During the normal period the average attendance was 197, and the average income $5,000. After the reorganization in 1859 the number of students increased, and there was a corresponding increase in income; current expenses were paid promptly, opposition had died away, and these were the most prosperous years of the institution. The war brought a great change; the number of students declined, and Dr. Craven resigned in December, 1863. The college was then placed under the direction of Prof. W. T. Gannaway, as president *pro tempore*. Dr. Craven resumed the presidency in January, 1866, and the institution had an uneventful history during



the remaining years of his incumbency. Between 1866 and 1876 the average number of students was 156. The thirty graduating classes sent out under his administration numbered 286 men, including lawyers, doctors, preachers, teachers and professors in colleges. Dr. Craven was licensed to preach in 1840, and joined the North Carolina conference in 1857. He served the Raleigh station in 1864–65, and preached regularly up to his death, much of the time serving as pastor of Trinity and High Point. But it is as an educator that he will be known to posterity. His whole life was one of consecrated service to the cause of higher Methodist education in North Carolina, and was given completely to the institution of which he was distinctly and pre-eminently the founder. The fortunes of the institution were bound up in his, and his death was a blow from which it was slow in recovering. Dr. Craven was made an A.B. by Randolph Macon college in 1849, after passing the regular examinations. Andrew college (Tennessee gave him the degree of D.D., and the University of Missouri, LL.D. He revised and republished "Bullions's English Grammar" (Raleigh, 1864); published "An Historical Sketch of Trinity College" (Raleigh, 1876), and one or two sermons and novelettes. He died in Trinity college, North Carolina, Nov. 7, 1882.

GANNAWAY, William Trigg, second president of Trinity college, North Carolina, was born in Wythe county, Va., June 10, 1825. He was graduated from Emory and Henry college, Virginia, in 1845, and for the next nine years was in charge of Floyd institute, Virginia, which drew students from all parts of Virginia and the Carolinas. From this school he came to Germantown, N. C., where he remained for three years, and where he had the same sort of patronage as at Floyd institute. In 1857 he was elected professor of Latin and Greek in Trinity college, North Carolina, and was connected with the institution until its removal to Durham in the summer of 1892. During the first year he taught Greek and philosophy; after this time he taught Latin, adding to this Greek, history and French by turns. In December, 1863, Dr. Craven resigned the presidency and Prof. Gannaway was chosen president *pro tempore*. Like all other southern institutions, Trinity college suffered from the misery and want brought on by war. The comparative freedom of North Carolina from invading armies made it possible to continue the work, but the difficulties were many. The needs of the Confederacy had narrowed the teaching force so that the president had, besides his administrative duties, to teach all classes in Latin, Greek and French. He had also to supervise the boarding of students, and provisions were hard to obtain. Board was $200 a month, or six dollars in specie. Salt was more desirable and harder to get than gold or silver, and two and a half months' board was paid for with seven bushels of wheat and 250 pounds of salt. From December, 1864, to March, 1865, prices ranged as follows: Sorghum, $15 per gallon; chickens, $50 a dozen; eggs, $2 a dozen; tallow candles, $5 a pound; soda, $15 a pound; pins, $1 a row. The blockade also made the question of books a serious one; the lower classes were supplied in part from the higher, while others were obtained from old students and private libraries, by correspondence. But during this storm and stress period the regular classification remained intact, and the usual programme was carried out. Girls were admitted in 1864, and "their presence was like an oasis in the Sahara of war." This brave struggle for existence was continued until the surrender of Johnston, Apr. 26, 1865, and the arrival of Gen. Hardee's retreating forces; then anxiety and consternation swept all before them, and it suspended. It was reorganized in the fall of that year, with Dr. Craven

again as its head, and its faculty restored to their old places. With the exception of the University of North Carolina, this is perhaps the only case where a southern institution of learning was kept open during the whole of the struggle.

WOOD, Marquis Lafayette, fourth president of Trinity college, North Carolina, was born in Randolph county, N. C., Oct. 23, 1829. His early life was on a farm, with meagre facilities for education.

Marquis L Wood

He grew up on the farm, and went to school in the neighborhood occasionally. When the public schools of the state were established he had the opportunity of attending a few months every year till he was twenty-one years old. In September, 1850, he entered Union institute, at that ime under the care of Rev. Braxton Craven, D.D., LL.D., which was the following year chartered as a normal college, afterward becoming Trinity college. Mr. Wood was graduated in 1855 and joined the North Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal church South the following November, at Wilmington, N. C. In 1856 he served, as pastor, the Wilkes circuit; in 1857 the Franklinsville circuit; in 1858 and part of 1859, the Surry circuit. He left this work in 1859 to go as a missionary to China, reaching Shanghai, his destination, the 13th of the following July. He left China in December, 1866, landing at New York March 20, 1867. He spent the remainder of that year, till conference, delivering lectures on China, at different points in Randolph county, N. C. In 1868–70 he was stationed at Mt. Airy; in 1871–74 he served the Salisbury district; in 1875–76 the Iredell circuit; in 1877–79 the Greenboro' district, and in 1880–83 the Charlotte district. In June, 1883, he was elected president of Trinity college, North Carolina, as successor to Dr. Braxton Craven. He retained the position until Dec. 2, 1884, a period of eighteen months, when he resigned to devote himself to itinerant work. He served the Shelby district, 1885–87; the Rockingham station, 1888–91; the Rockingham district, 1892, and is now (1893) pastor of St. John station. Dr. Wood was thrice married: first to Ellen E. Morphis, who died in Shanghai, China, March 16, 1864; in the second instance to Carrie Pickett, of Wilmington, N. C., March 2, 1869, who died in Iredell county, N. C., in October, 1873, leaving three children—two daughters and one son, and the third time to Mrs. Amanda Alford Robbins, Nov. 29, 1875, who died at Rockingham, N. C., March 9, 1890. Since leaving the college Dr. Wood has devoted himself wholly to the itinerancy both as pastor, preacher and presiding elder.

PEGRAM, William Howell, chairman of the faculty of Trinity college, North Carolina, was born in Harnett county, N. C., Aug. 18, 1846, and was graduated from Trinity college in 1873, after serving in the second battalion of N. C. troops, 1864–65. He was made instructor in natural science in Trinity college in 1873, professor of same in 1875, which position he has continued to fill. On the death of Dr. Craven he was made chairman of the faculty, and served from November, 1882, until June, 1883, and as its senior member now acts in that capacity in all cases of the absence of the president.

HEITMAN, John Franklin, chairman of the faculty of Trinity college, North Carolina, was born in Davidson county, N. C., Apr. 17, 1840. He matriculated at Trinity college in 1861, but left in the spring of 1862 to become a private in company H, 48th regiment, North Carolina troops, C. S. A.; was successively promoted to first sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain, was in all the many battles of his regiment except one, was wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1863, captured near Appomattox Apr. 6, 1865, carried to Johnson's island prison, where he remained until June, 1865. After returning home he taught school for a year, then resumed his studies and was graduated from Trinity college in 1868. After teaching a while, he joined the North Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and filled pastoral appointments regularly until 1881. During 1881, 1882 and 1883 he was engaged in secular business, one part of which was starting and conducting the North Carolina "Educational Journal," the publication of which he continued for five years. In 1883 he was elected professor in Trinity college, and remained with the institution until June, 1891, teaching successively Greek and German, German and metaphysics, Greek and metaphysics, metaphysics and theology. On the resignation of Dr. Wood from the presidency at the close of 1884, he was chosen chairman of the faculty, and served in that capacity until June, 1887. During this time the administration was assisted by a "committee of management," consisting of J. S. Carr, J. W. Alspaugh and J. A. Gray, who assumed a part of the financial burden, and the college took several steps forward. The curriculum was broadened, examinations were made more rigid, examination papers were graded more closely, the salaries of professors were paid in full, college debts were adjusted and lessened, and the number of students increased from seventy-five to 146. On the installation of John F. Crowell as president of the college, in June, 1887, Prof. Heitman retired from the chairmanship of the faculty, but continued as professor until the removal of the college to Durham, N. C., in 1891. He then became headmaster of Trinity high school, established in the old college buildings in Randolph county, and this position he now fills (1893). He printed in the North Carolina "Educational Journal" a "History of the Province of North Carolina," and has in preparation other historical and biographical matter, which will shortly be given to the public.

CROWELL, John Franklin, educator, was born near York, Pa., Nov. 1, 1857. He studied at the village school and by himself. At the age of nineteen he began to fit himself for college, and then spent a year at Dartmouth college, but was graduated from Yale college in 1883. He taught for a year, and then pursued post-graduate studies at New Haven, Conn. He also made a special study of child-labor in the states of Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Virginia, and published his results in the "Andover Review." In view of his effort on behalf of social science, he received honorable mention, and the Larned scholarship at Yale. He was then honored with a call from Trinity college, North Carolina, to become its president. He accepted the call, and still occupies the presidency with the chair of political and social science.

John F. Crowell

GREELEY, Horace, journalist, was born at Amherst, Mass., Feb. 3, 1811. He came of sturdy New England stock. His antecedents were Scotch-Irish descendants of the Protestants of Ulster and the heroes of Londonderry, who emigrated to America in 1718, and reaching Boston, Mass., on Aug. 4th of that year, located on a tract of land called Nutfield, fifteen miles north of Haverhill, N. H. They changed the name of the place from Nutfield to Londonderry. John Woodburn, the maternal grandfather of Horace Greeley, was among these early settlers. The community still retains its primitive simplicity. On the paternal side Horace Greeley was descended from Zaccheus Greeley, who was his great-grandfather, and with two brothers came to America in 1640 and settled near Londonderry. Here the third Zaccheus met Mary Woodburn, whom he married. Horace was the third of their seven children. Three years before he was born his parents removed to Amherst, where his father purchased the Stewart farm, a barren bit of land, illy adapted to cultivation or productiveness. The child that was destined to occupy so distinguished a place in American history was born in a one-story frame cottage, unpainted, and possessed of none of that picturesqueness that marked the log cabin of the early settler. It was surrounded by a rough fence, and near by was the traditional old well, with its moss-covered bucket hung high in the air, and as Horace afterward said, "The house was then quite new. It was only modified in our time by filling up, and making narrower the old-fashioned fireplace, which having devoured all the wood on the farm, ravenously yawned for more." Horace undoubtedly inherited many of his fine traits from his mother, who was a woman of strong character and intellect, physically possessing the strength of a man. In addition to her household duties she did manual labor in the fields, and would accomplish more than an ordinary man and an ordinary woman combined. She had a keen sense of humor, and an even, cheerful disposition. It was also from his mother that young Horace received the rudiments of his education. He was not a strong child, and required careful attention; thus he was kept constantly by his mother's side, and learned to read before he could talk plainly. At the age of three he read children's books with facility, and when only four could read any literature that chanced to fall in his way. At an early age he was sent to school, and from the first was a favorite pupil and the pride of the school. He had light hair, old-fashioned ways, a sweet disposition that adjusted itself to all circumstances, and endured everything with calmness and the courage of a Spartan. Remarkably precocious in all things, his strong point was spelling. He drilled himself constantly in those early days, frequently spelling difficult words for his own satisfaction. As the editor, he was quick to detect the slightest error in orthography or punctuation, and equally quick to reprimand the offender. He read ravenously everything that came in his way from the time that he was four years old; but the newspaper always possessed for him a peculiar charm. He looked forward to its coming each week, and in his anxiety to be the first to devour its contents, would walk down the road to meet the post-rider, to obtain it in advance of the family, and then, lying on the ground, he read it from beginning to end with the utmost absorption. The Bible was the first book that he read through continuously—being only about five years old at the time. His determination of character and moral courage were as firmly shown in the child as they were developed in the man, and his too combative disposition was as strongly characterized. His precocity even then attracted attention, and the trustees of the Bedford school made an express vote, "that no pupils should be received from any other town except Horace Greeley alone"! Some of the leading citizens of his native village offered to bear the expenses of his education at Phillips academy at Exeter, but his parents declined the offer, and instead of having Horace Greeley the scholar and the collegian, the world had Horace Greeley the independent, self-made man, "the rough block of New England granite whose shaping was that of hard knocks rather than fine chiseling, and who came as near as any one could to a self-made man in the best and fullest sense of the term." When Horace was ten years old his father's financial affairs reached a crisis. His farm was sold, and from being a landed proprietor he was reduced to the necessity of hiring out as a day laborer. The family began the world anew in a small house in the village of Westhaven, Vt., lacking not only the comforts but many of the necessaries of life. From that time until he was fifteen years old Horace assisted his father on the farm, where he worked so hard that the time he had for study was only at night. Such was his avidity for information that he did not merely study and read, but literally absorbed literature. "He was a remarkably plain-looking, unsophisticated lad, with a slouching, careless gait, leaning away forward as he walked, as if both his head and heels were too heavy for his body. He wore on the back of his head a wool hat of the old stamp, with so small a brim that it looked more like a two-quart measure inverted than a hat. His trousers were exceedingly short and voluminous; his shoes were of the kind called 'high-lows' and much worn down; he wore no stockings, and his homespun clothes were cut with an utter disregard of elegance or fit, and he had a singular whining voice that provoked the merriment of the older apprentices." The boys gave him the pseudonym of "*the ghost*," on account of the singular fairness of his complexion and his long white hair. It was doubtless due to his early training and associations that he never acquired any polish of manner, and was so completely indifferent to dress. One of his recent biographers has very aptly said of him that he had an "incapacity for dress." From his earliest childhood he expressed his intention of becoming a printer, and before he was fifteen years old had made an unsuccessful attempt to secure employment in a printing-office, but being rejected on account of his age, made no other effort until the time mentioned, when, having seen an advertisement of the publishers of the "Northern Spectator" at East Poultney, Vt., he applied for a position to learn the trade. He secured the place, and after some difficulty his father's consent, who was reluctant for him to abandon the traditional occupation of the Greeleys. Arrangements were finally completed whereby he was to receive for six months only his board and tuition, and afterward the sum of forty dollars annually in addition, for his clothing. Typesetting came to him intuitively, and before the termination of the first day he could do his work more neatly and rapidly than many who had been at the trade for several weeks. The force on the paper was small, and the young apprentice had an opportunity to work in all the departments, even doing editorial work of an unimportant character. He became interested in the debating society of the village, and was soon its acknowledged leader, and was beloved and respected by all the citizens of Poultney. Before his term of apprenticeship expired

Horace Greeley

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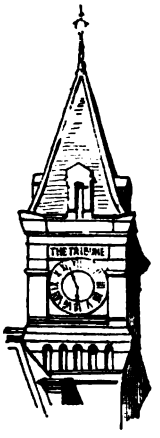
the "Northern Spectator," which was never strong financially, had to suspend, and the printing-office was given up. Horace Greeley was once more adrift, his cherished ambition yet unfulfilled, and with his way and fortune to make alone and unaided. Zaccheus Greeley had meanwhile purchased some land in Erie county, N. Y., near the Pennsylvania line. Horace bent his steps in that direction, after leaving Poultney, as poor and illy dressed as when he left the paternal homestead, having sent every dollar that he could possibly save from his meagre salary to his father who was so heavily burdened with debt. He worked at his trade in various villages in the vicinity, first at Jamestown and afterward at Lodi and in Cattaraugus. But he only found irregular jobwork, for which he was poorly paid. When out of such employment he assisted his father upon the farm, and, heartily discouraged, was at times more than half inclined to give up his ambitions and take up the ancestral occupation. But destiny shaped his course; the desire to become a journalist predominated, and after working for a time at fifteen dollars a month and his board in the office of the "Gazette," he resolved to test his fate and cast his fortunes in the great metropolis. So, with but little additional clothing, either in his bundle or on his person, he started on foot to seek employment in the "commercial emporium," as he termed New York. Horace Greeley had been all his life a victim of first impressions, and the same experience was to follow him in his search for work in New York city. His pathetic and rugged experience should appeal to future generations to be more kindly in their judgments of human nature, and to look beneath the clothes to find the man, and for his worth to his deeds. Horace Greeley reached New York at six o'clock, A. M., Aug. 18, 1831. A writer in "Putnam's Monthly" describes his appearance then as, "An overgrown, awkward, white-headed, forlorn-looking boy; a pack suspended on a staff over his right shoulder, his dress unrivaled in sylvan simplicity since the primitive fig-leaves of Eden; the expression of his face presenting a strange union of wonder and apathy, and his whole appearance giving you the impression of a runaway apprentice in desperate search of employment. Ignorant alike of the world and its ways, he seemed to the denizen of the city almost like a wanderer from some other planet. His ungainly motions had something so grotesque in their gracelessness that people stopped in the street to gaze at him. Yet 'the face of this uncouth lad' was lighted up with a peculiar beauty, lines of rare intelligence beneath the listless expression, a high, smooth forehead rounded with artistic symmetry; firm, well-cut lips, combining sweetness and force in harmonious proportions, and revealing the workings of an active, vigorous mind." He had ten dollars in money and his clothes were of no appreciable value. Without friends or letters of recommendation, and only such knowledge of printing as could be acquired in country printing-offices, naturally timid by nature, this indomitable youth began his checkered career. After obtaining lodgings at a cheap boarding-house, he started out in search of employment. He encountered the same discouragement that he had before experienced. His grotesque appearance was against him, and he was more than once turned away from the printing offices under the charge that he was a runaway apprentice. Providence, however, directed his footsteps at this critical juncture, and as he was thinking of giving up the hope of obtaining employment in the great city, and returning once more to the rural districts, an Irishman, with whom he had become acquainted at his boarding-house, and who had taken an interest in the friendless lad, directed him for employment to the printing establishment of John T. West. He would even then have failed to obtain a position had there not been a job that no printer in the city would accept. This was to set up a 32mo New Testament, with a number of Greek references, and introductory and supplementary remarks on each book, altogether a most difficult and trying piece of work. He finally completed the task to the satisfaction of all parties, and for the following fourteen months worked as a journeyman printer in New York city, in the offices of the "Evening Post," "Commercial Advertiser," and longest in the "Spirit of the Times." He made friends, and readily won the respect of his employers and associates; among others, he contracted a warm friendship with Francis V. Story, and together they started a cheap paper, the "Morning Post," under the patronage of Dr. H. D. Shepard, and through the generosity of George Bruce, who, impressed by Mr. Greeley's honesty of face and bearing, was persuaded to furnish the necessary amount of type on credit. The venture of establishing a cheap paper proved unsuccessful, but the firm of Greeley & Story prospered, and did a growing business as job printers. They had the printing of the "Bank Note Reporter," the "Constitutionalist," and made a specialty of lottery printing. Mr. Greeley afterward zealously advocated the suppression of lotteries, whose interests he then had no scruples in promoting—he even published an article in defence of the business. Mr. Story died on July 9, 1833, and his place in the firm was filled by Jonas Winchester; the style of the firm changing to Greeley & Co. Before very long the profits of the establishment had so accumulated that they decided to inaugurate a new feature in American journalism by publishing weekly a literary journal, which would also be at the same time a political newspaper. Mr. Winchester assumed the business management, and Mr. Greeley the editorial department, and on March 22, 1834, the "New Yorker" appeared. The publication was far in advance of the times, and the non-partisan spirit of its political department at once assured its popularity, and Mr. Greeley's reputation as a journalist was in the ascendancy—he soon began to reap the practical fruits of his reputation. In the autumn of 1838 he received a call from Thurlow Weed and Lewis Benedict, the latter the chairman of the whig state

committee, who requested him to become the editor of a campaign paper the committee were about starting, with the view of increasing the great whig revival of 1837. Mr. Greeley accepted the proposition, and suggested that the paper be named the "Jeffersonian." This was his first firm footing on the ladder of fame, upon the pinnacle of which he afterward so proudly stood. Mr. Greeley received the sum of $5,000 per annum for conducting the paper, and divided his time between Albany and New York city, which in those days was a laborious journey. The paper he conducted was a clean sheet, devoid of personalities, and from the first a pronounced success. During the exciting campaign of 1840 Mr. Greeley was again selected for the editor of a political organ, and took charge of the "Log Cabin." It was the keynote of the campaign, and also a success from the start—48,000 of the first edition being sold, the circulation afterward aggregating 90,000. Notwithstanding his exacting editorial duties Mr Greeley frequently made public speeches, was in demand as a committeeman, and his advice on campaign and general subjects was eagerly sought. Having now passed through the years of trial and experience, he was prepared to undertake the crowning event of his life, and as he himself afterward very aptly said: "Half my life has been devoted to the 'Tribune,' and the former half to preparation for it." The "Log Cabin" of Apr. 3, 1841, contained a notice, that on Apr. 10th "the first number of a new morning journal of politics, literature, and general intelligence" would appear, "to contain the news by the morning's southern mail, which is contained in no other penny paper; published on a fair royal sheet, and served to subscribers at the low price of 1 cent per copy; mail subscribers $4 per annum." The "Tribune," as its name indicated, would be published in the interests of the people, social, political, and moral. This announcement of the initial appearance of the paper that has since become such a factor in America, was under the signature of Horace Greeley, 30 Ann street. The original sheet was about one-third the size of the present "Tribune" (1893), and commenced with 600 subscribers. The idea of selling it at 1 cent was a happy one. The project was resented by the "Sun," which only furnished one-half the amount of reading matter at twice the cost, and vigorous attempts were made to suppress the sale of the new paper. The "Sun" was especially prominent in its efforts to interfere with the sale of the "Tribune;" the newsboys of the former were not allowed to sell the new paper, and even the editor of the "Sun" became personally engaged in the fray. Naturally the general public became interested in what was the excitement of the town, and no better advertisement could have been given the publication. Sympathizing with the persecuted, and recognizing the ability of the paper, the people bought it, and the subscription list was increased at the ratio of 300 per day. In September, 1841, the management began the publication of a weekly edition, merging into it the "Log Cabin" and the "New Yorker." The weekly paper soon attained a large circulation, reaching editions of hundreds of thousands, charging well for its advertisements, and carrying its influence and the personality of its editor into the most remote corners, and exercising a powerful influence on the anti-slavery struggle, which was then attaining its height. Horace Greeley was nothing if he was not a reformer. Raised as he had been, it was natural that he should be antagonistic to slavery, but he was not an abolitionist until the slave states seceded, and he recognized that emancipation was necessary for the preservation of the Union. From that time forward he was unswerving in his attitude, and through his paper and on the platform bent his efforts to precipitate the abolishment of slavery. Mr. Greeley was in the vigor of manhood when he started the "Tribune," and had associated with him such men as Henry J. Raymond, who subsequently founded the "Times," George M. Snow as the Wall street editor, and in July, 1841, Thomas McElrath was taken into full partnership as business manager. From that time the success of the paper was assured. Mr. Greeley possessed no business ability, and Mr. McElrath, besides having considerable money, had just the qualities the editor lacked to make the "Tribune" a success. Mr. Ripley, in his address at the laying of the corner-stone of the present "Tribune" building, defined the place and policy of the "Tribune" in the field of journalism. He said of the paper that "the foundation was originally laid in ideas and sentiments. Horace Greeley was a man of profound convictions and emotional tenderness, as well as of lofty aspirations. His paper was consecrated to the promulgation of truth. It represented the scientific movement which began with the deaths of Hegel and Goethe two or three years before the 'Tribune' was founded, and at the same time the new reaction that was setting in, that refused to regard the results of physical research as the limit of rational belief. Thus it had throughout represented the intellectual spirit of the age, which welcomed every new discovery of truths, and was free from the limitations of party; in politics, science, philosophy, or religion it had watched with its hundred eyes alike the events of the passing time and the harbingers of a brighter day." From whig to anti-slavery whig, and finally republican, the political course of the "Tribune" has followed the popular and aggressive policy of those parties. But up to Mr. Greeley's death he individualized the paper: while he was editor the paper was the man, the mirror of his character, his ambitions, and his life. Mr. Greeley was essentially the editor in the broadest sense of the word. The editor was conspicuous in all that he did. His lectures and books were merely editorials, either collected together and merged into a connected whole, or simply editorials which he had dressed in suitable shape for publication or the platform. The bent of his talents turned upon one pivot, and no matter where they were directed, they revolved on the same point. He would never have attained success in a subordinate position, his editorial talent being such that it was necessary for its development to have a commanding position and full scope for his genius. He was an untiring worker. In 1844, during the presidential campaign, he wrote on an average four columns per day for the "Tribune," besides answering numerous letters, holding political conferences, and traveling in every direction to deliver campaign addresses. It is difficult to estimate the effect that Mr. Greeley's individuality exercised upon the progress of the "Tribune," but he certainly had the faculty of putting himself in the place of his readers, and of knowing intuitively what would please them. He also had the faculty of recognizing talent, and filling the subordinate positions on the paper with an able corps of writers. Among those who were associated with him in the early days of the great journal were, Charles A. Dana, George William Curtis, William Henry Fry, Bayard Taylor, Margaret Fuller, Albert Brisbane, Count Gurowski, George Ripley, John Russell Young, and others who have since become eminent journalists or writers. Unfortunately Mr. Greeley allowed frequent discussion and bitter personalities to mar the columns of his paper: when in the heat of such discussions he had no regard for the individual, and assailed his



opponent with the most outrageous epithets. In 1844 James Gordon Bennett solicited the firm of Greeley & Co. to co-operate with him in the establishment of a new cheap paper, to be published daily, and called the New York "Herald." The proposition was declined; Horace Greeley was destined to take the helm, not to drift with the tide, and his entrance into journalism marked a new era—an era that might be termed that of "personal journalism," when the paper was characteristic not only of the personality of the editor, but even betrayed his eccentricities, as was the case with Horace Greeley. Bennett and Greeley entered journalism at the same time, and both departed this life in the year 1872. "James Gordon Bennett was a news man; Horace Greeley was a man of opinions. If the qualities of the two great journals could have been combined the product would have been almost an ideal newspaper." Horace Greeley's connection with reforms was the keynote of his character. By nature and birth a Puritan, his passion to see justice done to all gave him a moral courage that was an armor with which he mailed himself when he espoused the cause of the downtrodden and persecuted. Absorbed in his earnestness of purpose he pushed his case with an imperiousness that amounted to rudeness. He advocated doing away with the death penalty, championed the rights of women and bent his efforts to enlarge her sphere of labor. He became an advocate of temperance as early as 1824, and in 1833 quietly adopted the principle of total abstinence, and after he removed to Poultney was instrumental in establishing the first local temperance society at that place. His mind was, however, too practical to believe that prohibition could be made a law. He advocated high license as the only available method of mitigating what, in all probability, will continue an evil until the end of time. It is strange that this singularly practical and farseeing man should have been attracted by certain vagaries. He became interested in spiritualism. About 1851 the Fox sisters visited at his house. Mrs. Greeley was then very much interested in spiritualism on account of the recent death of her child. Mr. Greeley was fascinated, but not converted, and afterward gave as his reason for not continuing his researches, "that, on the whole, it seemed to him the great body of the Spiritualists had not been rendered better men and women—better husbands, wives, parents and children—by their new faith. I judge that laxer notions respecting marriage, divorce, chastity, and stern morality generally, advanced in the wake of spiritualism." Mr. Greeley also was a vegetarian, and while an inmate of a Grahamite boarding-house formed the acquaintance of Miss Cheney, of Connecticut, whom he afterward married. She was a woman full of vagaries, not calculated to exercise an influence for good over this man of ideas. She practically enforced her vegetarian notions in their home, and few visitors could stand the diet more than a day or so at a time. Though Mr. Greeley adopted this reform in diet, he never entirely gave up the use of meat and tea. Horace Greeley had one other hobby—that of Fourierism. The stand he took upon this point is best given in his own words, when, in 1868, he published a resumé of his views: "I believe in association, or co-operation, or whatever name may be given to the combination of many heads and hands to achieve a beneficent result which is beyond the means of one or few of them, for I perceive that vast economies and vastly increased efficiency may be thus secured. I reject Communism as at war with one of the strongest and most universal instincts—that which impels each worker to produce and save for himself and his own. In modern society all things tend unconsciously toward grand, comprehensive, pervading reforms. Religion often makes practical that which were else impracticable, and divine love triumphs when human science is baffled. Thus I interpret the past successes and failures of Socialism." Mr. Greeley was naturally almost as great a politician as he was a journalist. He was first an ardent whig, a warm supporter of Henry Clay, who had been an object of hero worship to him from boyhood. He threw himself heart and soul into the canvass, and the election of James K. Polk was to Horace Greeley a keen personal disappointment. Mr. Greeley was an advocate of paper money on a silver basis, and as years went by he became more and more antagonistic to slavery. To the last he clung to the whig party, only deserting when its very foundations were undermined. He was elected a member of congress in 1848 to fill an unexpired term for three months. Though he received much vituperation for his efforts in opposition to the methods then pursued by congressmen in charging mileage, he succeeded in breaking up the abuse. His accounts of the congressional proceedings, published daily in the "Tribune" under his signature, were also severely censured. During this short term he, besides, introduced the first bill allowing homesteads free to actual settlers on public lands. After the dissolution of the whig party, Mr. Greeley was never closely allied with any party but the Greeley party, which swayed from side to side in the political arena. In 1854 he was a member of the first republican state convention, that assembled at Saratoga Springs in 1854. By dividing the democratic ticket, the new party succeeded in electing William H. Seward to the senate. It was in November of this year that he wrote the private letter to Mr. Seward that afterward figured so conspicuously in the political issues of the day. In it he repudiated all political friendship for Seward, and promised him his opposition when it would be most felt, for the reason that Gov. Seward had never offered him office or advised his political preferment. It is true that, though he had devoted his time and energies in placing so many others in official positions, he had never been tendered an office that it was not beneath his dignity to accept. In 1859, commenting upon this letter, which he published in the "Tribune," he said: "If ever in my life I discharged a public duty in utter disregard of personal considerations, I did so at Chicago last month. I was no longer a devotee of Gov. Seward, but I was equally independent of all others; If I had been swayed by feeling alone, I should, for many reasons, have preferred him to any of his compatriots. But I did not, and do not, believe it advisable that he should be the republican candidate for president, and each subsequent day's developments have tended to strengthen my confidence that what I did was not only well meant, but well done." After Abraham Lincoln was elected president, Horace Greeley said, "If my advice should be asked respecting Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, I should recommend Mr. Seward's appointment as secretary of state. It is the place for him, and he will do honor to the country in it." Mr. Greeley at first discouraged the civil war, but at the first blow struck against the Union advocated it with all the ardor and persistency of his nature. He criticised President Lincoln for calling out 75,000 troops instead of 1,000,000; deprecated the "weakness, irresolution, hesitation and delay" in the counsel of the government, and, through his paper, urged the "Forward to Rich-

mond," which resulted so disastrously. He could not fail to recognize that he had been a factor in the movement, and it was afterward the cause of deep grief to him, which weighed upon him to the extent that he was prostrated with a severe attack of brain fever. Though not backward in giving advice in the future, he was far less peremptory. The stand he took throughout the civil war was one of singular inconsistency — now praising, now blaming — and again advocating the very measures he had censured. His petition in the form of a demand, that appeared in the "Tribune" August, 1862, called the "Prayer of Twenty Millions," requiring the president to liberate the slaves under the confiscation act, was answered by Mr. Lincoln in the same public manner. The president began by declining to defend himself against false accusations or impertinent interference, and began his letter in direct contrast to the dictatorial tone Mr. Greeley had assumed: "In deference to an old friend, whose heart I have always found to be right," Mr. Lincoln wrote, and went on to say "my paramount object is to save the Union, and *not* either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slaves, I would do it; if I could do it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views." The month following this correspondence, on Jan. 22, 1863, the emancipation proclamation was issued. Mr. Greeley became convinced in 1864 that the Confederate forces and resources were so depleted that by a little diplomacy they could be induced to surrender, and the enormous expense of further continuing the war saved to the government. Mr. Lincoln accordingly sent him to Canada to confer with the Confederate commissioners, but also dispatched Col. John Hay, one of his private secretaries, to take note of the conferences. Ascertaining that the commissioners from the South were not clothed with the proper authority the negotiations failed, and Mr. Greeley incurred more censure than he merited for the part he had taken in the transaction. He seemed now, in the vigor of manhood, to fall a victim to public censure as in his early days he had been the victim of first impressions. Notwithstanding the many charges to the contrary and the numerous acts that marred his course during the civil war, it can not be denied that from first to last his most generous and indefatigable efforts were for the cause of the Union. He brought upon his shoulders a storm of abuse when chafing under the delay which the government exercised in bringing Jefferson Davis to trial; he went to Richmond, and in open court signed Mr. Davis's bail bond. It was a most impolitic act, but an act that will go down to posterity and be regarded by future generations as one of the most manly, whole-souled, unselfish and chivalric deeds in the political history of America. With all to lose and nothing to gain he came boldly forward and freed the man, the leader of the cause he so bitterly opposed. The second volume of his work "The American Conflict," was then just about to be issued, and its sale was ruined by reason of this act, though the first volume had met with an enormous sale. A meeting was called by the members of the Union League club to take measures to expel Mr. Greeley. He refused to attend the meeting. This act aroused all the vindictiveness in his nature, and was the occasion of one of his best and most caustic letters addressed to the president of the club. At the meeting all efforts of censuring the proceedings failed. Without ceasing to be a republican Mr. Greeley had long been known as an independent in the party. He was uncompromising in his opposition to the renomination of Gen. Grant in 1872, and openly avowed his determination not to support him if he received the nomination. On May 1, 1872, a convention of liberals was called to meet at Cincinnati, O. Representative men from every quarter of the country attended. Mr. Carl Schurz presided over the body. Mr. Greeley was not present, and there is no reason to believe he sought or expected the nomination, as he had declared, in his usual vehement manner, his preference for Mr. Trumbull. Mr. Greeley was, however, nominated, receiving 482 votes to 187 for Adams. His letter accepting the nomination, and endorsing the platform was dated May 20, 1872. Mr. Greeley had, previous to his nomination for the presidency, been on several occasions a successful and unsuccessful candidate for political office. In 1861 he was candidate for the republican nomination for U. S. senator, and defeated by Ira Harris, Thurlow Weed interfering with the vote in retaliation for the part Mr. Greeley had taken in defeating Mr. Seward's presidential aspirations. In 1868 he was a delegate-at-large to the convention of the state of New York, for the revision of its constitution. In 1869 the State Committee nominated him for comptroller, and in 1870 he was the republican candidate from the sixth district for congress. Prevented by circumstances from making a personal canvass, other obstacles being in the way, his defeat was a foregone conclusion. It has been persistently said that Mr. Greeley had a childish ambition for office, and he has even been put in the light of a hungry office seeker. It was but a natural characteristic of his nature that he should desire popular recognition for the many political services he had rendered. It was thus that he craved office—not with the avidity of the man who seeks office for the pecuniary compensation. Even this was unworthy of the greatness of the man, who should have felt that the editorial chair, the monument of his own genius and energy, was a higher and more honorable position than any office that could be tendered him. He undoubtedly did the republican party a wrong in allowing himself to run as an opposition candidate for the presidency, but he did himself a greater wrong. His name would have gone down to future ages crowned with laurels it can never wear, had he steadfastly resisted the temptation, and firmly declined the nomination for the presidency. Mr. Greeley's canvass was unprecedented in the history of the United States; for the first time in its history a presidential candidate took the stump and spoke in every part of the Union. His speeches occurred almost daily, beginning in Maine as early as Aug. 14th. His usual political foresight seemed to have deserted him, and to the last he confidently expected his own election. As soon as the result was known, however, he resumed the editorial chair of the "Tribune." But the strain and excitement had been too much for him, and once again he fell a victim to brain fever, which culminated in his death. Then was revealed the high regard that was entertained for this man, who had led such a stormy life, and been the victim of so much calumny, vituperation and censure. His funeral was one of the most notable events that ever occurred in the city of New York: the details befitted the simplicity of the man. Henry Ward Beech-

er delivered the funeral discourse, and Dr. Chapin conducted the services in the church of the Divine Paternity. The president, vice-president and chief justices of the United States, the governor of the state, and the mayor of the city, senators and members of congress, and other officials were present. Places of business were closed, and public and private buildings draped in mourning, and the bells of St. Paul's and Trinity were tolled as the solemn funeral procession passed on its way to Greenwood cemetery. The nation bowed in homage and honor to the dead, whose high merits she had so poorly recognized when living. Horace Greeley occupies a unique position in the history of America. His name is closely allied with that of Benjamin Franklin. Though the latter was the greater man, the two possessed qualities in common: both were philosophers, both contributed, each according to the needs of his generation, to advancing the interests of the press, and both exercised a powerful influence on the thought of their times. The course of Greeley was marked by inconsistencies that made incomplete the character that would otherwise have been well rounded and well balanced. The career of Franklin was a complete whole. Both came from humble origin, and both attained the pinnacle of success through their unaided industry, energy and perseverance, nurtured by sterling ability and character. Horace Greeley, though himself abhorring debt, which he would under no pretext incur, was ever ready to make others his debtor, and recklessly endorsed notes, and made small loans that were seldom if ever paid. It is estimated that during the first twenty years of his editorship of the "Tribune," he "advanced some $50,000 to the miscellaneous public on the worthless pledge of its word." He never lost the childish simplicity of his character, which was doubtless one reason his credulity was so imposed upon. He was sensitive as a woman to slights, and felt the ridicule and indignities to which he was frequently subjected far more than the public realized. With all the singularities of his grand personality, with all his faults and failures, his life cannot in any sense be looked upon as a failure in public or private, nor as an editor, a reformer, or a politician. Throughout his varied and trying career, notwithstanding the errors and mistakes that he made, he was always "a man of earnest principle, of broad humanity, and inflexible purpose," a fact that even the prejudice of mankind must acknowledge. A bronze bust of Mr. Greeley, erected in Greenwood cemetery, was the gift of the printers of the United States, and at the entrance of the Tribune building there is a colossal bronze sitting statue of the great editor. Among Mr. Greeley's works are: "Hints Toward Reforms," "Glances at Europe," "History of the Struggle for Slavery Extension," "Overland Journey to San Francisco," "The American Conflict," "Recollections of a Busy Life," "Essays on Political Economy," and "What I Know About Farming." Biographies of Horace Greeley have been written by James Parton (New York, 1855; new editions, 1868, and Boston, 1872); Lewis D. Ingersol (Chicago 1873); A Memorial of Horace Greeley (New York, 1873); and a biography by Francis Nicoll Zabriskie (New York, 1890). He died at Pleasantville, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1872.

RIPLEY, George, critic and journalist, was born at Greenfield, Mass., Oct. 3, 1802. He was the youngest but one of a family of ten children. His father, Jerome Ripley, one of the solid men of New England, was a storekeeper, for fifty years a justice of the peace, a member more than once of the legislature, and one of the justices of the court of sessions; a serene, prudent, judicious man. His mother was a Calvinist, his father a Unitarian, and George hesitated for some time whether to accept his father's or his mother's creed, but finally he went to Harvard and studied for the Unitarian ministry. His early letters to his parents are very pleasing, and show the simplicity of the virtuous community of which he was a member. He wrote from Waltham while preparing for college, "The board is $3 a week—a large sum." At college he was honorably cautious in his expenditures, for the sake of sparing his father, and he spent the long vacation in teaching school, at $16 a month. He bought second-hand class books, and boarded in college for $2 a week. His ideal of a happy life was to spend the whole of it in acquiring and communicating knowledge, an employment, as he once wrote to his sister, which he "would not exchange for the most elevated station of wealth or honor." He realized this ideal, for he spent all his long life in gaining and imparting knowledge, beginning with a school at Fitchburg, Mass., where he taught several boys larger than himself, and ending as one of the foremost instructors of the public in the chief city of his country. While still in the Divinity school at Cambridge, he wrote to one of his sisters that he expected to pass a life of poverty, but that he should be satisfied if only he could be useful to his fellow-men. Soon after graduating, a church was built for him in Boston, capable of seating about 300 people, and there he preached and labored as a pastor for fourteen years. We can not call his ministry successful. The chief duty of a moral teacher is not to communicate knowledge, although that is an important part of it. His principal task is to rouse men from indifference, to warn, to persuade, to kindle, and sometimes to alarm; in a word, to prevail upon his hearers to do what they already know to be right, and to refrain from doing what they already know to be wrong. George Ripley read well-composed essays, which satisfied the intellectual tastes of a few intellectualized hearers. For the multitude he had no message, and they did not come to hear him. Nor could he speak with absolute freedom upon slavery, temperance, and other burning topics of the day, without endangering the existence of the small, select society to which he ministered. Finally he resigned, and soon after placed himself at the head of the amiable enthusiasts who established themselves upon Brook Farm, where he spent four or five years in an attempt to repeal the fundamental law of animated nature, which is competition, or, as we now express it, the struggle for life and the survival of the fittest. Ripley, Hawthorne, C. A. Dana, Mrs. Ripley and others, bought a farm of 200 acres nine miles from Boston, and tried to live there upon a grand equality, each doing the work he was best fitted to do, as well as a fair share of the work which every one hates to do, but which must be done. Ripley milked the cows and helped clean the stables, while his wife, a highly educated lady, worked in the laundry until her strength was exhausted. If the enterprise had been started as a business, a union of farm, shop and school, conducted on business principles, men of such ability could scarcely have failed to succeed, and they might have founded something of real and lasting value. Defeated and in debt, Ripley came to New York, where he was glad to accept precarious employment in the young "Tribune," at $5 a week, from which he was advanced, first to $8, then to $10 then to $15, then to

$25, then to $30, then to $50 and finally to $75. He was for thirty-one years the literary critic of the "Tribune," and almost as long reader for Harper & Brothers. Conjointly with Charles A. Dana, he was editor of the "American Cyclopedia," a work of singular and varied excellence, well adapted to the wants of the American public. He was not one of those unprincipled critics who make striking articles at the expense of the authors whom they review. If he had a fault as a reviewer it was his excessive leniency, particularly for the errors of inexperience. During the last few years of his life his circumstances were easy, his editorship of the cyclopedia having yielded him a sum approaching $100,000. He was one of the most laborious of men. He not only worked very hard, but he did many things. Not one man in fifty could have seriously attempted the labor which he performed without self-destruction, and no man could do so much as he did and do all of it well. But, thirty years ago, literary labor in New York was so poorly compensated that the person who was obliged to live by his pen had no choice but to do two or three days' work in one. If every literary man who was indebted to him for kindly recognition and charitable judgment should contribute a memorial stone, George Ripley would have a lofty and impressive monument. One of his editorial associates said of him: "He has long been the head of American criticism, and he spoke with an authority conceded to no one else. His judgments, based upon the amplest knowledge and the purest taste, were always marked by the kindness of a large and helpful nature. Never failing to recognize good from any quarter, he never praised a bad book; and yet no critic of his prominence has ever left so few wounds." He married, in 1826, Sophia Willard Dana, daughter of Judge Francis Dana of Massachusetts. She died in 1861, having been for some years a devoted member of the Roman Catholic church. In 1865 he married Augusta Schlossberger, a German lady of intellectual tastes similar to his own, who survived him. He died in New York July 4, 1880. He was interred at Woodlawn cemetery, near New York, and his remains were followed to the grave by eminent representatives of all the learned professions and liberal arts.

ROBINSON, Solon, journalist and author, was born near Tolland, Conn., Oct. 21, 1803. He had little early education, and being of feeble frame, turned from the carpenter's bench to the peddler's wagon, but soon developed a literary taste, and earned his first laurels in the columns of the Albany "Cultivator." His rural experiences naturally supplied his themes for many years; he wrote with success on topics of the farm for various newspapers and magazines, and was long the agricultural editor of the New York "Tribune." Here a different field opened to him in the life of the slums and tenement houses; out of these studies grew his once famous novel, "Hot Corn" (1853), which rapidly reached a sale of 50,000 copies. "Facts for Farmers" (1864), in his former vein, was published by subscription, and was almost equally successful. His other books were: "How to Live; or, Domestic Economy Illustrated" (1860), and "Mewonitoc" (1867). He purchased a farm near Jacksonville, Fla., about 1870, and died there Nov. 3, 1880.

SMALLEY, George Washburn, journalist, was born at Franklin, Mass., June 2, 1833. He was graduated from Yale college in 1853, read law at Worcester, Mass., in the office of Geo. F. Hoar, and after a course of study at Harvard law school was admitted to the bar in 1856, and practiced in Boston, Mass., until the breaking out of the U. S. civil war. By conviction a radical in public, political, and social affairs, he was affiliated with Garrison, Phillips, and their associates. When the war began he entered the service of the New York "Tribune," as correspondent on the field, going to South Carolina, then to Virginia, and was in the campaigns of the Shenandoah and the Potomac. After the battle of Antietam (Sept. 17, 1862), in which he served as aide to Gen. Joseph Hooker, Mr. Smalley rode thirty miles to a railroad train for the North, rode as fast as it would carry him to New York city, wrote his famous account of that battle on the cars, and furnished it to his journal in season to enable the "Tribune" to publish in advance of all its contemporaries his account of the engagement. The letter was worthy to make his reputation as a war correspondent, for, written at the speed with which it was produced, it was unsurpassed, perhaps unequaled, by any effort of the kind made during the whole four years of the conflict. It fixed his place in journalism, if he chose to have one. The same year he was married to Phœbe Gamant of Boston, Mass., adopted daughter of Wendell Phillips, and went upon the editorial staff of the New York "Tribune." During the draft riots in the summer of 1863, in the city of New York, he was one of four gentlemen of the editorial corps who were associated in organizing and conducting the defence of the "Tribune" building against the rioters. The place is spoken of by one of those gentlemen as having been a perfect arsenal of explosives after the Monday night in July, when an attack was made upon it, and repelled by the police.

In 1866 Mr. Smalley visited Europe at a day's notice, to observe and report the war between Prussia and Austria. In May, 1867, he went to England with power to organize the European bureau of his journal, and established himself in that city, permanently, as its manager. In the Franco-German war (1870), the letters and dispatches to the "Tribune" from the seat of that struggle were all received at London, where they were edited by the bureau under Mr. Smalley's supervision, and then transmitted by cable to the New York newspapers. The partnership between the London "Telegraph" and the New York "Tribune" in the collection and issue of this news, thus executed by Mr. Smalley, was pronounced by the English war-historian Kinglake "an era in the journalism of Europe." Since then, while holding a continuous residence in London as the representative of the "Tribune," Mr. Smalley has left England from time to time for professional visits to Paris, Berlin, etc. Upon occasions of interest, and through his letters to the "Tribune," the American public has been kept apprised of the events of European and especially of English affairs and society, in what has been doubtless the best foreign correspondence of any American journal. In 1890 he published "London Letters and Some Others," in two volumes.

TAYLOR, Bayard, author, was born in Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa., Jan. 11, 1825, of Quaker and South German parentage. His earliest American ancestor was wealthy, and came to the New World with Wm. Penn in 1681. The lands he bought descended to the son, thence to the grandson, Bayard. His grandfather married a Lutheran of pure German extraction, and passed under the ban of excommunication by the Quakers. Bayard's mother, although a Lutheran, became greatly attached to the Quaker doctrines, and Quaker speech

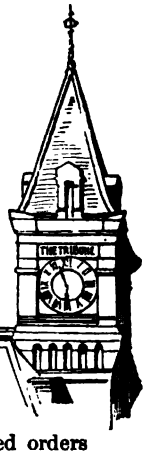
and manners prevailed in the home. The son, Bayard, was named after James A. Bayard of Delaware, and the first of his published works bore on its title page the name James Bayard Taylor, through a mistake of the editor. His boyhood was passed on the farm at home, and at the early age of twelve he began his career as an author, writing short novels, poems, and historical essays, spending more time on poems than on other work. His first printed poem appeared in the Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post," in 1841, when its author was barely sixteen years of age. At the age of fourteen he studied Latin and French, and soon after Spanish. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to a printer, but continued his contributions to the "Post." His writings were very acceptable, and led to a lasting friendship with Rufus W. Griswold, then connected with that paper, and also editor of "Graham's Magazine." Young Bayard soon found that learning a trade was a very distasteful proceeding for him, and to follow it in after life would be more distasteful. His yearning for travel and study in Europe was such that he determined to buy his time from his employer, and finally succeeded. He arranged with the proprietors of the "Post" and the "United States Gazette" for a series of foreign letters, and those papers each paid him $50 in advance. Graham of "Graham's Magazine," also purchased some of his poems, and young Taylor was happy in the possession of $140 with which to begin his journeyings in foreign lands. In addition to this, Horace Greeley gave him a conditional order for letters to the "Tribune," and a series of eighteen were written from Germany. He left Philadelphia July 1, 1844, and landing in Liverpool, tramped for three weeks through Scotland and the north of England. Thence he traveled through Belgium and up the Rhine to Heidelberg, reaching the latter place in September. The following winter was spent in Frankfort-on-the-Main, and his diligence in studying the German language was such that in the month of May succeeding, he was regarded as a native German. With a knapsack on his back, he set out again on foot and visited the Brocken, Leipsic, Dresden, Prague, Vienna, Salzburg, and Munich, returning to Frankfort in July. A short rest and he walked over the Alps and through northern Italy, making Florence his objective point. There he remained about four months learning Italian; then, still on foot, went to Rome, wandering almost at random in the ancient city, and adding to his stores of knowledge, drawing them from the fountain-head. Thence he went to Civita Vecchia, where he took a ticket as deck-passenger to Marseilles. The cold winter rains began to fall, but Bayard tramped on, reaching Paris in February, 1846; thence on to London. To these two cities, Paris and London, he devoted two months, returning thence to his American home. He was absent for two years, and during this time supported himself entirely by his literary correspondence. The sum total received by him during that time was $500, and in speaking of it afterward he said that it was only by continual economy and occasional self-denial that he could carry out his plans. His foreign letters having been widely read, he collected them, publishing them in 1846 in book form with the title "Views Afoot; or, Europe Seen with Knapsack and Staff." The work was so favorably received that six editions were sold within the year. In the latter part of 1846, he established a printing office in his native county and began the publication of the "Phœnixville Pioneer," but sold out within a year and secured a position on the New York "Tribune," as man-of-all-work in the literary department. Two years later, 1848, he published "Rhymes of Travel, Ballads, and Poems," and immediately took rank as an American poet of merit. It was his good fortune to be sent by the "Tribune" to California to investigate and report on the gold discoveries. In 1850 his letters to the "Tribune" were collected and published in "Eldorado; or, Adventures in the Path of Empire." On his return from the Pacific coast in 1850, he had the honor of delivering the Phi Beta Kappa poem at Harvard, and in October of the same year married Mary Agnew, a Quakeress, to whom he had long been betrothed. Being at the time in an incurable decline, the death of his bride occurred within two months. Mr. Taylor next obtained an interest in the "Tribune," and after publishing "A Book of Romances, Lyrics, and Songs" (1851), again set out for Europe as a correspondent, visiting Egypt, Syria, Palestine, and Asia Minor. Reaching London in October, he determined to join Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan. Traveling through Spain, he proceeded to Bombay *via* Cairo and Suez, thence through India to Delhi and Calcutta, taking a tour among the Himalayas; thence to Hong Kong, China, where, in May, 1853, he joined Perry's flag-ship. The nominal appointment of master's mate was conferred upon him, and until the following September, Taylor remained with the expedition. In his position as master's mate he enjoyed unusual facilities for carrying on his literary work, and as a result was enabled to transmit graphic accounts to the "Tribune" of his journeyings and also render valuable assistance to Com. Perry for his report to the U. S. government. He returned to the United States and was immediately in demand as a lecturer, a vocation he followed in greater or less degree during the rest of his life. In 1854 he published "A Journey to Central Africa," also, "The Land of the Saracen." In 1854 he published "Poems of the Orient," a book that became extremely popular, because of its originality and glowing flow of verse. His "Visit to India, China, and Japan" followed in 1855. In the midst of his lecture engagements he found time to write and publish "Poems of Home and Travel," and "Views Afoot" (1855). From his royalties on copyrights, lecture fees, and "Tribune" stock, his income was greatly increased, and enabled him to accomplish much that otherwise would necessarily remain untouched. He was constantly engaged in lecturing, editing, writing, and doing "all-around" work for newspapers and magazines, and publishing. He edited a "Cyclopedia of Modern Travel," which appeared in 1856. His own part of the work having been accomplished, in 1855 Mr. Taylor made his famous journey to Norway and Lapland. His letters appeared in the "Tribune" as fast as received, and afterward composed the volume "Northern Travel." While in Germany, in 1857, he married Marie Hansen of Gotha, and spent the following winter among the classic hills of Greece. In one year from the date of his marriage, he again sought his home in Kennett Square, bringing both a wife and a tiny daughter. His income being abundant, he completed, in 1861, a palatial residence on a generous tract of land near the place of his birth. During the first year of the civil war, he devoted himself to speaking and writing for the national cause, and in 1862 was sent as secretary of legation to St. Petersburg, where he exerted his influence to the utmost in keeping Russia's sympathy and active friendship extended in favor of the U. S. government. His special mission having been accomplished, he tendered his resignation, and in 1863 retired to

Gotha for the purpose of studying the life and writings of Goethe. A brother, Col. Frederic Taylor, having fallen on the battlefield of Gettysburg. Mr. Taylor returned to the United States and soon after resumed his professional labors until 1867, when he revisited Switzerland and Italy. In the latter place he was stricken down with Roman fever, but finally recovered, and going to Corsica in 1868, devoted himself to a translation of "Faust." The work was published simultaneously in the United States, England, and Germany, meeting with rare favor. Returning to America in 1870, Mr. Taylor was elected professor of German literature in Cornell university and delivered a course of lectures during the year. At the termination of his professorship he again crossed the Atlantic and searched in Weimar for material for the biographies of Goethe and Schiller. The early part of 1874 found the poet-traveler wandering again in Italy and Egypt. He visited Iceland in midsummer of that year and participated in the millennial celebration, after which he returned to his American home, and in 1876 took his accustomed seat in the "Tribune" office. It was the centennial year of American independence and Mr. Taylor was the poet selected to deliver the national ode on the centennial Fourth of July. A year passed by, and although failing health required rest, Mr. Taylor became U. S. minister to Berlin. Previous to his departure he was the recipient of a series of popular testimonials, the last being a banquet given Apr. 4, 1878, at which the poet Bryant presided. He sailed for Berlin, and in May entered upon his official duties. In addition to his books of travel previously mentioned, he published: "Travels in Greece and Rome" (New York, 1859); "At Home and Abroad" (1859–62); "Colorado: A Summer Trip" (1867); "Byways of Europe" (1869); "Travels in Arabia" (1872); and "Egypt and Iceland" (1874). As a novelist Mr. Taylor published: "Hannah Thurston" (1863); "John Godfrey's Fortunes" (1864); "The Story of Kennett" (1866); "Joseph and His Friend" (1870), and "Beauty and the Beast, and Tales of Home" (1872). In these works the plots and scenes were all laid in his native land. As a poet he exerted every effort of his being. His poetical works, in addition to those already mentioned, comprise "The Poet's Journal" (Boston, 1862); "Poems" (1865); "The Picture of St. John" (1869); "Ballad of Abraham Lincoln" (1869); "The Masque of the Gods" (1872); "Lars, a Pastoral of Norway" (1873); "The Prophet: A Tragedy" (1874); "Home Pastorals" (1875); "The National Ode" (1876), and "Prince Deukalion: A Lyrical Drama" (1878). The flow of thought or fancy in his poetry is striking for the qualities that appeal to the ear and eye; his lines are sonorous in diction and rhythm, and rich in sound, color, and metrical effects. Many of his songs, oriental idyls, and especially his Pennsylvanian ballads have passed into lasting favor. His unequaled rendering of "Faust" in the original metres has made his fame as a poet secure. While in Germany he revised the proofs of "Prince Deukalion," and it was there he wrote an "Epicedium" on the death of Bryant. His miscellaneous works embrace a "Masque," written on the occasion of the golden wedding of his parents in 1868; "A School History of Germany to 1871" (1874); "The Boys of Other Countries" (1876), and "The Echo Club" (1876), in which he gave burlesque imitations of the verse of various modern poets, for which sparkling by-play he displayed a native readiness. Mr. Taylor edited a great many works and translations, in which he was ably assisted by his wife, who was eminently capable, and who zealously promoted her husband's literary career. Many of his works written in English were translated by her into German, and many posthumous collections of his poems and miscellanies were edited by her or under her direction. Mr. Taylor was of a commanding figure, with a frank countenance, a rich voice, and pleasing manner. He died in Berlin, Germany, Dec. 19, 1878. His remains, on arriving at New York, were honored with a solemn reception by the German societies, and an oration by Algernon S. Sullivan; his body lay in state in the city hall, New York, and was afterward interred in Kennett, the place of his birth.

McELRATH, Thomas, publisher, was born in Williamsport, Pa., May 1, 1807. Mr. McElrath when a boy learned the printer's trade, but as he approached manhood he took up the study of law. Removing to New York city, he became head salesman in the book department of the Methodist Book Concern, and in 1825 formed a partnership with Samuel Bangs in the publication of school and religious books. Afterward resuming his legal studies he was admitted to the bar in New York city, where in partnership with William Bloomfield and Chas. P. Daly, he was soon engaged in a lucrative practice. In 1834 Mr. McElrath was a member of the board of trustees of the public school society, a close corporation composed mainly of distinguished citizens who elected their own members. His first colleagues were William Beach Lawrence and Hamilton Fish. In 1838 he was elected one of the thirteen representatives of New York city in the state legislature, the members at that time being elected on a general ticket. In 1840 he was appointed by Gov. Seward one of the ten masters in chancery for the city of New York. In 1841 he joined Horace Greeley in the conduct of the New York daily "Tribune," the firm name being Greeley & McElrath. It was Mr. McElrath's judicious management, and his business sagacity, upholding Mr. Greeley's editorial genius, that placed that journal on its foundation of solid prosperity. For the first seventeen years of its establishment, until his withdrawing in 1858, he directed its financial affairs. About the time of his assuming the business management of the "Tribune," he was appointed by Gov. Fish state director of the Bank of America. In 1845 and '46 he was alderman of the third ward of the city of New York. In 1857 he was elected corresponding secretary of the American institute. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln appraiser general for the New York district, which at that time embraced all the custom houses in the state of New York, as well as all those in the southern states south of Virginia. He resigned this office in 1864 to resume the post of publisher of the "Tribune." In 1866 he was appointed chief appraiser of foreign merchandise at the port of New York. In 1867 he was appointed commissioner to the Paris exposition. In 1872 Mr. McElrath published his "Dictionary of Words and Phrases used in Commerce," which received high commendation, and is yet an accepted authority in the courts. In 1873 he was appointed U. S. commissioner to the Vienna international exhibition, and later, in the same year, he was made, with John Jay as colleague, special commissioner to adjust and superintend the American department in that exhibition. In 1876 he was secretary and general executive officer of the New York state commission at the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia. In 1881 he was named in the act of congress one of the commissioners of the World's Fair, which was intended to be held in New York

in 1884. One of his associates on the "Tribune" wrote of him thus: "He was a strikingly handsome man, with a dignified and commanding presence; considerate, kindly and just; genial and sympathetic in social intercourse; interested and interesting. He was deeply religious by nature, and enjoyed highly the society and serious conversation of Christian scholars. Familiar with books, he was no mean scholar himself, and had an extensive acquaintance with men of the highest intellectual rank." Mr. McElrath married Elizabeth Price, of New York, and had seven children. For a few years prior to his final retirement from active business, Mr. McElrath acted as legal adviser for the Park National bank in New York city. He died in New York June 6, 1888.

REID, Whitelaw, editor, was born near Xenia, O., Oct. 27, 1837. His grandfather, who was a Scottish covenanter, founded the town of Xenia, and his mother, Marian Whitelaw Ronalds, is descended from a well-known line of Highland chieftains. Mr. Reid's parents being neither rich nor poor, he grew toward manhood in conditions which brought out his native powers. Rev. Hugh McMillan, his uncle, principal of an academy at Xenia, took charge of his education, and he was graduated from Miami (O.) University, with the scientific honors of his class, in 1856. After leaving college he spent a year in teaching, but it was the year of the Frémont campaign, and the few stump speeches which young Reid made for the candidates of the newly formed republican party gave him a local reputation which strengthened his inclination toward a broader career than that of a school-teacher, and he left that calling at once to become editor and proprietor of the Xenia "News." He gained a further reputation by his political speeches and his editorial writings during the first campaign of Abraham Lincoln for the United States presidency. Then circumstances took him to Columbus, O., the capital, as a legislative correspondent, where he soon established relations with the Cincinnati "Gazette," and the Cleveland "Herald." He was offered and accepted the city editorship of the "Gazette," and from that time until he took up his residence in New York city, his pen was mainly used in the service of that journal. As its war correspondent, over the signature of "Agate," he won national distinction, developing a power of analysis of events and characters, searching and suggestive, describing scenes with accuracy and fidelity, and making statements that were invariably correct. During the two Virginia campaigns, he was at the front with McClellan and Rosecrans, and was the first to record Gen. Grant's extraordinary ability at the fall of Fort Donelson. One of the most remarkable pieces of reportorial work during the war was Mr. Reid's description of the battle of Pittsburg Landing, written under fire, but complete and accurate. While in Washington Mr. Reid met many prominent men, and to a certain extent was friend, confidant, and counselor of many of the leading republican statesmen of that day. He also met Horace Greeley, the veteran editor of the New York "Tribune," who, in 1864, sought unsuccessfully to employ him upon his paper. He then offered Mr. Reid the management of the "Tribune's" Washington bureau, but this was also declined, Mr. Reid's interest in the "Gazette" having become of a proprietory nature, and was too valuable to be sacrificed for any salaried position. After the war Mr. Reid accompanied Secretary Chase on a secret mission through the South. He also engaged in cotton planting in Alabama, and published the results of his observations in a book descriptive of the resources of the southern states, which was entitled "After the War." He next spent two years (1866–68) in preparing "Ohio in the War," a two-volume history, which has been pronounced the most important of all the state histories of the American civil war. It contains biographies of most of the generals of the United States forces, and a full history of the state of Ohio from 1861–65. Mr. Reid's last work for the Cincinnati "Gazette" was in reporting the proceedings in the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson. In the meantime he had become editor of that paper, but in 1868 he accepted a renewed invitation to connect himself with the New York "Tribune." His position on that journal was not, at first, one of special distinction. He wrote editoral paragraphs, his salary was a large one, and he received orders direct from the editor. He was soon after appointed managing editor, was given unlimited authority, and it was soon suspected that Mr. Greeley had selected him for his successor, which proved to be the case. Mr. Reid regarded his chief as a genius, and a man of irreproachable nobility of character; Mr. Greeley felt a strong admiration for his associate, and a deep interest in his career. Though quite unlike, there was perfect sympathy and confidence between the two, the one possessing those qualities that the other lacked. In those days the staff of the "Tribune" was exceptionally brilliant, being composed of such men as Smalley, Congdon, Hassard, Winter, Ripley, Young, Bayard Taylor, A. D. Richardson, and J. D. Stockton. On the nomination of Mr. Greeley as candidate for the presidency, he resigned his position as editor of the "Tribune," and Mr. Reid succeeded him. Soon after the death of Mr. Greeley, in 1872, Mr. Reid became principal owner of that journal. At that time the paper was losing money, but Mr. Reid's bold and vigorous management, coupled with a brilliant staff of editorial writers, produced a paper that the public could not afford to ignore; the new "Tribune" building was erected, and Mr. Reid's energy and audacity were rewarded by a greater success for the paper than it had ever known. In 1876 Mr. Reid was chosen by the New York legislature regent of the New York State University. This was the only office which, up to that time, and for some time thereafter, he was disposed even to consider, so closely had he held himself to the duties of his profession. His three years' occupancy of the librarianship of the U. S. house of representatives, in earlier days, can hardly be reckoned an exception to this statement. He twice declined the mission to Germany, first tendered by President Hayes, and afterward by President Garfield. In the spring of 1881 Mr. Reid married Elizabeth, daughter of D. O. Mills. They have two children, a son and a daughter. In the spring of 1889 Mr. Reid was appointed minister to France by President Harrison, accepted the position, and discharged its functions most acceptably. In June, 1892, the republican national convention, assembled at Minneapolis, Minn., nominated Mr. Reid for the office of vice-president of the United States, on the ticket with Benjamin Harrison for president. Mr. Reid is a resident of New York city, occupies a handsome house on Madison avenue, and has a country place between Rye and White Plains, N. Y., known as "Ophir Farm."



HEADLEY, Joel Tyler, author, was born at Walton, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1814. He was graduated from Union college in 1839, and then studied theology at Auburn (N. Y.) theological seminary. After being licensed to preach in New York city, he removed to Stockbridge, Mass., and for two and a half years officiated as pastor of a church in that place. Compelled by ill health to abandon the ministry, he spent two years (1842–43) in Europe, in Italy and on the Continent. When he returned to the United States he published a series of sketches embodying the results of this sojourn (1844), which was so favorably received by the American public as to make him an author by profession. In 1846 he succeeded Henry J. Raymond as associate editor of the New York "Tribune." In 1847 he visited the Adirondack region in the state of New York, then a *terra incognita*, for his health, and afterward repeated his visits for several years, and his book, "The Adirondacks; or, Life in the Woods," first drew public attention to that region. In May, 1850, he was married to Anna A. Russell, and settled at Newburg, N. Y. In 1854 he was elected to the New York legislature, and in 1855 he was elected secretary of state for New York. He published many popular biographies and histories, and his books of travel have been widely circulated. Notable among his works are "Napoleon and His Marshals," and "Washington and His Generals" (the first named being the first American book issued by the house of Charles Scribner in New York city), but the criticism of Rufus W. Griswold in writing of them was apposite: "He has taken up the subject with ardor, but with little previous preparation; the work therefore indicates imperfect information, immature views of character, and unconsidered opinions. The style has the same melodramatic exaggeration which the whole design of the work exhibits. Yet unquestionably there is power even in the faults of these brilliant sketches." The sale of his books had, in 1853, reached the aggregate of 200,000 volumes. A uniform edition of his works was printed in twelve volumes, previous to the appearance of several of his later productions, his total of separate published productions being catalogued (1892) at twenty-four.

HAY, John, author and diplomatist, was born at Salem, Ind., Oct. 8, 1838. His ancestors were Scottish. Graduating from Brown university in 1858, he studied law at Springfield, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in 1861, but never practiced. From 1861 to 1865 he was at Washington as one of President Lincoln's secretaries, and with him constantly, except for brief service in the army under Gens. Hunter and Gillmore, in which he attained the rank of major and the brevet of colonel. After the president's assassination Col. Hay was secretary of legation at Paris, 1865–67, and at Madrid 1869–70, with an interval as *chargé d'affaires* at Vienna. From 1870 to 1875 he was connected with the New York "Tribune." In 1875 he settled at Cleveland, and became active in republican politics. He was first assistant secretary of state, 1879–81, and president of the International sanitary congress of 1881. He is now (1893), living in Washington. In literature he has shown versatile and brilliant talents, and in one direction great and well-directed industry. His "Castilian Days" (1871), though a work of high order, attracted less attention than "Pike County Ballads and Other Pieces" (1871). "Jim Bludso" and "Little Breeches" attained a notoriety excelled or paralleled only by Bret Harte's California ballads; their coarseness, which called forth much reprobation, came from faithful delineation, with abundant dialect and local color, of the rude subjects selected. Col. Hay's more serious and humorous verses show a genius no less refined than vigorous: an enlarged edition of his "Poems" appeared in 1890. A very striking and successful novel, "The Bread Winners" (1883), has generally been ascribed to him, but never acknowledged. The monumental life of Lincoln, in which he collaborated with John Nicolay, another of the president's private secretaries, ran through the "Century Magazine" for several years, and in its enlarged form (1890) fills ten octavo volumes. No more momentous theme ever claimed the care of biographers, and few have been handled more worthily. The authors had unique opportunity of abundant information, and brought to their task trained faculties, admirable literary skill, and the patient labor of years. Their book, which they justly call "A History," has been read, in one shape or the other, by almost every intelligent American, and will remain a work of high and permanent value.

CONGDON, Charles Taber, journalist, was born at New Bedford, Mass., Apr. 7, 1821, and was related to William Cullen Bryant, the poet. He studied in a village school, and afterward in a seminary taught by a member of the Society of Friends, but while a lad, entered the office of the New Bedford "Register," which was edited by his father, and was employed to deliver the paper to subscribers. While going the rounds, he busied his brain with composition, and among the products of his imagination were poems entitled, "Ode to Commerce," "Elogy on the Death of Chatterton," and "The Seasons—in Four Parts." He entered Brown college, but did not graduate; spent a year at Providence on reaching manhood, editing "The New Age," a suffrage sheet, and returned to New Bedford to be successively editor of the "Bulletin," and associate editor of the "Mercury." In 1854 he removed to Boston, where for nearly a year, he edited "The Atlas," a whig newspaper, which eventually lost a good part of its circulation by allying itself with the republican party. In 1857 Horace Greeley, who had a high opinion of Mr. Congdon as a writer, gave him an editorial position on the New York "Tribune," which he retained until 1882. In addition to his regular work on the "Tribune," he contributed to many periodicals and newspapers, and under the *nom-de-plume* of "Paul Potter," furnished letters regularly to the Boston "Courier." He had fine literary taste and a vigorous style. Among his published works were: "Tribune Essays" (1860); a centennial ode, "Carmen Seculare"

(1876); poems entitled "The Last Welcome—Bayard Taylor," and "J. R. G. H.," a tribute to his associate on the "Tribune" staff, Mr. Hassard; "The Record of Fifty Years" (1879–80); "Recollections of a Reader" (1880–81), and "Autobiographical Papers." He received the degree of A.M. from Brown university in 1870. Mr. Congdon was married to Charlotte M. Baylies, of New Bedford. He died in New York city Jan. 18, 1891, leaving a daughter.

HASSARD, John Rose Greene, journalist, was born in New York city Sept. 4, 1836. His mother was a member of a Boston family named Greene, and he himself was a great-grandson of Com. Nicholson. At the age of fifteen he left the Protestant Episcopal church, and was baptized into the Roman Catholic faith, and with the intention of studying for the priesthood, entered St. Joseph's college, then situated at Fordham, N. Y. He was graduated in 1855, but, his health being poor, he gave up the ministry as a profession, and went into journalism, assisting the editor of Appleton's "New American Encyclopædia," from 1857 till 1863. In 1865 he edited the "Catholic World," then removed to Chicago, where he did editorial work on the "Republican," under Charles A. Dana, for several months, returning in 1866 to New York to connect himself with the "Tribune." In addition to editorials, he wrote book reviews, and was also musical critic till 1883. For some time after the death of Mr. Greeley in 1872, he held the position of managing editor, and in 1880 succeeded George Ripley as literary editor. The work that made him most widely known was the translating, after weeks of almost hopeless labor, of the telegraphic cipher dispatches that passed between the democratic politicians of the North and South in 1878, and related to the election returns of 1876. The manner in which, with his assistant, he found the clues, and followed them up, showed an ingenuity that is believed to be without parallel. This labor aggravated the symptoms of consumption that had already appeared, and to regain his health he spent the summer of 1879 in Europe, and visited the Bahamas in 1881, and Europe again in 1882. Subsequently he spent some time in Southern California, and the winter of 1883–84 was passed in the Adirondacks. The summers of the remaining years of his life were spent in the Adirondacks, but his health steadily declined. Mr. Hassard was a devout and practical Roman Catholic, and was a member of nearly every religious society connected with that denomination. He was a constant student, was thoroughly acquainted with the ancient classics as well as English literature, and was proficient in the use of both the French and German languages. He was a skillful organist, and was one of the earliest in this country to appreciate Wagner, and to predict his general acceptance in the musical world. William Winter said of Hassard, that he had helped in a material degree to advance the standard of musical art in this country, while Theodore Thomas declared that he was the best musical critic he had ever known. As a *littérateur* his standing was defined by Winter as follows: "He was simply a man of fine talents and lively character, who devoted himself to the service of his fellow-creatures in the vocation of journalism. . . . He has left critical essays which are works of searching thought, just judgment, cheering sympathy and felicitous expression. The sketches with which he enriched our literature in its lighter branches are of singular beauty, graceful in their forms and movement, often vivified with playful humor, always vital with the appreciative severity of critical enthusiasm. His biographical writings are discriminative, judicious and truthful, and are couched in that terse and lucid style for which he was remarkable. . . . He could condemn explicitly, but he always stated the grounds of his judgment, and they were invariably logical and sound." In addition to his contributions to the "Tribune," Mr. Hassard wrote occasionally for the "Catholic Review," and for a time was New York correspondent of the London "Daily News." His principal works were: "Life of Archbishop Hughes" (1866); "Life of Pope Pius IX." (1876); "History of the United States" (1877); "The Ring of the Nibelung: A Description of its First Performance at Bayreuth" (1877); a little pamphlet of a descriptive nature called "The Fast Printing Machine" (1878), and "A Pickwickian Pilgrimage" (1881), the outcome of a tour in search of the haunts of Dickens, during the visit to England in 1879. Mr. Hassard, while always ready to welcome new ideas, was somewhat conservative in literature, loving Scott, Wordsworth, Thackeray and Dickens, and having no patience with the modern realistic school. His friendships were long and lasting, his sympathy with young people was marked, and he had remarkable faculty in winning the love of children. He died in New York Apr. 18, 1888, leaving a wife, who was, before her marriage, Isabella Hargous.

SHANKS, William F. G., journalist, was born at Shelbyville, Ky., Apr. 20, 1837, and descended from the pioneer families of the state, who came there from Virginia. His father, Saunders Shanks, was prominent as a merchant and official of both Shelby county, and afterward Louisville, Ky. His son evinced a taste for journalism early in life, and his first production—a brief history of Nicaragua—was published in the Louisville "Journal," then edited by George D. Prentice. He was subsequently connected with the Louisville "Courier," and while thus engaged, also wrote dramatic works for the local theatre, and soon for prominent actresses of the period 1858–59. During the civil war his journalistic proclivities led him into the service of the New York "Herald," as one of its corps of war correspondents. His account of the battle of Chickamauga was the only one published at the North which represented the result in its true light—a defeat to the Union. He was correspondent during most of the important battles of the war, and filled his position with such marked ability, that he received recognition from Grant and other generals. Toward the close of the war his health failed, and he remained at the home office of the "Herald," having charge of the news of the war. During his active service he was twice captured by John Morgan's cavalry, but being personally acquainted with most of the men, he suffered little inconvenience. In 1866 he became a member of the editorial staff of Harper & Bros., and wrote numerous magazine articles. As many as twenty-one are numbered in the index of "Harper's Magazine." Among his books, published by Harper & Bros., are, "Personal Recollections of Distinguished Generals," "Bench and Bar," and the "Index to Harper's Magazine" for the first forty volumes. In 1869 he became connected with the "Tribune," under Horace Greeley. He was foreign correspondent for this paper during the Franco-

Prussian war, and was city editor of the "Tribune" during the exciting time of the exposure of the "Tweed Ring;" his articles gave him much notoriety. In 1885 he organized the National press intelligence company, whose purpose is to read the papers of the world for busy individuals and corporations. He is president of the company. In 1888 he became editor of the New York "Daily Star" for the purpose of reorganizing that paper, but continued writing for the "Tribune." When his executive work on the "Star" was completed, he resigned to follow the more congenial work of general literature. He has written much dramatic criticism and many book reviews. His latest literary work is a novel, entitled "The Ring Master."

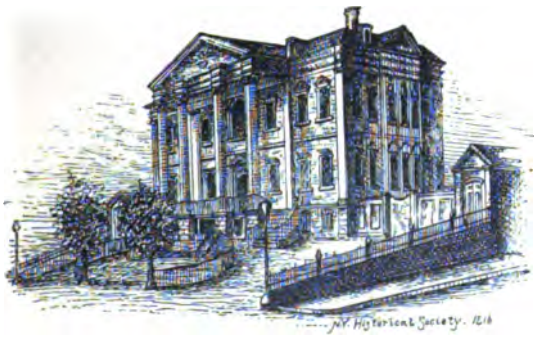
GUILD, Reuben Aldridge, librarian and author, was born at West Dedham, Mass., May 4, 1822. From early childhood he was fond of reading, and diligently stored a retentive memory. At sixteen he left home and went into business in Boston, but later prepared for college at Wrentham and Worcester. Graduating from Brown university in 1847 he at once became its assistant librarian under Prof. C. C. Jewett. When the latter was transferred to the Smithsonian institution in 1848, Mr. Guild succeeded to the post of college librarian, which he has held ever since, increasing the number of volumes from 17,000 to 70,000. In 1877 he made a professional tour through Great Britain, inspecting the great libraries. The new library building of 1878, which has been much admired, was erected largely after his plans, with open alcoves and shelves free of access. His system of classification according to general subjects, and of separate class catalogues, with a general catalogue of authors, has won attention by its simplicity and convenience. Besides his professional labors, he has found time to teach, to engage in public work of various kinds, and to write extensively for the press. He has delivered sundry historical addresses, edited several volumes, and published the "Librarian's Manual" (1858); "Life of James Manning" (1864); "History of Brown University" (1864–67), and an "Introduction to the Writings of Roger Williams" (1866). His latest work, "Life and Letters of Chaplain Smith" (1885), treats of the early New England Baptists. Mr. Guild received the degree of LL.D. from Shurtleff college in 1874.

TALBOT, John, missionary, was born at Wymondham, Norfolk, Eng., in 1645. He entered Christ's college, Cambridge, in 1660, was chosen fellow of Peterhouse in 1664, and in 1695 became rector of Freetherne, Gloucestershire. On the Centurion, of which he was chaplain, he met, in 1702, Keith and Gordon, the first missionaries of the Society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, and joined them in their work, entering the employ of the society in September, 1702, and being long associated with Keith. He founded St. Mary's church, Burlington, N. J., and had charge of it 1704–1722, during which time he exerted himself strenuously to have a bishop appointed for America. He was in England 1720–22, and obtained the accumulated interest and income of a legacy left by Archbishop Tenison, but payment was stopped two years later—in 1724—on a charge of disloyalty. It has been generally believed that before leaving London in 1722 he received consecration secretly at the hands of two non-juring bishops, but this may have been another Talbot. The action, on the part of one in his position, would have been not only disloyal and dangerous, but fruitless, for he could not openly claim or exercise Episcopal functions. However, affixed to his widow's will in the registrar's office in Philadelphia was discovered, in September, 1875, his Episcopal seal, a mitre with flowing ribbons, and beneath it in large script letters, ingeniously wrought into a monogram, the full name—John Talbot. A copy of this seal was graven on a mural tablet unveiled in 1878 in old St. Mary's church, Burlington, N. J. For the two sides of the controversy, see Dr. G. M. Hill's "History of the Church in Burlington" (1876), and Bishop Perry's "History of the American Episcopal Church" (1885). Talbot was an upright, zealous man, and his politics seem to have been rather Hanoverian than Jacobite. He died at Burlington, N. J., "universally beloved, even by the dissenters," Nov. 29, 1727.

WICKHAM, William Hull, manufacturing chemist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1846, the son of Joseph Parker and Mary C. (Taylor) Wickham. His father was born in Suffolk county, N. Y., in 1797, and removed to New York city in 1812. He retired from the long-established firm of Wickham, Hutchinson & Co., in 1850, and lived in Brooklyn until his death in 1883. William Hull Wickham studied at the Brooklyn polytechnic institute, and entered Princeton college to graduate at the age of twenty, in 1866, with the degree of A.B. Three years later he received the degree of A.M. from his alma mater. While at college, Mr. Wickham was prominent in athletic sports, and still continues to take an interest in them. He was catcher of the base-ball nine from freshman to senior year. He entered the firm of McKesson & Robbins, manufacturing chemists, in 1870, and is now one of the senior partners; is secretary and treasurer of the Empire coal and coke company, vice-president of the Mutual district telegraph company, a member of the New York chamber of commerce, and of the executive committee of the Union league club. He is also a member of the University, New York athletic, Princeton, Racquet, Tennis, and Riding clubs. Although very much engrossed with business affairs, Mr. Wickham always had a penchant for curios, and his house in New York contains many rare and beautiful objects, collected both in this country and during his visits abroad. Antique weapons adorn his walls, while cabinets are filled with Japanese swords of exquisite workmanship, ivory carvings (Netsukes), sword guards, silver pipes, and pipe cases, and other objects of Japanese art. His fine collection of antique watches and snuff boxes was on exhibition, as a loan, at the Metropolitan museum of art for several years.

TAULBEE, William Preston, was born in Morgan county, Ky., Oct. 22, 1851, son of a farmer and state senator. He taught school 1871–77, entered the Methodist ministry and itinerated for several years, was clerk of the Magoffin county court in 1878 and in 1882, was admitted to the bar in 1881, elected to congress as a democrat in 1884 and again in 1886. Declining a third term, he engaged in real estate business in Washington, where he was shot Feb. 28, 1890, by C. E. Kincaid, a newspaper correspondent, and died March 11, 1890.

PINTARD, John, philanthropist, and "father of historical societies in America," was born in New York city May 18, 1759, and was descended from a French Huguenot family which came to this country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His parents died when he was a babe, and he was adopted by an uncle, Louis Pintard, a prosperous merchant, and one of the incorporators of the New York chamber of commerce. John Pintard was fitted for college at the Hempstead (L. I.) grammar school, and entered Princeton college, but left it in 1776, to serve in the American army when the British occupied New York, returning to take his degree that same year. After taking part in several military expeditions he became deputy commissary for American prisoners under his uncle, who was commissary in New York, and during this time, it is said, became convinced of the importance of preserving printed and written records of public events. In 1780 he removed to Paramus, N. J., where, in 1785, he married the daughter of Col. Brashear, a distant relative. After performing the duties of clerk for his uncle, young Pintard, who had inherited a fortune from his mother, engaged successfully in the India trade, and became locally prominent, being elected alderman in 1789 and member of the state legislature in 1790. In 1789 he increased his library by the purchase of a large number of volumes relating to the American revolution, which had been collected in England by Dr. Chandler, a tory clergyman of Elizabethtown, N. J. In that same year he attempted to interest prominent citizens of Boston in the establishment of an American antiquarian society, his efforts resulting, two years later, in the formation of the Massachusetts historical society. In 1791 he succeeded in establishing a museum in connection with the Tammany society, of which he was the first sagamore, and this formed the nucleus of what in later days was known as Barnum's museum. In 1792 Mr.



Pintard lost his fortune by indorsing notes for William Duer, son-in-law of Lord Stirling, who was involved in large financial transactions, and removed to Newark, where he lived until 1800, when he returned to New York. He tried to succeed as a book auctioneer, and then as editor of the "Daily Advertiser," but abandoning business in 1802, he visited the West, including parts of the Indian country, and then went to New Orleans, where he acquired a knowledge of the resources of the province of Louisiana that was of great service to the U. S. government. He returned to New York in that year, and in 1804 became the first city inspector. During the war of 1812 he was authorized by the city corporation to issue notes of fractional denominations to relieve the difficulties occasioned by the scarcity of change. For twenty years (1809 to 1829) he was secretary of the Mutual assurance company, and in 1819 organized the first savings bank in New York, of which he was the second president (1823–42). Mr. Pintard's efforts to found an historical society in New York city met with success in 1804, and the institution received from him many valuable gifts of books and money. He was largely instrumental in reviving the Chamber of commerce after the war of 1812, and was its efficient secretary for ten years. The Erie canal project received his hearty co-operation; he was prominent in establishing the free-school system of the city; was a founder of the American Bible society; was treasurer of the Sailors' snug harbor, and aided in securing the property it now holds, and was the chief organizer of the General theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1822 Allegheny college conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was for thirty-four years a vestryman of the Huguenot church in New York, and translated the book of Common Prayer into French for its use. Mr. Pintard was a man of distinguished presence and active habits, had an unusual acquaintance with classical and modern literature, and a remarkable knowledge of public affairs. He died in New York June 21, 1844.

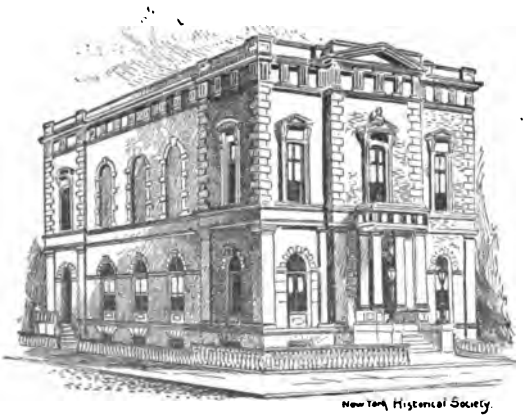
BENSON, Egbert, jurist, and first president of the New York historical society, was born in New York city June 21, 1746. He was graduated from Kings (Columbia) college in 1765; and took up the profession of law, in which he rapidly gained distinction. His integrity became a proverb, and his patriotism was so marked that he was chosen a member of the revolutionary committee of safety. In 1777 he was made attorney-general of the state, being the first to hold the office, and served until 1789. In 1777, also, he became a member of the first state legislature, and in 1788, at the state convention called to deliberate on the adoption of the federal constitution, he took the affirmative side. He served in the Continental congress, and was a member of congress in 1784–88, 1789–93, and 1813–15. From 1794 to 1802 he was judge of the state supreme court, and in 1802 was appointed judge of the U. S. circuit court. He was a regent of the University of New York from 1789 to 1802, and from 1817 to 1820 was president of the Historical society. Judge Benson was greatly beloved by his contemporaries. John Duer described him as "a man of singular truth and integrity, of great benevolence of heart, of unaffected and cheerful piety, honest in all his purposes and fixed and steady in their execution. During the war of the revolution he embraced with ardor the cause of his country's independence, and in promoting its success he acted a conspicuous and most useful part. . . . He was the intimate and confidential friend of Washington and of Jay; . . . his learning and abilities as a lawyer were held by his contemporaries in high esteem." Judge Benson was not only an accomplished English and classical scholar, but also was familiar with Dutch history and Indian antiquities. In 1808 Harvard conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., and in 1811 he received the same degree from Dartmouth. He published a "Vindication of the Captors of Major André"

(1817), and a work, entitled "Memoir on Dutch Names of Places" (1835). He died in Jamaica, L. I., Aug. 24, 1833.

MORRIS, Gouverneur, second president of the New York historical society (1816). (See Vol. II., p. 9.)

CLINTON, DeWitt, third president of the New York historical society (1817–20). (See Index.)

HOSACK, David, fourth president of the New York historical society (1820–1828), was born in New York city Aug. 31, 1769, and was the son of Alexander Hosack, a Scotch artillery officer, who took part in the capture of Louisburg in 1758. He studied at Princeton college, where he was graduated in 1789, then took a course of medicine and surgery under Dr. Richard Bayley, and received his degree at the Philadelphia medical college in 1791. He took up his residence in Alexandria, Va., but after practicing about a year, went abroad, to pursue courses of study in Edinburgh and London, returning to New York in 1794. In 1795 he became professor of natural history in Columbia college, but in 1797 was appointed to the chair of materia medica, and also gave instruction in botany. From 1796 to 1800 he practiced his profession in partnership with Dr. Samuel Bard, and became the most distinguished practitioner in the city. In 1807 he took the chair of midwifery and surgery in the College of physicians and surgeons, and subsequently, those of the theory and practice of medicine and obstetrics, and the diseases of women and children. The founding in 1822 of what eventually became known as Bellevue hospital was chiefly due to Dr. Hosack's efforts, and in 1826 he aided in organizing the medical department of Rutgers college, with which he was connected until it was closed, in 1830. At various periods he was physician to the New York hospital, and the Bloomingdale asylum for the insane. Dr. Hosack was president of the New York historical society from 1820 to 1828, and was president, also, of the Literary and the Philosophical societies of New York. His interest in science was marked. He had done much to advance it, by bringing from England the first collection of minerals that had been introduced into this country, and a collection of plants,



a duplicate of the herbarium of Linnæus. Dr. Hosack was an enthusiastic botanist, and in 1801 established the Elgin botanical garden, the second in this country, located between Fifth and Sixth avenues and Forty-seventh and Fifty-first streets. He was for a time president of the Horticultural society. From 1810 to 1815 he edited, in connection with his pupil, Dr. John W. Francis, the "American Medical and Philosophical Monthly." His publications include a catalogue of his private collection, entitled, "Hortus Elginensis;" "A Memoir of Hugh Williamson, M. D.," (N. Y. 1820); "Essays on Various Subjects of Medical Science" (1824–30); "System of Practical Nosology" (1829); and "Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine," edited by Henry W. Ducachet (N. Y. 1838). He was an authority on the subject of contagious diseases, and one of his papers on "Contagious Disorders" was republished by the Royal society of London in 1794. Dr. Hosack was the first to introduce (1795) the operation for hydrocele by injection, and was the first surgeon in this country to tie the femoral artery at the upper third of the thigh. He was a leader in every philanthropic and patriotic movement, was a collector of works of art, and entertained at his home the most distinguished people who visited New York. He was distinguished in appearance, and most affable in manner. He was twice married. His first wife was a sister of Thomas Eddy, and his second, the widow of Henry A. Costar. His son, Alexander Eddy (1805–71), attained distinction as a surgeon. Dr. Hosack died in New York Dec. 22, 1835.

KENT, James, fifth president of the New York historical society (1828–1832). (See Index.)

LEWIS, Morgan, sixth president of the New York historical society (1832–36). (See Index.)

STUYVESANT, Peter Gerard, seventh president of the New York historical society, was born in New York in 1778. He was a son of Peter and Margaret (Livingston) Stuyvesant, and was descended from Peter Stuyvesant, the last Dutch governor of New York. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1794, and took up law as a profession. At his home, a colonial mansion called "Petersfield," situated on land which had belonged to the old governor, and which is now in the very heart of the city, he dispensed a hospitality in accordance with his wealth and culture. He took a keen interest in the progress of the institutions of the city, and, naturally, the Historical society, of which he was president from 1836–40, enlisted his sympathies. Mr. Stuyvesant died at Niagara Falls Aug. 16, 1847.

JAY, Peter Augustus, eighth president of the New York historical society (1840–43), was born in Elizabethtown, N. J., Jan. 24, 1776, and was the eldest son of John Jay, the statesman, and Sarah Van Brugh Livingston, eldest daughter of Gov. William Livingston. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1794, and accompanied his father to England, acting as his private secretary. On his return to New York he continued to act as his father's secretary and also studied law, attaining great distinction soon after his admission to the bar. As a member of the state assembly in 1816, he strongly favored the bill for the building of the Erie canal, and that for the abolition of slavery in the state. He was recorder of New York, 1819–21, a member of the State constitutional convention in 1821, a trustee of Columbia college, 1812–17 and 1823–43, and chairman of the board of trustees in 1832. He was president of the New York historical

society from 1840 to 1843, and presented it with many books and rare publications of the colonial period; his opinion being that for the purposes of the society, "a file of American newspapers was more valuable than all the Byzantine historians." Mr Jay was a member of the Kent club, an association of lawyers, and of a number of other local societies and organizations. In 1831 Harvard conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., and in 1835 he received a similar honor from Columbia college. His son, John Clarkson, was eminent as a physician and conchologist. Mr. Jay died in New York city Feb. 20, 1843.

GALLATIN, Albert, ninth president of the New York historical society (1843–50). (See Index.)

BRADISH, Luther, statesman, and tenth president of the New York historical society (1850–63), was born in the beautiful town of Cummington, Mass., Sept. 15, 1788. He was graduated from Williams college in 1804, and removed to New York, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He then took a European tour, and, while absent, was selected by the United States government to undertake an important mission, namely, the gathering of information respecting the commerce of the Levant. Having accomplished his work, which was undertaken in 1820, he continued his travels, and did not return to New York until 1826. Soon after, he removed to Franklin county, N. Y., where he was a large landholder. He represented this county in the state legislature from 1828–30, and again from 1836–38, served on important committees, and furthered nearly every scheme to introduce railroads, improve interior navigation, and to establish academies and insurance companies. During his last term he was speaker of the assembly. The anti-masonic party made him its candidate for congress in 1830, and the whigs chose him as their candidate for the governorship in 1842, but in both instances he failed of an election. He was lieutenant-governor of the state from 1839–43, and was assistant U. S. treasurer in New York under President Fillmore, his services affording great satisfaction to both political parties. New York city became his permanent home about 1842, and its educational and charitable institutions found in him a most intelligent and liberal supporter. From 1850–63 he was president of the Historical society, and for several years he was president of the Bible society. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the supreme court, in 1853, to estimate and assess the land taken for the Central Park. Mr. Bradish died at Newport, R. I., Aug. 30, 1863.

DE PEYSTER, Frederic, eleventh and fifteenth president of the New York historical society (1864–1867, 1875–1882), was born in New York city Nov. 11, 1796. He was a member of an old and distinguished family (see vol. II., pp. 44–48), and son of Capt. Frederic de Peyster, a loyalist officer during the revolutionary war, who married a daughter of Com.-Gen. Hake of the British army. At the early age of fourteen young Frederic became a member of the Free-School society of New York, then entered Columbia college during the war of 1812, and was graduated in 1816. He studied law with Peter A. Jay and Peter Van Schaack of Kinderhook, was admitted to the bar in 1819, and from 1820 to 1837 was a master in chancery. He served in the state militia for a number of years, part of the time as brigade-major, and in 1825 as aide, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Gov. Clinton. His life, after 1837, was devoted to the care of his large estate and to the furtherance of philanthropic, literary and social projects. His liberality, culture and genial position combined to give him prominence, and his labors in the public behalf were unselfish and unremitting. He became a member of the Historical society about 1826, and in 1827 was elected its corresponding secretary. The society at that time was struggling with a debt of $5,000, and a strong effort was made by some of the members to transfer its property to the New York athenæum, a new organization, that ambitiously aimed to combine all the literary societies of New York. Mr. de Peyster opposed this plan as a violation of the pledges made by the founders, and, having offered to procure from the state legislature the sum necessary to cancel the debt, made good his promise and saved the society from extinction. In 1829 Mr. de Peyster became corresponding secretary of the society and served in this capacity until 1837. In 1838 he resumed the duties and held the office until 1843. In 1844 he became foreign secretary of the society. He was a vice-president from 1850 to 1853; in 1864 was elected president, but resigned in 1867, and in 1873 was re-elected, and remained in office until his death. He not only aided the society in a financial way, but gave it, also, many rare volumes and costly works of art. Mr. de Peyster was a scholar as well as an antiquarian and a lover of art, and was a finished and graceful speaker. He was often called on to address public assemblies, and in 1876 delivered, in Philadelphia, an oration at the celebration of American independence. He was a trustee and president of the New York society library and of the Deaf and Dumb asylum; one of the founders of the St. Nicholas society, of the Soldiers' home, erected by the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Home for incurables; was president of the St. Nicholas club, vice-president of the Society for the prevention of cruelty to children, and for over fifty years was clerk of the board of trustees of the Leake and Watts orphan asylum. He published several addresses and monographs of an historical character. In 1867 he received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia college, in which he had ever taken a deep interest, and in 1877 was elected an honorary fellow of the Royal historical society of Great Britain, "in consideration of his eminent services in the cause of historical and antiquarian research." Mr. de Peyster was married, in 1820, to Mary Justina Watts, who died in 1821, leaving an infant son, John Watts de Peyster. Mr. de Peyster died at the residence of his son, at Rose Hill, Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, Aug. 17, 1882.

FISH, Hamilton, twelfth president of the New York historical society (1867–69). (See Index.)

DE WITT, Thomas, thirteenth president of the New York historical society (1870–72). (See Vol. II., p. 492.)

SCHELL, Augustus, fourteenth and sixteenth president of the New York historical society (1872–1884), was born in Rhinebeck, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1812. His father, Christian Schell, who was of German descent, was a merchant, and during the war of 1812 served as an officer in a New York regiment. Young Schell was educated at the Wesleyan institute in New York, at Newburg academy, and at Union college, where he was graduated in 1830. After studying law in the office of William S. Johnson, he spent a year at the Litchfield (Conn.) law

school, and completed his studies in New York in the office of John Armstrong. He was admitted to the bar, and formed a partnership with John Slosson, and became prominent in the Tammany society, being elected chairman of its general committee in 1852, and becoming its unsuccessful candidate for the governorship. In that same year he was active in managing the state presidential campaign; in 1853 was chairman of the democratic state committee, and held the position until 1856. In 1854 he was the unanimous choice of the Tammany society for mayor of New York, but declined to become a candidate. His services to the democratic party in the campaign of 1856 were so efficient that President Buchanan recognized them by appointing him collector of the port of New York. He was chairman of the national committee of the Breckinridge wing of the democratic party in 1860, and was placed in the same important office in 1872. In 1867 he

was a member of the convention that met to revise the state constitution, and in that year became conspicuous by his efforts in connection with Horace Greeley and others, to secure the release, on bail, of Jefferson Davis. On the conviction and downfall of the "Tweed ring" in 1871–72, Mr. Schell took an active part in reorganizing the Tammany society, was made chairman of its general committee, and also was chosen grand sachem. In 1872 he was appointed by Gov. Hoffman a member of the convention called to propose amendments to the state constitution. He was prominent in 1876 as chairman of the national democratic committee, and was presidential elector from New York. In 1877 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the state senate, and in 1878 was Tammany's unsuccessful candidate for the mayorship. After 1860 Mr. Schell devoted most of his time to railroad enterprises, became a director in the "Vanderbilt combination," and in other corporations of a similar nature. He was a director of the Western union telegraph company, and of the Manhattan life insurance company, from 1871–77 was president of the Manhattan club, and from 1870–84 was its vice-president. He was for years a governor of the St. Nicholas club, and was connected with various charitable institutions Mr. Schell was married in 1873 to Anna M. Fox. He died in New York city March 27, 1884.

FIELD, Benjamin Hazard, philanthropist, and seventeenth president of the New York historical society (1885–93), was born at Yorktown, N. Y., May 2, 1814. He was descended from Robert Field, who emigrated to America from England in 1630, and lived at Watertown, Mass., Newport, R. I., and Flushing, L. I. Benjamin was the son of Hazard and Mary (Bailey) Field, and received his early education at home. He finished his studies at the North Salem academy, the principal of which was his uncle, and having decided to go into business, entered the office of his father's brother, a prominent merchant of New York and a liberal giver to public charities. In 1832 Benjamin became his uncle's partner, and in 1838, when the latter retired, took control of the business. His success was rapid, and his rapidly increasing wealth was wisely used for the good of his fellowmen. He was a prominent member of the St. Nicholas society, of which he was elected president in 1870, and was a founder of the St. Nicholas club, incorporated in 1875. In 1844 he became a life-member of the New York historical society, aided generously in the erection of the building on Second avenue, was for twenty years the treasurer of the society, then served as vice-president, and in 1885 was elected president. In 1859 he was elected a life-fellow of the American geographical society. The number of institutions with which Mr. Field was connected as director or trustee included several banks, the New York institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, the New York dispensary, the New York eye and ear infirmary, Roosevelt hospital, the Sheltering arms of the children's fold, Greenwood cemetery, the American museum of natural history, the New York free circulating library, and the Mercantile library association. The Home for incurables at Fordham, of which he was president from the time of its organization, was particularly indebted to Mr. Field, and the Episcopal church connected with it was the gift of himself and wife. It was through his influence that the

statues of Farragut and Halleck were erected in New York. Among other public gifts may be mentioned that of a liberally equipped school to his native place. Mr. Field married, June 19, 1838, Catharine M. Van Cortlandt de Peyster. Two children were the fruit of this marriage—a son and daughter—the former, Cortlandt de Peyster, being a successful business man, who maintains the family reputation for beneficence. Mr. Field died in New York city March 16, 1893.

KING, John A., eighteenth president of the New York historical society. (See Index.)

ROBINSON, William Stevens, journalist, was born in Concord, Mass., Dec. 7, 1818. Having learned what the public schools and the printing-office could teach him, he took charge, in 1838, of the "Yeoman's Gazette" in his native town. From 1842 to 1848 he was employed on the Lowell "Courier," which he left, as an ardent free-soiler, for the Boston "Daily Whig," afterward called the "Republican." His style was somewhat too vigorous for the new owner, Henry Wilson, who soon took the helm into his own hands. After 1850 he edited the short-lived "American" at Lowell, and wrote for the Boston "Commonwealth," "Telegraph," and other papers. He was in the Massachusetts legislature in 1852–53. His notable success began in 1856 with the pen-name of "Warrington," as Boston correspondent of the Springfield "Republican;" these letters, which kept a prominent place in the paper for twenty years, were full of force, and gained both reputation and influence in no small degree. Their writer was clerk of the Massachusetts house of representatives, 1862–78, and put forth a "Manual of Parliamentary Law" in 1875. "Warrington Pen Portraits," selected by his widow from his letters to the press, appeared in 1877. He died at Malden, Mass., March 11, 1876.

ROBINSON, Harriet Hanson, his wife, born in Boston Feb. 8, 1825, is a sister of Rev. J. W. Hanson. While employed in a cotton-mill she was a contributor to the Lowell "Offering," and wrote verses for the "Courier," which attracted the attention of the editor to such an extent that they were married in 1848. She has been active in the anti-slavery agitation and in that for woman's rights, and is the author of "Massachusetts in the Woman Suffrage Movement" (1881); "Early Factory Labor in New England" (1883), and a play, "Captain Mary Miller" (1887).

COBBS, Nicholas Hanmer, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Alabama, and the 43d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Bedford county, Va., Feb. 5, 1796. The opportunities afforded for acquiring an education were meagre, but he improved them to such an extent that he was able to teach on reaching his majority, and meanwhile began his theological studies. On May 23, 1824, he was ordained deacon in Trinity church, Staunton, Va., by the Right Rev. Bishop Moore, and in 1829 was ordained priest in Richmond by the same prelate. In addition to the pastoral work which he began in Bedford county on entering the church, and which he continued for fifteen years, he officiated as chaplain to the University of Virginia, being the first clergyman to minister within its walls. From 1826 to 1841 he served in the General convention of the church as one of the clerical deputies from the diocese of Virginia. In 1839 he removed to Petersburg, Va., to become rector of St. Paul's church. In 1841 he was nominated bishop of Texas by the house of bishops, but the clerical and lay deputies, from motives of policy, declined to sanction this action. In 1843 Mr. Cobbs received the degree of D.D. from Hobart college, and in that same year took charge of St. Paul's church, Cincinnati. Soon after, the clergy of Indiana elected him bishop, but the laity, believing that he would not accept, failed to concur. In 1844 the clergy and laity of Alabama unanimously invited him to the episcopate. He was consecrated in Philadelphia Oct. 20th, and in November entered upon his work. Bishop Cobbs was a man of deep humility and of great discretion, and a simple but impressive speaker, whose modesty prevented him from often appearing on public occasions. Only seven sermons and a few addresses were published by him. A few years before his death the entire control of the diocesan missions of the state was confided to his hands. The Bishop Cobbs home for orphans in Montgomery perpetuates his memory. The church, which he found weak and unorganized when he accepted the episcopate, grew vigorously under him; a system of missions was founded, the episcopate was endowed, and a diocesan school was established, and the clergy and communicants were quadrupled in numbers. Bishop Cobbs loved his country deeply, and his last days were saddened by the thought that a fratricidal war was inevitable. He died in Montgomery Jan. 11, 1861.

WILMER, Richard Hooker, second Protestant Episcopal bishop of Alabama, and 72d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Alexandria, Va., March 15, 1816. His ancestors came from England at an early period in colonial history, and settled in Kent county, Md. His father, Rev. William H. Wilmer, moved to Alexandria, Va., and built up St. Paul's church in that city, afterward removing to Williamsburg, Va., where he became rector of the church, also president of William and Mary college. The son, Richard, was graduated from Yale college in 1836, and from the Theological seminary of Virginia in 1839; ordained to the diaconate in 1839 by the venerable Channing Moore, and to the priesthood a year later by the same prelate. He was rector of various churches in Virginia, and also of St. James's, Wilmington, N. C., and in 1862 was chosen bishop of Alabama. He was consecrated on March 6, 1862, in St. Paul's church, Richmond, Va., by Bishops Meade and Johns, and Bishop Elliott of Georgia. At the close of the civil war Bishop Wilmer issued a pastoral letter recommending his clergy to dispense with the use of the prayer, "for all those in civil authority," claiming that no such thing as government existed in the South. Thereupon Gen. Thomas issued orders suspending the bishop and clergy, and shutting up the churches; but services were continued in private houses, and soon after the orders were set aside by President Johnson. Bishop Wilmer received his degree of A.M. from Yale college in 1839; that of D.D. from William and Mary college in 1850, and that of LL.D. from the University of Alabama in 1880, while the degree of LL.D. *Oxon.* was conferred by the University of Oxford, England, in 1867. He has published some recollections of his own life, and that of some of his clerical contemporaries, entitled "The Recent Past" (N. Y., 1887).

JACKSON, Henry Melville, assistant bishop of Alabama, and 156th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Leesburg, Va., July 28, 1849. He was educated at the Virginia military institute, and then entered the theological seminary at Alexandria. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Johns in June, 1873, and priest by the same bishop in St. John's church, Wytheville, July 15, 1874. He had charge of parishes in Virginia and South Carolina; returned to Virginia to become, in October, 1876, rector of Grace church, Richmond. He was elected assistant bishop of Alabama in 1890, and was consecrated Jan. 21, 1891. Dr. Jackson received his degree from Randolph-Macon college. He was one of the editors of the "Southern Pulpit," subsequently united with the "Pulpit Treasury" (New York), and later was on the staff of the "Southern Churchman." He is an eloquent speaker, a broad thinker, and a man of winning address.

WHITEHEAD, Cortlandt, second Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Pittsburg, and 128th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city Oct. 30, 1842. His father and mother were both natives of New Jersey, and his ancestors for two centuries back lived and died in Perth Amboy, N. J., the first of the line in this country having come here in a sailing vessel, with a number of colonists, under the auspices of the earl of Perth, in 1685. The Parkers, of which family Bishop Whitehead's mother was a member, came from Barnstable, Mass., at about the same date, and took up their residence at Woodbridge, near Perth Amboy, and finally in that city. The great-grandfather of Bishop Whitehead was the Rev. Wm. Skinner, a missionary of the English "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel," who was the rector of St. Peter's church, Perth Amboy,

for many years after 1722. He married Miss Van Cortlandt of New York, hence the frequent use of that name since, in the family. Bishop Whitehead spent his boyhood in Newark, N. J.; prepared for college at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., in the class of 1859; entered Yale college in September of that year, graduating in 1863. He studied at the Philadelphia divinity school one year, then offered himself as a helper of the sanitary commission to minister to the sick and wounded in Virginia and Maryland, after the battle of Fredericksburg. For a year he remained out of the seminary, serving as a private tutor, then spent two more years in the seminary, whence he was graduated in 1867, and was admitted deacon by the Right Rev. William H. Odenheimer, D.D., bishop of New Jersey. In August, 1867, Bishop Whitehead went to Colorado, to serve as a missionary under the Right Rev. George M. Randall, D.D., bishop of that jurisdiction. His ministry there for three years was spent at Black Hawk, Central City, and Georgetown, in the Rocky mountains, where, in 1868, he married Charlotte B. King of Roxbury, Mass. In 1870 he accepted a call to the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, Pa., and remained there for eleven years, being for a portion of the time also rector of Trinity church, Bethlehem, which later became an independent parish. He was, during his residence at Bethlehem, chaplain of Bishopthorpe school, and of St. Luke's hospital; assistant secretary of the diocesan convention, trustee of Lehigh university, and a deputy to the general convention of the Episcopal church. In October, 1881, he was elected bishop of the diocese of Pittsburg, and consecrated on St. Paul's day, Jan. 25, 1882. The diocese includes twenty-four counties in the western end of Pennsylvania, containing over 100 parishes and missions, about seventy clergy, and 10,000 communicants. Bishop Whitehead received the degree of D.D. from Union college, in 1880, and from St. Stephen's college, 1890, and the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology from Hobart college, Geneva, N. Y., in 1889.

Cortlandt Whitehead

UPFOLD, George, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Indiana, and 50th in succession in the American episcopate, was born near Guilford, Surrey, Eng., May 7, 1796. In 1804 his parents emigated to the United States and settled in Albany, N. Y. He was graduated from Union college, Schenectady, in 1814, and from the College of physicians and surgeons in 1816. In 1817 he began the study of theology under Bishop Hobart, who, on Oct. 1, 1818, ordained him deacon in Trinity church, New York, and on July 13, 1820, ordained him priest in Trinity church, Lansingburg, N. Y. After two years of pastoral work in Lansingburg, he became rector of St. Luke's church, New York city; in 1830 rector of St. Thomas's church, New York city, and in 1831 rector of Trinity church, Pittsburg, Pa. On Dec. 16, 1849, he was consecrated bishop in Christ church, Indianapolis. On Jan. 1, 1850, he removed to Lafayette, where he was for one year rector of St. John's church, but in 1857 returned to Indianapolis. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Columbia college in 1831, and that of LL.D. from the Western university of Pennsylvania in 1856. Among Bishop Upfold's published writings are "The Last Hundred Years" (1845), and "Manual of Devotions for Domestic and Private Use" (N. Y., 1863). He died at Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 26, 1872.

TALBOT, Joseph Cruikshank, second Protestant Episcopal bishop of Indiana, and 70th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Alexandria, Va., Sept. 15, 1816, and was educated at Pierpont academy in that place. In 1835 he removed to Louisville, Ky., and after several years of business life, decided to enter the ministry. Up to this time he had been a member of the Society of Friends. He was baptized and confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1837, was ordained deacon in 1846, and priest in 1848, and became rector of St. John's, Louisville, which had been organized by him. In 1853 he became rector of Christ church, Indianapolis; in 1859 was elected missionary bishop of the Northwest, a position involving the jurisdiction of an immense territory, and was consecrated Feb. 15, 1860, in Christ church. In October, 1865, he was elected assistant bishop of Indiana, and on the death of Bishop Upfold in 1872, succeeded him as bishop. He received the degree of D.D. from the Western university of Pennsylvania in 1854, and that of D.C.L. from Cambridge university, England, in 1867. He published a number of sermons and addresses. Bishop Talbot died at Indianapolis Jan. 15, 1883.

KNICKERBACKER, David Buel, third Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Indiana, and 130th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1833. His father, Herman Knickerbocker, was a lawyer who inherited a large property from his father, Johannes Knickerbocker, and on account of the liberal hospitality he dispensed at his colonial home, he became known as the "Prince of Schaghticoke." He was for many years judge of Rensselaer county, and a member of congress during President Madison's administration. David Buel, who adopted the change in spelling the family name by substituting "a" for "o" in the third syllable, was educated at Trinity college, Hartford, and the General theological seminary, New York city. Soon after his graduation from the latter institution in 1856 he went as a missionary to Minneapolis, Minn., then a village of three hundred inhabitants, and remained there twenty-seven years, during which he did much to direct its growth. He built three churches in Minneapolis and five in its outlying districts, and helped to found the St. Barnabas hospital, the Sheltering arms orphanage, and the Minneapolis athenæum. In 1877 he was elected missionary bishop of New Mexico and Arizona, but declined. He accepted his present position as bishop of Indiana in 1833; has founded a boarding-school for boys at Turner, and another for girls at Indianapolis, and has secured $25,000 toward an endowment for the Episcopate of Indiana. He also founded the "Church Worker," a monthly publication of which he is editor. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Trinity college in 1871.

D B Knickerbacker

SMITH, Benjamin Bosworth, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Kentucky, and 27th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Bristol, R. I., June 13, 1794. He was graduated from Brown university in 1816, and entered the Protestant Epicopal church, being ordained deacon Apr. 23, 1817, and priest June 24, 1818, by Bishop Griswold. He was rector of churches in Marblehead, Mass., Accomack county, Va., and in Charlestown and Shep-

herdstown in the same state; in 1823 became rector of St. Stephen's church, Middlebury, Vt.; in 1828 rector of Grace church mission, Philadelphia, and in 1831 rector of Christ church, Lexington, Ky.

Soon after he was chosen bishop, but declined, but in 1832 was again elected, unanimously, and was consecrated in St. Paul's chapel, N. Y., Oct. 31st. It is said that at that date not a parish in Kentucky had a set of communion vessels, and but one either bell or organ. During his episcopate the church prospered greatly, and the Episcopal theological seminary and Shelby college were organized. In 1863 he presided at the general convention, and held that office continuously after 1868, being the eighth in succession. From 1872, onward, he resided out of the limits of his diocese. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Hobart college in 1832, and that of LL.D. from Griswold college, Iowa, in 1870, and from Brown university in 1872. While in Middlebury and in Philadelphia he engaged in editorial work on church periodicals. He published: "Five Charges to the Clergy;" "Saturday Evening; or, Thoughts on the Progress of the Plan of Salvation" (1876), and "Apostolic Succession" (1877), a most able and scholarly brief from the standpoint of the church. He died in New York city May 31, 1884.

DUDLEY, Thomas Underwood, second Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Kentucky, and 110th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Richmond, Va., Sept. 26, 1837, the son of Thomas Underwood Dudley, a prominent merchant of that city. He was prepared for college at private schools and at Hanover academy, later entering the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1858 with distinction. In 1861, at the outbreak of the civil war, young Dudley became a volunteer in the Confederate army, subsequently being detailed to the commissary department in Richmond. He was afterward promoted to the rank of major, and given a permanent appointment. At the close of the war he decided to study for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church and went to the Virginia theological seminary at Alexandria, subsequently spending a year at Harrisburg, Va. He received ordination at Baltimore, where he was afterward, on Jan. 27, 1875, consecrated assistant bishop of Kentucky, being the 110th in succession from Bishop Samuel Seabury, the first of the bishops in the American episcopate. In 1884, upon the death of the venerable Bishop Smith, he became bishop of the diocese of Kentucky. The diocese has prospered under his administration; the number of communicants has more than doubled in the various churches; philanthropic works have been promoted, and various extensive benevolent enterprises inaugurated through his influence, among them Norton infirmary, the Morton church home and infirmary, the House of innocents, and Trinity hall, the diocesan school for boys. Bishop Dudley has labored indefatigably in all parts of his diocese, and in all church conventions taken a conspicuous part, ranking among the highest as a presiding officer. His pronounced executive ability and missionary spirit made him the unanimous choice of the Episcopal church in the United States for the difficult post of chairman of the committee for evangelistic work among the colored people. For a number of years he pushed the cause with untiring zeal, and with such signal success that the race problem seems, through these and similar efforts, to be approaching solution through the gospel. Bishop Dudley is a man of magnetic presence, which makes him a general favorite calculated to do a large amount of good. He has great power as a pulpit orator, his style being intense, with a rapid delivery. In December, 1891, he was engaged in special evangelistic work in New York city, and his services as a speaker are constantly in demand for mission and special occasions.

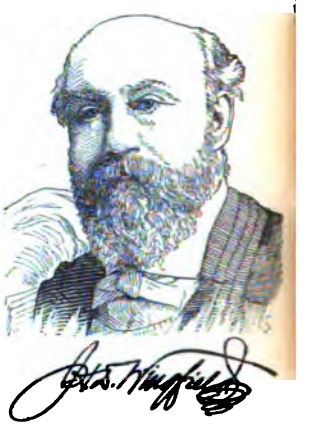
SPALDING, John Franklin, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Colorado, and 104th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Belgrade, Kennebec county, Me., Aug. 25, 1828, son of John and Lydia (Coombs) Spalding, and descendant of Edward Spalding, who settled in Braintree, Mass., in 1630. John Franklin Spalding worked on his father's farm until 1844, when his father died, the farm was sold, and the family was scattered. Thrown on his own resources, he taught school during the winter, and worked by the month during the haying season, thus earning money to pay for schooling at Camden, Kent's Hill, and North Yarmouth classical academy. He was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1853, taught school for a time, and then entered the General theological seminary in New York city, where he was graduated in 1857. He was ordained deacon in St. Stephen's church, Portland, July 8, 1857, by Bishop Burgess, and priest by the same in Christ church, Gardiner, Me., July 14, 1859; was missionary of St. James, Oldtown, Me., Aug. 1, 1859–Nov. 1, 1860; assistant rector of Grace church, Providence, R. I., November 1860–November, 1861, and supplied St. John's church, Providence, two months or more. From Apr. 1, 1862, to March, 1874, he was rector of St. Paul's church, Erie, Pa. In 1865 he began a system of cottage lectures, following with mothers' meetings and sewing schools, with lay help. He was a member of the General board of Missions 1865–74, member of the General convention 1868–71, and dean of the Erie convocation 1866–74, during which time sixteen churches were built in the Erie deanery. On Oct. 24, 1873, he was elected in New York, by the house of bishops, bishop of Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming. New Mexico was set off in 1874, and Wyoming in 1886. Colorado was organized as a diocese in 1887, and admitted into union with the General convention in October, 1889. Bishop Spalding founded St. Luke's hospital, Denver, in 1881; rebuilt Matthews hall, the divinity school, in 1882; rebuilt Wolfe hall, the seminary for girls, in 1888, and Jarvis hall, or St. John's military academy, in 1888. These schools cost over $300,000, and constitute the college of St. John the Evangelist, of which the bishop is president. Bishop Spalding has also built about thirty churches, and many parsonages, and has secured an ample endowment

for the episcopate. His published writings include "Modern Infidelity" (Erie, 1862); "Hymns from the Hymnal with Tunes Indicated" (Erie, 1872); "The Cathedral System" (Denver, 1880); "The Higher Education of Women" (Denver, 1886); "The Church and its Apostolic Ministry" (Milwaukee, 1887). He received the degree of D.D. from Trinity college in 1874.

HARE, William Hobart, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of South Dakota, and 100th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Princeton, N. J., May 17, 1838. His father was the Rev. George Emlen Hare, D.D., LL.D., late professor in the Philadelphia divinity school, and one of the American committee on the revision of the authorized version of the Bible. His grandfather, on his mother's side, was the celebrated Bishop Hobart of New York; his great-grandfather, the Rev. Thomas Bradbury Chandler, D.D., famous as one of the stanchest churchmen of colonial days. His wife, who died but a few years after their marriage, was the daughter of the Rt. Rev. Mark A. De W. Howe, bishop of central Pennsylvania, by his first wife, Julia Amory.

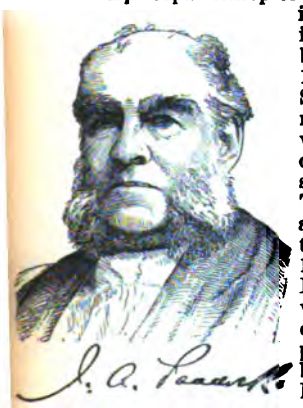
Bishop Hare spent three years at the University of Pennsylvania, and took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church as soon as his age permitted, being ordained as deacon June 19, 1859, and priest May 25, 1862. After holding parochial cures at St. Luke's, Philadelphia, and Chestnut Hill, and at the Church of the Ascension, Philadelphia (1864–70), he was appointed secretary and general agent of the foreign missionary work of the Episcopal church. After he had been engaged in this work for a year, the house of bishops in the general convention of 1871 nominated him to the house of deputies for the missionary bishopric of Cape Palmas on the west coast of Africa, but withdrew their nomination on the earnest representations of the house of deputies that his services were invaluable to the church in the office which he held. A year later, however (1872), on All-saints' day, the bishops elected him missionary bishop of Niobrara, that being, for ecclesiastical purposes, the name of a missionary district of the church in Dakota, chiefly occupied by wild Indian tribes. He was consecrated in St. Luke's church, Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1873, being next in order in the line of bishops to his father-in-law, Bishop Howe, and in the same year received the degree of D.D., or its equivalent, S.T.D., from Gambier, Trinity and Columbia colleges. His work presented peculiar difficulties, but he entered on it with full conviction, and in a spirit of self-sacrifice, having under him three natives, five white clergy, and five ministering women. He mapped out the field, eliminated from his plan of work all unnecessary elements, established boarding-schools, increased the number of missions and laborers, and soon became well known throughout the country as an authority on the Indian question, and an advocate of Indian rights. His differences with S. D. Hinman, his predecessor in the mission field, led to the deposition of the latter, and a suit for libel against the bishop. Despite these hindrances the work has grown under his hands. He has now a cathedral and a diocesan school at Sioux Falls, two deaneries, and over thirty clergy. In 1883 the name of his jurisdiction was changed to South Dakota, and its boundaries changed so as to include all of the territory south of the forty-sixth parallel, with the Santee Indian reservation in Nebraska. In January, 1888, at a service in Calvary cathedral, Sioux Falls, commemorative of Bishop Hare's elevation to the episcopate, he was presented with an elegant set of robes.

WINGFIELD, John Henry Ducachet, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of northern California, and 107th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Portsmouth, Va., Sept. 24, 1833, the son of the Rev. John Henry Wingfield, who was for fifty years rector of Trinity P. E. church, Portsmouth, Va. Bishop Wingfield is of English ancestors—a descendant of "that fine old knightly family, famous for its knighthood and ancient nobility, variously descending from the kings of England before the Norman conquest." He entered St. Timothy's college, Maryland, when he was thirteen years old, and was graduated from that institution in 1850 with the first honors of his class. Mr. Wingfield remained there for two years as tutor, and in 1852 entered the senior class of William and Mary college, from which he was graduated in 1853, bearing off the golden prize for the best essay. He returned to St. Timothy's where for another year he filled the position of tutor; in 1854 he removed to New York city and then accepted a position as professor in the Churchill military academy at Sing Sing. Deciding to devote himself to the ministry of the Episcopal church, he entered the junior class of the Theological seminary near Alexandria, Va. After a year there he became principal of the Ashley institute at Little Rock, Ark. On Jan. 17, 1858, Mr. Wingfield was ordained a deacon by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Freemans at Little Rock, and on July 1, 1859, was elevated to the priesthood by Rt. Rev. Dr. Johns, in the chapel of the Virginia theological seminary. He had been serving as assistant to his father, but in 1864 removed to Maryland and assumed the rectorship of Christ church in Harford county of that state. He was subsequently appointed assistant pastor of Trinity church, Portsmouth, Va. In 1868 he became rector of St. Paul's church, Petersburg. He was nominated for the bishopric of Missouri, but declined, and also refused a call to the Church of the Savior, New York city. In 1869 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of D.D., and he delivered the 209th commencement oration before the alumni of William and Mary college, and was also elected a member of the board of visitors for that institution. In 1871 he established St. Paul's seminary for young ladies at Petersburg, Va., of which he became rector, and at the same time filled a professorship. He also started a large school for the poor of that city, and notwithstanding his many other duties, gave it his personal supervision. In 1873 he preached the seventy-ninth annual sermon before the diocesan council assembled in Winchester, Va., and was elected president of the convocation and of southern Virginia, and nominated bishop of North Carolina. In 1874 he removed to California to take charge of Trinity church, San Francisco, and during the session of the General convention of the church held in New York that year, he was unanimously elected bishop of the Missionary jurisdiction of northern California. On Dec. 2, 1874, he was consecrated a bishop in St. Paul's church, Petersburg, by the Rt.



Rev. Dr. Johns, assisted by Bishops Atkinson of North Carolina, Lay of Easton, Pinkney of Maryland, and Lyman (assistant) of North Carolina. After his consecration he remained in charge of his old parish at Petersburg until Apr. 1, 1875, when he assumed the duties of his episcopate. Soon after his arrival in California he was appointed president of the missionary College of St. Augustine, located at Benicia, Cal., which was incorporated in 1868 with all the rights and privileges accorded to colleges of the state. The school is under military discipline and thoroughly equipped with everything that pertains to a first-class academy. In 1876 Bishop Wingfield was appointed rector of St. Mary's college of the Pacific at Benicia, a college for young ladies, and also filled the rectorship of St. Paul's church in the same place. Bishop Wingfield has declined many appointments to larger bishoprics in other places, and has maintained his residence in California where, in addition to the duties of his own jurisdiction, he is a valuable assistant to the venerable bishop of the diocese of California. Besides the degree of D.D. conferred upon him by his alma mater, he was awarded that of LL.D. by William and Mary college, and that of D.C.L. from St. Augustine's college, California, and in 1888 was elected a fellow of the Royal geographical society of London, Eng. He has also served on the Board of missions of the P. E. church, and has delivered the annual address before the board assembled in the city of New York. Bishop Wingfield is a man of marked executive ability, with unusual powers of imparting knowledge. He has led a laborious life, and his services have met with the recognition they so well deserve, as he has received calls from forty parishes and has had four bishoprics placed at his disposal.

PADDOCK, John Adams, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of the missionary diocese of Washington, and 127th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Norwich, Conn., Jan. 19, 1825. He was the eldest son of Seth B. Paddock, for many years rector of Christ church, Norwich, and brother of Bishop Paddock, of the diocese of Massachusetts. He was graduated from Trinity college, Hartford, in 1845, and from the New York general theological seminary (P. E.), in 1849. He became rector of the Episcopal church in Stratford, where he served from the date of his ordination until 1855, a period of six years. He then became rector of St. Peter's, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he remained for twenty-five years, his services as rector terminating with his elevation to the episcopate. He was a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Long Island from the time of its organization, and a member of several important committees of boards connected with church work. The degree of S.T.D. was conferred upon him by Trinity college in 1860. In 1880 he was elected missionary bishop of the then Washington territory, and received his consecration to his new office Dec. 15th of that year. His labors as a bishop met with marked success. Among other things accomplished during his bishopric were the erection of a church hospital costing $60,000, and an endowment of $100,000 secured for it. He also established church schools in various parts of the diocese. Among his published works are: "History of Christ Church, Stratford, Conn." (1854), and various sermons, addresses, etc.



LEE, Henry Washington, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Iowa, and 61st in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Hamden, Conn., July 29, 1815. He was educated at the Episcopal academy at Cheshire, Conn., and at Trinity college, where he was graduated in 1835, and removed to Taunton, Mass., where he opened a private school. During his residence at Taunton he studied theology, and on May 27, 1838, was ordained deacon in Grace church, New Bedford, by Bishop Griswold. On Oct. 9, 1839, he was ordained priest in St. Ann's church, Lowell, by the same bishop. In 1839 he removed to Springfield, Mass., and became rector of Christ church Apr. 2, 1840. From 1843 to 1854 he was rector of St. Luke's, Rochester, N. Y., and on Oct. 18, 1854, was consecrated bishop in that church. Hobart college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1850, and the University of Rochester a similar honor in 1852. The degree of LL.D. was conferred by the University of Cambridge, England, in 1867. He fell on the stairs of his residence at Davenport, Ia., and died from the effects on Sept. 26, 1874.

PERRY, William Stevens, second Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Iowa, and 116th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Providence, R. I., Jan. 22, 1832. He was graduated from Harvard in 1854, studied theology at the Alexandria theological seminary, and in 1857 was made assistant rector of St. Paul's, Boston, Mass. He was rector successively of St. Luke's, Nashua, N. H., 1858–61; St. Stephen's, Portland, Me., 1861–64; St. Michael's, Litchfield, Conn., 1864–69, and Trinity, Geneva, N. Y., 1869–76. He was professor of history at Hobart college, Geneva, 1871–74, and professor of intellectual and moral philosophy and Christian evidences, and president of the same institution for a short period in 1876. The same year he was consecrated bishop of Iowa. Soon after his arrival at Davenport, his see city, he was elected professor of systematic divinity and president of Griswold college, which positions he still holds. During his episcopate he has consecrated forty churches, and has seen the number of clergy, churches and communicants double. In 1887 he was elected lord bishop of Nova Scotia by the synod of the church in that province, but he declined to leave Iowa. He is a very voluminous writer, having been historiographer of the American church since 1868. He assisted in the editorship of the "Church Monthly" in Boston in 1864, and has been editor of the "Iowa Churchman" since 1877. A list of his published works, mainly religio-historical, is given in Dr. Batterson's "American Episcopate" (1885), and comprises more than 100 titles, including: "Documentary History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America" (1863–64); "Historical Collections of the American Colonial Church" (1871–78); "The History of the American Episcopal Church from 1587 to 1883" (1885); and the "Life of William White, D.D., First Bishop of Pennsylvania" (1890). Bishop Perry is chaplain-general of the Society of the Cincinnati, and president of the Iowa state society of the "Sons of the Revolution." The degree of S.T.D. was conferred upon him by Trinity college in 1869; that of LL.D. by William and Mary college in 1876, and that of D.D. by Oxford university, England, in 1888.

WHITE, William, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, and 2d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Philadelphia Apr. 4, 1748, son of Col. Thomas White, who came from London to Maryland in 1720, and settled at Philadelphia about 1746. He was a model of sober piety from his earliest years, refused to learn to dance, and "never would play anything but church." Graduating from the city college in 1765, he read divinity under Drs. Peters and Duché, went to England for orders, received those of a deacon, Dec. 23, 1770, and of a priest in June, 1772. Returning, he became assistant minister of the united churches of Christ and St. Peter, and married a daughter of Mayor Harrison, in February, 1773. He promptly took the oath of allegiance to the United States in 1776, but declined to mix politics with his preaching. When the British army drew near the city in September, 1777, he retired to Maryland, and hearing while on the road of his appointment as one of the two chaplains of congress, at once turned his horses toward York. This chaplaincy he retained, and discharged its duties while congress sat in Philadelphia. After the evacuation of that city, he was the only Episcopal minister in the state. He became rector of Christ and St. Peter's churches at Easter, 1779. At the end of the war his church throughout the land was in a low estate, from which he did more to raise it than any other. In a pamphlet printed in August, 1782, "The Case of the Episcopal Churches Considered," he advised the admission of laymen to councils, the equality of parishes, and the election of a "superior order of clergy" to take temporarily the duties of bishops so far as might be. He exchanged letters with such clergy as were left, and with prominent laymen, and was active at the meetings held in 1783–84, at Philadelphia, New Brunswick, N. J., and New York. At the convention of September, 1785, he presided, and drew up an address to the English bishops. Within a year they were authorized by act of parliament to consecrate Americans, and he was a bishop-elect. With Dr. Samuel Provoost he sailed Nov. 2, 1786, was consecrated in London, Feb. 4, 1787, and landed at New York, Apr. 7th. At the general convention of 1789, when the Protestant Episcopal church was organized, he and Bishop Seabury of Connecticut, who had obtained Scottish consecration in 1784, were the leading spirits; but here, as always, Bishop White stood for the federal idea, and for conciliation. Moderate, tolerant, blameless, his calm piety, patient wisdom, and fatherly gentleness gave him unequaled influence. For nearly sixty years he ruled his growing diocese, and for forty was senior and presiding bishop. For much of this time his stations and visitations were few; from 1827 he had an assistant. He retained the rectorship of his parishes, to which that of St. James's was added in 1809. In the yellow fever season of 1793, and that of cholera in 1832, he ministered at his post as usual. He was long the leading citizen of Philadelphia, active in its good works, revered as the friend and peer of Washington, and as the spiritual father of thousands. Wordsworth called him, "Saintly White, patriarch of a widespreading family." His writings are: "Lectures on the Catechism" (1813); "Comparative Views of the Controversy between Calvinists and Arminians" (1817); "Memoirs of the Protestant Episcopal Church" (1820, enlarged in 1836), and a "Commentary on Clerical Duties" (1833). He received the degree of D.D. from the College of Philadelphia (now the University of Pennsylvania), in 1783. He died in Philadelphia, July 17, 1836. See his "Memoir" by Dr. Bird Wilson (1839). A volume of selections from his charges, sermons, etc., was published in 1868.

ONDERDONK, Henry Ustick, second Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, and 21st in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city March 16, 1789. He was graduated from Columbia in the class of 1805, underwent a course of medical study in London and Edinburgh, and was given by the university of the latter city the degree of M.D. Subsequently he engaged in practice in New York, and was also for some time one of the editors of the New York "Medical Journal." Having decided to enter the ministry, he prepared for orders under the direction of Bishop Hobart, and was ordained deacon in 1815, and priest in 1816. He engaged for several years in missionary work in Central New York, and in 1820 was called to the rectorship of St. Ann's church, Brooklyn. He speedily attracted attention as an eloquent speaker and earnest church worker, and in 1827 was elected assistant to Bishop White, of Pennsylvania. He was consecrated in October, 1827, and in 1836 succeeded to the bishopric. In 1844, owing to his intemperate habits, Bishop Onderdonk was impelled to lay his resignation before the house of bishops, by whom it was accepted, and he was also suspended from "all public exercise of the offices and functions of the sacred ministry, and in particular from all exercise whatever of the office and work of a bishop in the church of God." The edict of suspension was revoked in 1856, but he did not again engage actively in ministerial work. Bishop Onderdonk received the degree of S.T.D. from Columbia, in 1827. He was a constant contributor to religious and medical journals, was the author of a number of hymns and metre psalms, and excelled as a controversial writer. He published: "Appeal to the Religious Public of Canandaigua" (1818); "Episcopacy Examined and Re-examined" (1835); "Essay on Regeneration" (1835); "Family Devotions from the Liturgy" (1835), and "Sermons and Charges" (1851). His nephew, Henry (1804–1886), was graduated from Columbia in 1827, and from 1832 until 1865 was principal of Union Hall academy, L. I. He was eminent as a lecturer and local historian, and published several volumes dealing with the history of Long Island, the most important of which were "Long Island and New York in Olden Times" (1851); "Revolutionary Incidents of Suffolk and Kings Counties" (1849); "The Annals of Hempstead" (1878), and "Antiquities of the Parish Church, Hempstead" (1880). He was an active or corresponding member of a number of learned societies. Bishop Onderdonk died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 6, 1858.

POTTER, Alonzo, third Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, and 48th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Beekman (now La Grange), N. Y., July 10, 1800. His father was Joseph Potter, farmer, a "Friend" from Cranston, R. I. He was educated in the district school, in an academy at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and at Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., whence he was graduated in 1818, with the highest honors. Of the origin of his intellectual development, he said himself: "When I read the story of Robinson Crusoe, the impetus had been given, and from that time forth I took pleasure in books." He was baptized at St. Peter's church at Philadelphia, Pa., soon after graduation from college, and then was confirmed at Christ church. Having decided to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal

church, he began theological study under the immediate direction of Rev. Dr. S. H. Turner; but he was forthwith called to a tutorship at Union college, and within a year to its chair of mathematics and natural philosophy. Pursuing his theological study during these years, he was admitted to deacon's orders by Bishop Hobart, and when he was twenty-four years old to the priesthood, by Bishop Brownell. It was in this same year, that he married the only daughter of President Eliphalet Nott, of Union college. In 1826 he succeeded Rev. S. F. Jervis in the rectorate of St. Paul's church, Boston, Mass., where he continued for five years, resigning in 1831 to return to Schenectady, and to fill at Union college the chair of moral and intellectual philosophy and political economy. He declined the professorship of ecclesiastical history in the General Theological seminary, at New York city, in 1835. In 1838 he was formally elected vice-president of Union college and held the office for seven years, and he was chosen the same year, by unanimous vote of the clergy, assistant bishop of the Eastern diocese, comprising the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, but declined the position. He received the degree of D.D. from Kenyon college, Ohio, in 1834, and from Harvard university in 1843. Union college gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1846.

He was chosen bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, May 23, 1845. He was consecrated on Sept. 23d, and held the office until his death on the steamship Colorado, in the harbor of San Francisco, Cal., having made the voyage for the sake of his health, July 4, 1865. Of his twenty years' service at this post, it is to be said that very rarely is it true that such results as he brought about are accomplished in so short a period. The building of an Episcopal hospital, an Episcopal academy, the organization and equipment of the Philadelphia divinity school, with the erection of thirty-five new churches in Philadelphia alone, besides the enlargement of the diocese so that it was necessary to divide it, the establishment of fraternities for young men in the "City of Brotherly Love," and the delivery of lectures to them, together with four annual courses of lectures before the Lowell institute at Boston, Mass., upon "Natural Theology and Christian Evidences"—these and kindred labors attested the unusual administrative ability of the man, and his uncommon powers of body and of mind. Bishop Potter, however, succumbed under the burdens which he took upon himself, and as before said proved too weak to carry them, although in the later years of his bishopric, his cares were lightened by an assistant. Dr. Potter published largely, mainly upon religious subjects, besides editing several miscellaneous volumes.

STEVENS, William Bacon, fourth Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania and 71st in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Bath, Me., July 13, 1815. He was educated in the common schools and at Phillips Andover academy, and then, his health having become seriously impaired, traveled for two years in Europe. Subsequently he began the study of medicine, received the degree of M.D. from Dartmouth, in 1837, and until 1841 practiced his profession in Savannah, Ga. In 1841 he was appointed state historian of Georgia, and in 1842 determined to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was ordained deacon in 1843 and priest in 1844 and for several years served as rector of Emmanuel church, at Athens, Ga. In 1844 he was called to the professorship of *belles-lettres*, oratory and moral philosophy in the University of Georgia, and in 1847 was a delegate to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1848 he was made rector of St. Andrew's church, Philadelphia, and in 1862 was elected and consecrated assistant bishop of Pennsylvania, succeeding Dr. Alonzo Potter as bishop in 1865. During Bishop Stevens's incumbency the diocese of Pennsylvania was twice divided, first in 1865 and again in 1871, and in 1886, owing to his advanced age and feeble health, he asked for and was given an assistant. He had charge from 1868 until 1874 of the American Episcopal churches on the continent of Europe and during that period resided much abroad. In 1878 he attended the Pan-Anglican council and preached the closing sermon in St. Paul's church, London. He published, besides numerous tracts, charges, and essays: "Discourses Before the Historical Society of Georgia" (1841); "History of Silk Culture in Georgia" (1841); "Historical Collections of Georgia" (1841-42); "History of Georgia" (1847); "Parables of the New Testament Unfolded" (1855); "The Bow in the Cloud" (1855); "Home Service" (1856); "The Lord's Day" (1857); "History of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia" (1858); "Sabbaths of Our Lord" (1872), and "Sermons" (1879). He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1848 and that of LL.D. from Union college in 1862. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 11, 1887.

BOWMAN, Samuel, assistant Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, and 64th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 21, 1800. He received his early education under the direction of private tutors, and, after studying law for a time, took up theology under Bishop White's guidance, and on Aug. 14, 1823, was ordained deacon by him in Philadelphia. On Dec. 19, 1824, Mr. Bowman was ordained priest by Bishop White, and became rector of a church in Lancaster county, Pa. In 1825 he became rector of Trinity church, Easton, Pa.; in 1827 assistant in St. James's church, Lancaster, Pa. From 1830 until he became bishop, he was rector of this church. In 1847 he was chosen bishop of Indiana, but declined it, and subsequently declined to be nominated for provisional bishop of Pennsylvania. On Aug. 25, 1858, he was consecrated assistant bishop of the diocese in Christ church, Philadelphia. Bishop Bowman was an eloquent pulpit orator, a vigorous and fluent writer, a man zealous in the discharge of his duties, and one beloved by all associated with him. In August, 1861, he started to meet an appointment, and on the 3d of that month was found dead by the wayside, near Butler.

WHITAKER, Ozi William, fifth Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, and 94th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New Salem, Mass., May 10, 1830. His father, Ira Whitaker, owned and lived upon a farm in that state. The son attended New Salem academy until he was sixteen years of age, and his preparation for college was completed at Brattleboro academy. He entered the freshman class at Amherst college in 1851, and remained there until the end of the first

term of the sophomore year, when he accepted a position as teacher in New Salem academy. Being unable to keep up with his class at Amherst while teaching, he decided to go to Middlebury college, Vt., and was graduated from that institution in 1856. He was principal of the high school at North Brookfield, Mass., four years. In 1860 he entered the General theological seminary in New York city, from which he was graduated in 1863. In July of the same year he was ordained deacon in Grace church, Boston, by Rt. Rev. Manton Eastburn. On account of his leaving for the missionary field of Nevada the customary delay before ordaining to the priesthood was dispensed with, and he was ordained a priest in St. Stephen's chapel, Boston, in August, 1863. He proceeded at once to Nevada and took charge of St. John's parish, Gold Hill, and a mission in Dayton. In 1865 he returned to New York and married Julia Chester of that city, who has always been a most active missionary worker with her husband. Later in the same year he went to Englewood, N. J., and was rector of St. Paul's church there for nearly two years. After several urgent calls he returned to Nevada and became rector of St. Paul's, Virginia City. At the general convention of 1868 he was elected missionary bishop of Nevada and Arizona, and was consecrated at St. George's church, New York, Oct. 13, 1869, by Bishop McIlwaine and others. His principal work in his missionary jurisdiction was the establishment of the Church school for girls at Reno, Nev. At a special convention held in St. Luke's church, Philadelphia, June, 1886, he was elected assistant bishop of Pennsylvania on the first ballot. In October he left the missionary field, where he had labored so long and so successfully, and entered upon his duties in Pennsylvania in November of the same year. On the death of Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens, in 1887, he became bishop of Pennsylvania, and has since held that high office. He was appointed by the presiding bishop to the charge of the American church missions in Cuba, and visited them in 1889. His only published writings are a few sermons. He received the degree of D.D. from Kenyon college, Gambier, O., in 1868.

LITTLEJOHN, Abram Newkirk, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Long Island, and 91st in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Florida, Montgomery county, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1824. He was graduated from Union college with honor in 1845, and after a course of theological study, received deacon's orders from the Rt. Rev. William H. De Lancey, bishop of western New York, March 19, 1848. He entered upon his clerical duties immediately at St. Ann's church, Amsterdam, N. Y., and after continuing there a year, removed to Meriden, Conn., where he officiated for a period of ten months. He was ordained priest in Christ church, Hartford, Conn., by Bishop Brownell, June 12, 1849, and shortly after this accepted the rectorship of Christ church, Springfield, Mass., where he remained for a little more than a year. In July, 1851, he became rector of St. Paul's church, New Haven, Conn., and remained in this charge for nine years. During this time St. Paul's was a favorite place of worship with a large number of the students of Yale college, and many now prominent men of the nation have borne testimony to the intellectual and religious stimulus which they derived from contact with the then young rector, Dr. Littlejohn. During the period of his New Haven rectorship he filled the post of lecturer on pastoral theology in the Berkeley divinity school, Middletown, Conn., and also contributed largely to the leading theological magazines and reviews of the day. In 1856 the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania. In 1858 he was elected president of Hobart college, but declined the honor. In 1860 he accepted a call to the rectorship of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N. Y., a position which he held until his consecration as first bishop of Long Island, in his own parish church, Jan. 27, 1869. Just previous to his election to the bishopric of Long Island he was elected bishop of the then recently formed diocese of central New York, but before the official notice of this election was received, the primary convention of the diocese of Long Island took place, and he was offered the position which he now holds. His name is inseparably connected with the magnificent Cathedral of the Incarnation at Garden City, Long Island, a memorial of the late Alexander T. Stewart, of New York, whose remains rest in its crypt. Bishop Littlejohn's wise suggestions and foresight, backed by the munificent gifts of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and their executor, have resulted in creating Garden City, and in making it a centre of ecclesiastical and religious work. Besides the cathedral, of Gothic architecture, with its five organs and interior decorations of the most costly kind, a see house, and St. Paul's school for boys, and St. Mary's for girls, have been erected. The property, including land, buildings and endowment, represented at its inception a sum of about $2,000,000, which has since been largely increased by princely donations from Mrs. Stewart's estate and from Judge Hilton. In addition to his episcopal duties in his own diocese, he also had the oversight of all American Episcopal churches on the continent of Europe from 1874 to 1886. Bishop Littlejohn is a fluent and forcible writer, of strongly marked characteristics. Besides numerous essays, charges to his diocese, criticisms and reviews, his published works are: "Conciones ad Clerum" (1880); "Individualism: Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, November, 1880;" "The Christian Ministry at the Close of the Nineteenth Century," being the Paddock lectures before the General theological seminary in 1884. In acknowledgment of the service which he rendered in delivering his sermon-lectures on "Individualism," the University of Cambridge, England, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

CROES, John, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of New Jersey, and the 16th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Elizabethtown, N. J., June 1, 1762, the son of Jacob and Charlotte C. Croes, who, about 1750, emigrated to America from Holland. From 1778–81 John served in the army of the revolution, first in the regiment of Col. Philip Van Cortlandt, and subsequently as orderly sergeant of Capt. Nathaniel Carup's company, and later as adjutant-major of Col. Ely's regiment of "year men." Subsequent to the war he taught school, and studied for the ministry, being on Feb. 28, 1790, ordained a deacon

in the Protestant Episcopal church, by Bishop White of Pennsylvania. He was appointed rector of Trinity church at Swedesborough, Pa., with "a salary of £125 specie, the use of the parsonage house, the use of the wood belonging to the church, and the benefits of the meadow, commonly called the minister's meadow." On March 4, 1792, he was ordained a priest by Bishop White. From the first Mr. Croes took a prominent part in all church matters in the diocese. In May, 1801, he removed to New Brunswick, N. J., becoming rector of Christ church at that place. He also conducted a successful school for boys, under the auspices of the trustees of Queen's college, which was the beginning of the prosperous institution now known as Rutgers college. He was peculiarly well adapted for an educator; one of his contemporaries thus spoke of him: "He possesses the gift of government in a high degree, and conducts a school in such a manner as to acquire the esteem and affection of the boys without undue rigor or extreme severity." Mr. Croes was in June, 1815, elected bishop of Connecticut, but the diocese of New Jersey, being unwilling to lose his valuable services, begged him to decline, and in August of that year unanimously elected him bishop of his native state, which position he accepted, and was consecrated Nov. 19, 1815, and at once assumed charge of this important diocese, of which he was the first bishop. He was a man of energy and perseverance, and his work in New Jersey, both as bishop and priest, was eminently successful. He was a lucid, accurate, and forcible writer, and of a hopeful, courageous disposition. In 1785 he was married to Martha Crane, daughter of Elisha and Hannah Mix Crane. In 1811 he was awarded the degree of D.D. by Columbia college. Bishop Croes died at New Brunswick, N. J., July 30, 1832.

DOANE, George Washington, second Protestant Episcopal bishop of New Jersey, and 29th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Trenton, N. J., May 27, 1799. After taking his degree at Union college in 1818, he entered the General theological seminary in New York, and having completed the course of study was ordained deacon in 1821, and priest in 1823, Bishop Hobart performing both acts of consecration. He aided Bishop Hobart in Trinity church as deacon and assistant, and helped Bishop Upfold to establish St. Luke's church. In 1824 he became professor in Washington (Trinity) college, and in addition to the performance of his college duties edited, with Dr. Wm. Croswell, "The Episcopal Watchman." In 1828 he was called to Boston to become an assistant in Trinity church, and in 1830, on the death of Dr. John S. J. Gardiner, was chosen rector. In 1832 he was elected bishop of New Jersey, and in October of the same year was consecrated in St. Paul's chapel, New York. Although invited by the rector, wardens and vestry of Trinity church, Newark, to establish himself in that place, "free from parochial responsibility," he decided to make Burlington his seat, and here he founded Burlington college for boys and St. Mary's hall for girls. The annual receipts of these institutions were very large, but Bishop Doane, who had "exhausted his means and his credit" in establishing the hall and the college, was forced in 1849 to assign all his property for the benefit of his creditors, and to commit the business management of the institutions to other hands. Nearly three years after this, four laymen preferred charges of dishonest management, and three bishops were induced to present Bishop Doane for trial, but on petition of the diocesan convention, which had vindicated him, the charge was dismissed, and although a second presentment was made in 1853, a second and unanimous dismissal followed. Bishop Doane was married in 1829 to the widow of James Perkins of Boston. Bishop Doane published a volume of poems, "Songs by the Way" (1824), several addresses, and numerous beautiful hymns, some of which are found in the collections of other denominations. His son, William Croswell Doane, became bishop of Albany, and another son, George Hobart Doane, entered the Roman Catholic church, and in 1886 received the title of monsignor. Bishop Doane died Apr. 27, 1859.

ODENHEIMER, William Henry, third Protestant Episcopal bishop of New Jersey, and 66th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 11, 1817. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1835, and then entered the General theological seminary in New York. In 1838, the year of his graduation, he was consecrated deacon, and in 1841 was ordained priest. In 1840 he became assistant at St. Peter's church, Philadelphia, and in that same year became rector. In 1859 he was elected bishop of New Jersey, to succeed his intimate friend, Bishop Doane, and was consecrated on Oct. 13th. He resided at Burlington, N. J., until November, 1874, when the diocese of New Jersey was divided, and he was elected bishop of the northern part, known since 1886 as the diocese of Newark. Bishop Odenheimer is said to have consecrated not less than 20,000 persons. He made a special study of canon law, and was an authority in matters pertaining to church order and discipline; he was, moreover, a voluminous writer, whose works are highly esteemed. Among his numerous publications may be mentioned: "Origin and Compilation of the Prayer Book" (1841); "The True Catholic no Romanist" (1842); "Essay on Canon Law" (1847); "The Private Prayer Book" (1851); "Jerusalem and its Vicinity" (1855). He died at Burlington, N. J., Aug. 14, 1879.

SCARBOROUGH, John, fourth Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of New Jersey, and 111th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Castlewellan, Ireland, Apr. 25, 1831, and in 1840 was brought to the United States, his father having died. He lived for a time at Lansingburg, Rensselaer county, N. Y., and having fitted for college at that place, entered Trinity in 1850. On completing the course at that institution, he entered the General theological seminary, and was graduated in 1857. He was ordained deacon in Trinity church, New York, June 28, 1857, and priest in St. Paul's church, Troy, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1858, the ceremonies of consecration being performed by Bishop Horatio Potter. He assisted the rector of St. Paul's church at Troy, from 1857 till 1860, when he became rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and remained in charge until 1867, when

he was called to Trinity church, Pittsburg, Pa. In 1875 he was elected bishop of New Jersey, and was consecrated on Feb. 2d in St. Mary's church, Burlington, N. J. He resided at Burlington for a time, and then removed the see to Trenton. He served as deputy to the general conventions of 1871 and 1874, and in 1872 received the degree of S.T.D. from Trinity college. His published writings comprise sermons, addresses and pastoral letters.

STARKEY, Thomas Alfred, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Newark, and 123d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1824, and having been educated as a civil engineer, followed that profession from 1839 till 1845. He then devoted himself to the study of theology, and was ordained deacon in the Church of the Ascension, Philadelphia, Feb. 21, 1847, and priest in Trinity church, Pottsville, Pa., May 21, 1848, the act of consecration being performed by Bishop Alonzo Potter on both occasions. In 1847 he began missionary labors in Schuylkill county, Pa., and continued them until 1850, when he was called to Christ church, Troy, N.Y. In 1854 he became rector of St. Paul's church, Albany, N.Y., in 1858 of Trinity church, Cleveland, O., and in 1869 of the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., where he officiated until 1872. In 1875 he took charge for one year of the mission rooms in New York city, and in 1877 became rector of St. Paul's church, Paterson, N. J., where he remained three years. In 1879 he was elected bishop of Northern New Jersey, and on Jan. 8, 1880, was consecrated. The name of the diocese was changed to that of Newark in 1886, and about that time Bishop Starkey removed his residence to East Orange, N. J. He received the degree of D.D. from Hobart college in 1864.

KIP, William Ingraham, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of California, and 59th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city Oct. 3, 1811, the oldest son of Simon Kip, for many years president of the North river bank in that city, and Maria, daughter of Duncan Ingraham, the English records of whose family date back to the time of Henry II. The Kips are descended from Henry Kip of Amsterdam, whose sons settled in this country in 1635, and in 1639 owned a part of Kip's bay, on Manhattan island, and the manor of Kipsburg (the present Rhinebeck, N.Y.), estates that were confiscated during the revolution because their owners were loyalists. The future bishop prepared for college in New York and entered Rutgers in 1827, but in 1828 left to enter Yale, where he was graduated in 1831. He began the study of law, but abandoned it for that of theology, and was graduated from the General theological seminary in 1835. He was ordained deacon June 28th, and priest Oct. 24th of the same year, and in 1835–36 was rector of St. Peter's church at Morristown, N. J. In 1836–37 he was assistant rector of Grace church, New York, and in 1838 was called to St. Peter's church at Albany, N. Y., where he remained until his assumption of the bishopric. He was nominated for the missionary bishopric of California by Bishop Wainwright, and was consecrated in Trinity church, New York, Oct. 28, 1853. In 1857 he was elected bishop of the diocese, in which, at that time, there were only two or three churches, and had sole charge until 1874, when the northern part of the state was set off as a missionary jurisdiction. In 1880 Bishop Kip was appointed by President Hayes an examiner at the Naval academy at Annapolis, and in 1883 was appointed by President Arthur an examiner at West Point academy, but declined the latter position. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Columbia in 1847, and that of LL.D. from Yale in 1872. Besides many articles in church periodicals, Bishop Kip published a number of volumes, most of which have been very popular, including: "Lenten Fast" (1843), which passed through many editions; "The Double Witness of the Church" (1844), which passed through twenty-four editions, and was reprinted in England for use as a college text-book; "The Christmas Holidays in Rome" (1845); "Early Jesuit Missions in America" (1846); "Early Conflicts of Christianity" (1850); "The Olden Time in New York" (1872), and "The Church of the Apostles" (1877). Bishop Kip was married in 1838 to Maria, daughter of ex-Gov. Lawrence of Rhode Island, who with two sons survives him. The last official act of Bishop Kip was the consecration, in 1892, of his grandson, Rev. William Ingraham Kip third. Bishop Kip died in San Francisco at midnight, Apr. 6, 1893.

DE LANCEY, William Heathcote, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of western New York, and 34th in succession in the American episcopate. (See Vol. I, p. 342.)

COXE, Arthur Cleveland, second Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of western New York, and 74th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Mendham, N. J., May 10, 1818, son of Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, an eminent Presbyterian minister. He was educated in New York city, to which his parents removed in 1821, and after passing through the University of New York, entered, in 1838, the General theological seminary of the Episcopal church. During his university course he published small volumes of verse which attracted attention: "Advent, a Mystery" (1837); "Jonathan, the Lay of a Scold" (1838); and "Athwold" (1838), and in 1840 he delivered "Athanasion," a poem, at Washington (Trinity) college, which added to his reputation, and appeared in print, together with other poems, in 1842. On June 27, 1841, he was ordained deacon, and soon after took charge of St. Ann's church, Morrisania, N. Y.; on Sept. 25, 1842, was ordained priest, and removed to Hartford, Conn., where he became rector of St. John's church. In 1854 he became rector of Grace church, Baltimore, Md., where he remained until the outbreak of the civil war. In 1857 he was elected bishop of Texas, but declined the office. He became rector of Calvary church, New York city, and soon after was consecrated assistant bishop of western New York, and when Bishop De Lancey died (Apr. 5, 1865) he succeeded him in the bishopric. In 1851 he visited England, and attended the Lambeth conference, and later was a delegate to the second conference; in 1872 visited Hayti to organize churches

and ordain clergy, having been placed in charge of the Episcopal church in that island. In 1888 he officiated in the "Gallican" chapel in Paris as bishop in charge of the "Gallicans" of France, and still holds that position. In 1887 he delivered the Baldwin lectures at the University of Michigan. Bishop Coxe is a skilled controversialist, and is widely known outside of his own church. Within the church, his influence has been exerted in the direction of conservatism. His publications have been numerous. A letter written by him in 1869, upon the calling of an ecumenical council by the pope, was printed in all the languages of Europe, and has frequently been reissued since under like conditions. He was a vigorous opponent of the revision of the Scriptures. His power as a writer of lyric poetry is decided, and the church hymnaries have been much enriched by his pen. His principal works, besides those already mentioned, are: "Hallowe'en," a poem (1844); "Saul: A Mystery," a dramatic poem (1845); "Christian Ballads" (1845); "Apology for the English Bible" (1854); "Thoughts on the Services" (1857); "The Criterion," a volume opposing the extreme position assumed by the Tractarians (1866); "Ritualism" (1867); "Signs of the Times: Four Lectures" (1870); "Apollos; or, The Way of God" (1873); "L'Épiscopat de l'Occident," a refutation of Roman Catholic attacks on the Church of England (Paris, 1873); "Catholics and Roman Catholics" (1874); "Common Prayers" (1875); "The Lady's Chace," poem (1878); "The Penitential" (1882); "Institutes of Christian History;" Baldwin lectures (1886). Bishop Coxe founded the Christian literature company, and has edited some of its publications, among them an edition of the Ante-Nicene fathers.

SEABURY, Samuel, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Connecticut, and the first bishop in the American episcopate, was born at Groton, Conn., Nov. 30, 1729. He was graduated from Yale in 1748, read divinity under the direction of his father at Hempstead, began medical studies at home, and completed them at the University of Edinburgh, 1752–53, and received deacon's and priest's orders in London, Dec. 21 and 23, 1753, from the Bishops of Lincoln and Carlisle. Returning, he was missionary at New Brunswick, N. J., from May, 1754, till the end of 1756, then rector at Jamaica, L. I., with other charges in the vicinity for ten years, and from March, 1767, till November, 1775, rector of St. Peter's, Westchester, N. Y. Like most of the Episcopal clergy of those days, he regarded his oath of allegiance to the king as binding him to more than conditional loyalty. The "Letters of a Westchester Farmer," which were and are supposed to be his, appeared in November and December, 1774, gave much offence to the whigs, and were thought to deserve a refutation by Alex. Hamilton. He did not escape the indignities which befell a number of his brethren, for on Nov. 22, 1775, a party of armed men seized him, and took him across the border to his native state, where he was held in durance for six weeks. Unable to resume his public ministrations, he fled to Long Island, and afterward took refuge in New York city, maintaining himself for a time as a physician. Oxford gave him the degree of D.D. in December, 1777, and from February, 1778, he was for a time chaplain of the king's American regiment; for this service he received half-pay long after. The few Episcopal clergy of Connecticut, meeting at Woodbury, March 25, 1783, elected him their bishop, and he again crossed the sea, but peculiar difficulties stood in the way of his consecration: being no longer a subject, he could not take the oath of allegiance again, and without the consent of parliament, which could not then be obtained, the English bishops dared not admit him to their order. In this strait he turned to the long disestablished Scottish church, with which he had made acquaintance thirty years before; its bishops, not being officials of the state, were free to act. He was consecrated at Aberdeen, Nov. 14, 1784, by Bishops Skinner, Kilgour and Petrie. They made it a condition that he should promote, so far as he could, the restoration of the ancient liturgy. He kept his promise, and by his means the Communion office of the American Prayer-book follows the Scottish rather than the English rite. He reached home in June, 1785, and began to exercise his functions, making his home at New London, where he became rector of his father's first parish, and officiating also in Rhode Island.

With Bishops White and Provost, who obtained consecration in England in February, 1787, he joined in the general convention of 1789, and in the consecration of Bishop Claggett, of Maryland in 1792, thus uniting the Scottish with the English succession. His influence was second only to that of Bishop White in the organization and early upbuilding of the American Episcopal church: more than any one else, he represented the element of ecclesiasticism, of law, precedent, tradition and authority. On the other hand, while the passion of the war and of hard-won liberty tended to make his church more than unpopular, his old reputation as a tory needed to be balanced by the known patriotism of White and Provost. But he was an active, judicious and efficient prelate, and among the fathers of his communion his memory is honored next to that of Bishop White. He put forth two volumes of sermons in 1791, a third was added in 1798, and they were reprinted in 1815. He died at New London Feb. 25, 1796. His "Life and Correspondence," edited by E. E. Beardsley, D.D., appeared in 1881.

JARVIS, Abraham, second Protestant Episcopal bishop of Connecticut, and 8th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Norwalk, Conn., May 3, 1739. He early exhibited a taste for learning, and studied at Stamford, Conn., under Rev. Noah Wells, Congregational minister of that place. He was graduated from Yale college in 1761, and soon officiated at the Episcopal church at Middletown, Conn., as lay reader, meanwhile prosecuting his theological studies. In 1763 he sailed for England, and received deacon's order from the Bishop of Exeter in London, Feb. 5, 1764, and priest's order on the 19th of the same month, from the Bishop of Carlisle. On Aug. 1st next following, he was settled as rector of Christ church, Middletown, Conn., with a salary of $70 per annum. When the American revolutionary war began, he presided at a convention of the Episcopal clergy of the state, at New Haven, at which it was resolved to suspend worship in their churches, since it would be unsafe to continue the reading of the entire liturgy. In August, 1775, he was appointed, on behalf of the Episcopal clergy in Connecticut, to recognize Rt. Rev. Samuel Seabury as their duly ac-

credited bishop, the bishop having been consecrated in Scotland during the previous year. In 1796 he was appointed Bishop Seabury's successor, but declined the office. Being a second time chosen, and unanimously, he accepted it, and was consecrated in October, 1797, at New Haven, by Bishops White of Pennsylvania, and Provost of New York, Bishop Bass of Massachusetts assisting. In 1796 Bishop Jarvis had received the degree of D.D. from Yale college. He continued rector of the church at Middletown for two years after his consecration. In 1803 he removed to New Haven. He married Ann, daughter of Samuel Farmer, a merchant of New York city, May 25, 1766. She died in 1801, and July 4, 1806, he was married in Trinity church, New York city, to Lucy Lewis of Philadelphia, Pa. He died May 13, 1813.

SMITH, John Sabine, lawyer, the son of Dr. John S. and Caroline Smith, was born at Randolph, Vt., Apr. 24, 1843. Of his American ancestry Capt. Steele Smith was the first settler and a large proprietor of the town of Windsor, Vt. With his family he ascended the Connecticut river in small boats, and took possession of a large tract of land. He was a man of energy, and one of the party which pursued the Indians after the burning of Royalton during the war of the revolution. His son Samuel, the first white child born in Windsor, married Lucy, the daughter of Col. Ebenezer Woods, an officer of the revolutionary army. Their son, John Spooner, married Caroline, daughter of Rev. James Sabine, who came to this country from England, was for some years rector of a church in Boston, and the author of several religious works. The early education of John Sabine Smith was in the schools of the day. He entered Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., and was graduated in 1863, the valedictorian and head of his class. To pay debts for his education he taught school for a time in Troy, N. Y., where he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1868, and came to the city of New York the following year, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He never married. He is a member of the University, Lawyers', Republican, Church, and Quill clubs, Phi Beta Kappa society, and many other organizations. In 1893 he was elected the president of the Republican club, of the Republican county committee, of the Trinity alumni, and of the board of trustees of the Society of medical jurisprudence in the city of New York. He has never held political office. He was the republican candidate for surrogate in New York city in 1892, and received the largest vote cast for any republican on any ticket in New York city in that presidential campaign. He has been employed as counsel for corporations and individuals in all the courts of New York, and is still in active practice. He is a successful man, possessed of intellectual ability of a high order, endowed with a vigorous constitution, never injured by excesses, and a vital energy so powerful that he can throw it into any work. As the chairman of the campaign committee of fifty of the Republican club, and afterward as its president, he has done much to render the club efficient and to make it the leading republican organization of the country. With his unlimited capacity for hard work, he has great skill in getting a large amount of labor out of his associates. As an *ex-officio* member of all the numerous sub-committees of the club, he is seldom absent from any of their meetings. After the campaign of 1892, in which his services were conspicuous, he was unanimously elected president of the county committee, and leader of his party in New York city. Mr. Smith has for many years been a member of the Episcopal church. Of his success in life he says: "I resolved, at thirteen years of age, to obtain an education, and worked my way through school and college and into a good law practice, and have asked few favors." He has won unusual success in his profession, through ability, integrity, industry, and an earnest purpose to recognize and perform all his duties as a lawyer and a citizen.

DELAND, Margaretta Wade (Campbell), author, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 23, 1857. Her father, Sample Campbell, was a merchant in that city. Her mother was a daughter of Maj. William Wade of the U. S. army during the war of 1812. Her mother died when she was an infant, and she was brought up in the family of her uncle, B. B. Campbell. She was educated in private schools in Pittsburg, and then at Pelham Priory, New Rochelle, N. Y.; attended art classes in Cooper institute, and was afterward a teacher of design in the Normal college of the city of New York. On May 12, 1880, she was married to Lorin F. Deland, of Boston, who has since been her critic and adviser in her literary work. She published in 1886, "An Old Garden and Other Verses;" in 1887, "John Ward, Preacher," a novel that has attained great success, and in 1888, "Florida Days." She has written several short stories, and another novel, "Sidney," was published serially in the "Atlantic Monthly." The "Critic" said of her work: "There is something more than promise in Mrs. Deland's work; her touch is already sure, her color sense fine, and the quality of her verse indicates no inconsiderable amount of discipline in her art."

NEILSON, John, merchant and soldier, was born at Ranton Landing, near New Brunswick, N. J., March 11, 1745. He was educated in Philadelphia, and became an extensive shipping merchant at New Brunswick. At the beginning of the American revolution (1775) he raised a company of militia, of which he was appointed captain. In August, 1776, he became colonel of the 2d New Jersey (Middlesex) militia, and served with honor, repelling British inroads, until 1780, when he was made deputy quartermaster-general for New Jersey, having previously (Feb. 21, 1777) become brigadier-general of New Jersey militia. It was about this time that he planned and successfully executed the surprise of a British post at Bennett's Island. In 1778–79 he was a member from New Jersey of the Continental congress. He was chosen a delegate from his native state to the convention to frame the Federal constitution, but failed to attend; he was, however, the zealous and influential advocate of the ratification of the constitution by the New Jersey state convention. In 1800–1 he represented New Brunswick in the New Jersey assembly, and then retired to private life, dying at New Brunswick March 3, 1833.

HERING, Constantine, the "father of Homœopathy" in America, was born at Oschatz, Saxony, Jan. 1, 1800, the son of a noted musician and teacher, who was educated in the Universities of Leipsic and Wurtemberg. When a boy of eight years Constantine began to develop an innate love of scientific knowledge and investigation, by making excursions to the neighboring hills and valleys in search of such objects of nature as attracted his inquiring mind, and he would examine them with eagerness and intense interest. While a student in a classical school at Zittau, from 1811 to 1817, he made a large and valuable collection of minerals, plants, skulls and bones of animals, and spent his leisure hours in a systematic study of them. He studied surgery at an academy in Dresden in 1817, and the next four years, under private instruction at home, obtained a comprehensive knowledge of mathematics and ancient classics. In 1820 he entered the medical department of the University of Leipsic, and the next year, when still a student, was requested by a publishing house to write a book confuting homœopathy. In order to prepare himself for the task he carefully examined the works of Hahnemann, and after a diligent research and study of them was convinced of the truth of the law of cure, as embodied in the formula, *Similia Similibus Curantur*. Upon his graduation from Leipsic in 1826, with the degree of doctor of medicine, he prepared a thesis on "De Medicina Futura," which earnestly supported and defended the new system of medicine as originated by Hahnemann, and during the remainder of his long and eventful life Dr. Hering was one of the great oracles of homœopathy. For the purpose of obtaining an immediate income, he accepted the position of instructor of natural sciences and mathematics in the Blochmann institute of Dresden, and in 1827 the king of Saxony sent him on a botanical and zoölogical expedition to Surinam, South America, where he remained six years, devoting much of this time to the practice of homœopathy in a Moravian colony there and at Paramaribo. He made many converts, and educated Dr. Bute, whom he sent to Philadelphia in 1832 to try his skill with cholera, then epidemic in that city. The next year, upon removing to Philadelphia himself, he became one of the pioneers of homœopathy in America, the new system having been introduced into New York city by Dr. Gram in 1825. He soon acquired a large practice, and in 1835, together with Drs. Wesselhoeft, Detwiller, Bute and Romig, founded, at Allentown, Pa., the "North American Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art," of which Dr. Hering became president and the principal instructor. This was the first homœopathic school in the world. Dr. Hering taught the principles of Hahnemann, practiced them on the sick, wrote books and pamphlets, and caused German text-books on homœopathy to be translated into English. His fame as a leader in the new school of medicine was soon established in Europe as well as in America. On account of the financial panic of 1837 the Allentown academy was closed, and Dr. Hering continued the practice of his profession in Philadelphia; and in 1846, when the Homœopathic medical college of Pennsylvania was founded, he was elected professor of institutes and materica medica, which he held, at intervals, until 1867, when he assisted in founding the Hahnemann medical college of Philadelphia, in which he held the same chair until 1869, when he resigned and became emeritus professor. Dr. Hering was recognized as a genius in medicine. He was rich in new thoughts and industrious in the application of them. He was always searching for truth, and all of his contributions to the literature of his profession impressed the reader with the earnest spirit of his investigations. His faith in the homœopathic law of cure was boundless, and he declared early in his career that the chief principles of Hahnemann are founded upon laws of nature. The one great aim of his life was the development and dissemination of the principles of homœopathy. He sought to cure the sick easily and permanently by medicines capable of producing in a healthy person morbid symptoms similar to those of the sick, and believed that the totality of symptoms, subjective and objective, are the only indications for the choice of a remedy. Being gifted by nature, he cultivated his gifts to the extent of his powers for the benefit of mankind. His greatest achievement was in materia medica; he made physiological provings of most of the homœopathic remedies, introduced many new and valuable drugs, and published his remedies and experiences in different works, and was during all his years of practice a very diligent contributor to medical journals of America, England and Germany. He devoted much study to the poison of venomous serpents and to hydrophobia.

His "Domestic Physician," published in 1835, passed through seven editions in America, two in England, thirteen in Germany, and has been translated into six other languages. He was joint editor of the "Medical Correspondent" (1835–36); of the "Miscellanies of Homœopathy" (1839); of the "North American Quarterly" (1851–52), and of the "Homœopathic News" (1854), and founded and edited the "American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica." He published many books in both German and English, including: "Rise and Progress of Homœopathy" (1834); "Effects of Snake Poison" (1837); "American Drug Provings" (1853); "Amerikanische Arzneipruefungen" (1853–57); "Analytical Therapeutics" (1875); "Condensed Materia Medica" (1877–79), and "Guiding Symptoms," the third volume of which he began just prior to his death. His widow, Therese Buchheim Hering, born at Bautzen, Saxony, still resides in Philadelphia. During the last years of his life he admitted to partnership his pupil and son-in-law, Dr. Calvin B. Knerr, who succeeded him in practice and is engaged in the publication of his writings. Dr. Hering was noted for his large-heartedness and never-failing generosity, and during his eventful career won the highest regard and was venerated by all the homœopathists in this country. He died in Philadelphia July 23, 1880.

RAUE, Charles Godlove, physician, professor of pathology and diagnosis in the Homœopathic medical college of Pennsylvania and Hahnemann medical college of Philadelphia from 1864 to 1871, was born in Nieder-Cunnersdorf, near Loebau in Saxony, May 11, 1820. He was educated at the College of teachers in Bautzen and taught school for several years in Burkau. In 1848 he came to Philadelphia, began the study of medicine with Dr. Constantine Hering, and was graduated from the Philadelphia medical college in 1850. The following year he took charge of the practice of Dr. Gosewisch at Wilmington, Del., during the absence of the latter in Europe. He then located in Trenton, N. J., and became one of the pioneers of homœopathy in that city, and early in his career took high rank as a physician. In 1858 he returned to Philadelphia, and has since

been one of the leading homœopathists in this country. For thirty years Dr. Raue enjoyed the intimate friendship and unbounded confidence of Dr. Hering, with whom, during all that period, he was a diligent student of the homœopathic system of medicine, and took an important part in promoting its early growth and development in this country. His sincere and untiring devotion to the laws and principles of homœopathy during his whole professional career is seen from the tenor of his writings. He has contributed liberally to the literature of medicine, both in German and English publications, but the work which has given him the widest reputation as an author, is his "Special Pathology and Diagnostics with Therapeutic Hints," published in 1867, and which has since been a text-book in all American homœopathic colleges. It has been revised and enlarged twice since 1880. From 1870 to 1875 he edited the "Yearly Record of Homœopathic Literature," containing extracts and notices of the most important matters from the leading journals of homœopathy of all countries. Since his early manhood Dr. Raue has been a close and diligent student of psychology, and in 1847 published in his native language, "Die Neue Seelenlehre Dr. Beneke's," a work written to popularize the psychological researches of Dr. Beneke. It passed through five editions in Germany, was translated into Flemish in 1859 by Dr. Blockhuys, into English in 1871 at Oxford and London as the "Elements of Psychology," and later into French. In 1889 Dr. Raue published "Psychology as a Natural Science Applied to the Solution of Occult Psychic Phenomena." It shows originality and research, and has been well received. He is now engaged in preparing a work on the "Institutes of Homœopathy." Dr. Raue has received the honorary degree of M.D., from the Hahnemann medical college of Philadelphia and the Homœopathic college of New York. He is a member of the American institute of homœopathy, and is an honorary member of similar societies of Spain and Mexico.

Chas. G. Raue.

BUTE, George Hering, was born in North Germany, May 27, 1792; became acquainted with Dr. Hering in Paramaribo, South America, and was cured of spotted fever by him with homœopathic remedies. He studied medicine under Dr. Hering, and in 1832 removed to the Moravian settlement at Nazareth, Pa., and there began the practice of his profession. In 1832 he located in Philadelphia, where he acquired a wide reputation for his successful treatment of the Asiatic cholera, then epidemic in that city. Within two years he built up a very large practice as the second homœopathist in the city. He "proved" a large number of plants indigenous to America, and made many important contributions to homœopathy. Owing to ill health he left Philadelphia and returned to Nazareth, where he died Feb. 13, 1876.

WILLIAMSON, Walter, one of the founders of the Homœopathic medical college of Pennsylvania, was born in Newtown, Delaware county, Pa., Jan. 4, 1811, a descendant in the fourth generation of Daniel Williamson, who came to America with William Penn in 1682. He acquired a good English education, and at seventeen engaged in mercantile pursuits with his brother, and studied botany and materia medica during his leisure hours. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Benjamin Rush Erwin, and entered the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of M.D. from that institution in 1833. He attended clinical instruction in the Philadelphia Almshouse, and made a study of the Asiatic cholera in 1832, when it was epidemic in Philadelphia. After graduation he settled in practice in his native county, and in 1836 his attention was attracted to the homœopathic system of medical practice. He obtained all the books and pamphlets then published in the English language on the subject, made a diligent study of them, and soon became convinced of the truth of the new therapeutic law by testing it with experiments on the sick, and on himself. His confidence was established in the validity of the Hahnemann theory when he observed that medicines taken by the healthy produced symptoms similar to those they were capable of curing in the sick. He adopted the new system of practice, and immediately began a diligent study of the German language, in which much of the literature of homœopathy was then printed. In 1839 he removed to Philadelphia, where eight homœopathic physicians then resided. Having previously devoted considerable attention to obstetrics Dr. Williamson continued the practice of that department of his profession, and soon established an extensive and lucrative business. In 1844 he assisted in organizing the American institute of homœopathy. At a meeting of the Central bureau of the institute in Philadelphia he drew up a petition to the Pennsylvania legislature asking for a charter for the Homœopathic medical college of Pennsylvania, which was granted in 1848, and upon its organization in Philadelphia the same year, he was elected to the chair of obstetrics, and diseases of women and children. Upon the death of Dr. Caleb B. Matthews in 1851, he succeeded him as professor of materia medica and therapeutics. On account of ill health he resigned the position in 1856, and was made emeritus professor of clinical medicine, but was re-elected to the chair of obstetrics in 1857, which he filled until 1859. Upon the organization of the Hahnemann medical college of Philadelphia that year, he became emeritus professor of obstetrics in it, and assisted in forming a union of the two institutions. He took a deep interest in the State medical society, and was its president at the third annual session in 1868, held in Philadelphia. In 1858 he published a treatise on "Diseases of Women and Children," which was used as a text-book for many years. He was a frequent contributor of valuable papers to medical societies and professional journals, for several years was editor of the "Philadelphia Homœopathic Journal," and at the time of his death was preparing a "History of Homœopathy in Philadelphia." He made numerous additions to the pathogenesis of drugs, and furnished many remedies to homœopathic materia medica. As a lecturer he was always entertaining and instructive, and was held in the highest regard by young men of his profession. Probably no physician of his day did more than he to advance the growth and prosperity of homœopathy in America. Dr. Williamson was married Aug. 10, 1833, to Mary Matilda Massey, of Delaware county, Pa. His son, Dr. Walter M. Williamson, was graduated from the Homœopathic college of Pennsylvania in 1857, practiced in Wisconsin for three years, then returned to Philadelphia, where he at-

W. Williamson

tained high rank in his profession, and was an active and energetic member of various medical societies. He died Apr. 5, 1874. Another son, Dr. Matthew S. Williamson, was graduated from Hahnemann medical college of Philadelphia in 1872, and is now actively engaged in his profession in that city. A third son, Alonzo Potter Williamson, was graduated from Hahnemann medical college in 1876, and is at present practicing medicine in Minneapolis, Minn. Dr. Walter Williamson died Dec. 19, 1870.

KITCHEN, James, the oldest living physician (1893) in Philadelphia, was born in that city March 8, 1800, and received the degree of A.B. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1819, A.M. in 1822, and M.D. the same year. He continued his medical studies in France, Holland, England, and Scotland, and upon his return to Philadelphia in 1824, entered upon the practice of his profession in that city, where he has since resided. He was port physician during the time the cholera was epidemic in 1832. He accepted the homœopathic system of practice in 1837, after being cured of a chronic affection of the liver by the use of its remedies. For one year he was professor of clinical medicine in the Homœopathic medical college, has been a frequent contributor to medical journals, and translated from the French Boullard's "Treatise on Rheumatism," and Jahr's "Homœopathic Pharmacy." He is still in good health at the advanced age of ninety-three years, and is the oldest living graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

GUERNSEY, Henry Newell, physician and author, was born at Rochester, Vt., Feb. 10, 1817. He was the son of Joseph and Phœbe (Jefferson) Guernsey, and through his mother was descended from the same family as Thomas Jefferson, president of the United States. He obtained his education in the public and private schools, and at Royalton academy, in his native state. At twenty years of age he went to Pennsylvania, intending to study medicine. He taught school at Darby, where he became a medical student under Dr. Alvin E. Small, matriculated at Pennsylvania medical college in Philadelphia in 1842, and the next year entered the University of New York, from which he received his medical degree in 1844. He began the practice of his profession at Darby, but in 1844 moved to Frankford, where he remained thirteen years, and during that time built up a large practice as a homœopathic physician, surgeon and obstetrician. He was the pioneer of homœopathy throughout, and thoroughly established it in Frankford, Bridesburg, White Hall, Fox Chase, Middletown, Milestown, Rowlandville, Nicetown, Olney, Rising Sun, Aramingo, and Richmond, important suburbs of Philadelphia. In 1857 he settled in Philadelphia, where he soon acquired an enormous practice, and was very successful in propagating homœopathy among representative and influential people of that city, many of whom were converted by him. Dr. Guernsey possessed a comprehensive knowledge of medical agents, and a wide acquaintance with the drugs used in his school of practice. He was a remarkably keen and accurate observer of their effects upon the system, and showed rare skill and ability in discovering the "characteristic symptoms" of each one of them. It was his ability to discern the "key-notes" of a remedy, and skilfully to apply them, that won his success and reputation as a prescriber. As an authority on materia medica and obstetrics, he stood among the ablest of his profession. On account of failing health, he went to Europe in 1879, and again in 1882, and recovered sufficiently to attend to his practice for a time. In December, 1884, he took a cold which developed into phthisis pulmonalis. During his illness of two and one-half years, he was requested by physicians of all shades of opinion to use remedies administered in varying potencies, empirically, etc. His uniform answer was: "I wish nothing but the

similimum to my case. As I have lived and practiced for others, I will do for myself, for I *know* it is the *right* way." Often during his illness he said, "If I must die, I wish it recorded that I died true to my principles." In his delirium he imagined himself prescribing for the sick, and would direct those about him to prepare certain remedies for them. He was a member of numerous medical societies, including the American institute of homœopathy, Massachusetts surgical and gynecological society, honorary member of Hahnemann medical society of Madrid, Spain, and "Instituto Homœopathico Mexicano." He received the honorary degree of M.D. in 1862, from the Homœopathic medical college of Pennsylvania, in which he was professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children from 1861 to 1869, and dean of the faculty three years. He was professor of materia medica in Hahnemann medical college, from 1871 to 1874, and was also dean during that time. Dr. Guernsey wrote and published a work on "Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children," which has reached its third edition. The therapeutic portion of this work was translated into French, and published in Paris. "Lectures on Materia Medica," delivered at Hahnemann college, "Reports on Obstetrics," to the American institute of homœopathy, "Plain Talks on Avoided Subjects," "The Key-note System," are among his numerous publications possessing a high order of merit. He was married Apr. 27, 1845, to Statira Colburn of Boston, Mass., by whom he had three children, Elizabeth W., Joseph C., and Henry William. He died June 27, 1885.

Henry N. Guernsey

McCLATCHEY, Robert J., professor, physician, and editor, was born in Philadelphia Apr. 6, 1836. He studied medicine under Dr. Wm. S. Helmuth, was graduated from the Homœopathic medical college of Pennsylvania in 1856, practiced medicine several years in Bethlehem, Pa., and in 1863 removed to Philadelphia, where he gained distinction in his profession. He filled the chair of anatomy for two years in his alma mater, and from 1867 to 1883 was professor of pathology and practice of medicine in Hahnemann medical college. As editor of the "Hahnemannian Monthly" from 1868 to 1878, he exerted a marked influence in his profession on account of the vigor and force of his writings, and his wide knowledge of medical literature. He was a most efficient general secretary of the American institute of homœopathy from 1871 to 1879, was largely instrumental in effecting the organization of the Hahnemann club of Philadelphia in 1871, served twelve years as its president, was nine years secre-

tary, and two years president of the County society of Philadelphia, originated the movement which resulted in founding the Children's hospital of Philadelphia, was president of Homœopathic medical society of Pennsylvania in 1874, and was unceasing in using his best efforts to promote and advance the best interests of all the societies of which he was a member. In 1871 Dr. McClatchey prepared and published a revision of Laurie's "Domestic Medicine," and later assisted in the revision of Guernsey's "Obstetrics." The "Transactions" of the national and state societies contain valuable contributions from his pen. For twenty years he attended to a large practice in Philadelphia, where he died Jan. 17, 1883.

NEIDHARD, Charles, physician, professor of clinical medicine in the Homœopathic medical college of Pennsylvania, was born in Bremen, Germany, Apr. 19, 1809. His stepfather was Prof. List, a noted writer on political economy, with whom he came to this country when quite young, and settled in Reading, Pa., where he began the study of medicine under Dr. Isaac Heister. He attended medical lectures for three years at the University of Pennsylvania, and two years at the Philadelphia medical institute, and took a course of clinical instruction at the Pennsylvania hospital. During his medical course he was taken very sick and was cured by homœopathic treatment, which had just been introduced into Philadelphia. This result induced him to accept the new school of medical practice, and he was graduated from the Homœopathic academy at Allentown, Pa., in 1837. He returned to Europe several times for the sake of study, visited the hospitals at Leipsic and Vienna, and received the degree of doctor of medicine, surgery and obstetrics from the University of Jena, and then settled in the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, when homœopathy was in its infan y. He has lived to see its wonderful growth and development to a degree far beyond his original expectations, and has himself won success and an excellent reputation as a skilful physician. Dr. Neidhard was one of the first members of the American institute of homœopathy on its organization in New York in 1844, and about the same time received an honorary degree from the Chicago hospital college. From 1849 to 1853 he was professor of clinical medicine at the Homœopathic medical college of Pennsylvania. Since his retirement from the college, he has devoted all his time to his practice. Dr. Neidhard has contributed a number of valuable works to the literature of homœopathy, among which are the following: "Homœopathic Medicine," translated from the French in 1837, the work originally being written by M. Croseric, M.D., president of the Homœopathic society of Paris; "Answer to the Homœopathic Delusions of Oliver Wendell Holmes" (1843); "Homœopathy in Germany and England," being discourses delivered at the Homœopathic college of Pennsylvania in 1850; "Universality of the Homœopathic Law of Cure" (1851, second edition, 1874); this was a public lecture delivered before a large audience at the invitation of the Homœopathic society of Providence, R. I.; "Crotalus Horridus," its analogy to yellow fever, also "Malignant Bilious and Remittent Fevers" (1860; this work was translated in Havana, Cuba, into Spanish by D. Antonio Bergnes de Las Casas, 1861); "Diphtheria as it Prevailed in the United States from 1860 to 1866." He also contributed to Hill and Hunt's "Practice of Surgery," and to Johns's "Materia Medica," and in 1888 published a pathogenetic and clinical repertory of the diseases of the head with their concomitants. A great variety of articles from his pen have appeared in medical journals of America and England.

JEANES, Jacob, professor of the practice of medicine in the Homœopathic medical college of Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia Oct. 4, 1800. He studied medicine under Dr. Joseph Parrish, received the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1823, and practiced medicine as an allopathic physician for twelve years. In 1835 he became a homœopathist, and in 1838 published a work on "Practice of Medicine" which at once brought him into prominence. He was a diligent student of materia medica and endeavored to condense the most characteristic symptoms. He introduced to the practice of homœopathy many new remedies. In 1848 he was one of the founders of the Homœopathic medical college of Pennsylvania and became a member of its first faculty. In 1844 he was one of the founders of the American institute of homœopathy, and was an active and influential member of the Philadelphia society and the State medical society. He was one of the closest observers and most successful practitioners of his school of medicine. He was a developed Hahnemannian, yet independent in thought, and devoted much of his leisure time to the study of astronomy and botany. He died of apoplexy Dec. 17, 1877.

FARRINGTON, Ernest E., professor of materia medica in Hahnemann medical college, was born at Williamsburg, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1847, and early in his boyhood removed with his parents to Philadelphia, where he obtained his preparatory education, graduating from the Central high school with the degree of A.B. in 1866, at the head of his class and up to that date with the highest average ever attained by a student of that institution. He began the study of medicine under his brother, Dr. H. W. Farrington, matriculated at the Homœopathic medical college in the fall of 1866 and the next year passed to the newly organized Hahnemann medical college, from which he received his degree of M.D. in 1868. He established a large practice in Philadelphia immediately after his graduation, and was remarkably successful throughout his professional career. In 1869 he was elected to the chair of forensic medicine in his alma mater, and succeeded to the chair of pathology and diagnosis two years later. From 1874 to 1885 he was professor of materia medica, filling the position with exceptional ability both on account of his proficiency in that department of medicine and his popularity as a lecturer to students. He developed a great talent for analyzing the specific action of drugs, and made a thorough research and study of every interest pertaining to homœopathy. As a writer he was clear and forcible. A series of articles from his pen on "Studies in Materia Medica," published in the "Hahnemannian Monthly," belong to the classics of medical literature, and his lectures on "Clinical Materia Medica," edited by Dr. Clarence Bartlett, and published in book form after his death, has had a wide circulation. Dr. Farrington died in Philadelphia Dec. 17, 1885.

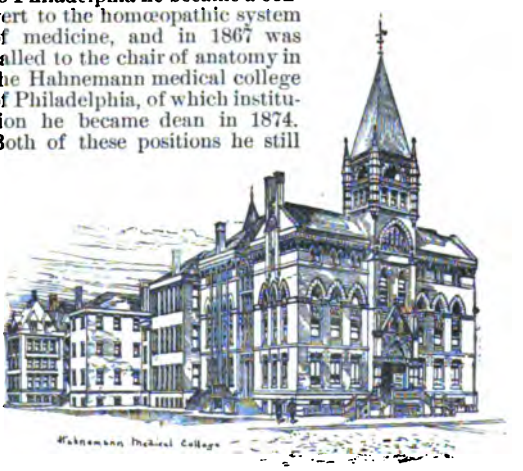
SMALL, Alvin Edmond, professor of the practice of medicine and physiology in the Homœopathic medical college of Pennsylvania, and later one of the chief founders of the Hahnemann medical college of Chicago, was born at Wales, Lincoln county, Me., March 4, 1811. After obtaining a good preparatory education at Monmouth, he began the study of medicine at Saco, Me., under Drs. Putnam and Greene, and then entered the medical department of

the University of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1841. He began the practice of his profession at Upper Darby, Delaware county, Pa., as an allopathic physician, but in 1842 accepted the doctrines and espoused the cause of homœopathy. In 1845 he removed to Philadelphia, and upon the organization of the Homœopathic medical college of Pennsylvania he was elected to the chair of physiology, and two years later was transferred to the chair of practice of medicine, which he filled with marked ability for seven years. Delaware college gave him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1851.

During his residence of eleven years in Philadelphia he acquired a large practice, and in the meantime wrote and published "Domestic Practice," which had an extensive sale. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, and in 1859 was chosen a member of the first board of trustees, and professor of theory and practice of medicine in Hahnemann medical college of Chicago, which position he filled for nearly thirty years. He was dean, and also treasurer of the college, and, at the time of his death, president of the board of trustees. His executive ability, professional attainments, and his popularity as a lecturer to students largely contributed to the success of the institution. As a physician he took high rank in his profession in Chicago, and was widely known all through the West, and the entire country. He took a deep interest in medical societies, was several times president of the State society of Illinois, and in 1873 was president of the American institute of homœopathy. He wrote, "Diseases of the Nervous System," "Diseases of the Chest," and late in life published an admirable work on "Practice of Medicine." Few men of his profession did as much as he to extend and diffuse a knowledge of homœopathy, and commend it to the world. As general superintendent of the Scanlan hospital of Chicago he did an important work. Dr. Small was a man of imposing presence and dignified bearing. He possessed a kindly, genial and benevolent nature, which endeared him to all who knew him, and inspired confidence in a wonderful degree. After a life of great usefulness he died in Chicago Dec. 31, 1886.

GAUSE, Owen B., professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children at Hahnemann medical college from 1867 till 1888, was born at Wilmington, Del., in June, 1825. He entered the Homœopathic medical college at Cleveland, O., in 1855, but remained there only a few months, and the same year matriculated at the Homœopathic medical college of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1857. He began the practice of his profession in Trenton, N. J., where he resided until 1862. He was elected to the chair of physiology in his alma mater in 1860, which position he held until 1864. From 1867 till 1888 he was professor of obstetrics and diseases of women in Hahnemann medical college, and filled the position with exceptional ability. Dr. Gause was one of the most active members of the Homœopathic medical society of Philadelphia for many years. He was one of the founders of the Homœopathic medical society of Pennsylvania; was its president in 1869, and the same year became a member of the American institute of homœopathy. At present he resides at Aiken, S. C., spending his summers at Asbury Park, N. J.

THOMAS, Amos Russell, physician, and dean of Hahnemann medical college of Philadelphia since 1874, was born at Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1826. He is descended from Welsh ancestors who were among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts, his father being Col. Azariah Thomas, who served on the northern frontier under Gen. Jacob Brown during the war of 1812. Dr. Thomas passed the first twenty years of his life on a farm, an experience which served to develop the robust health and splendid physique for which he is still remarkable. The rudiments of his education were acquired in the common schools, supplemented by a course at Black River institute, Watertown, N. Y. In 1850 he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Ogdensburg, N. Y., but finding these uncongenial he entered upon the study of medicine in 1852 at the Syracuse medical college, from which he was graduated in 1854. The same year he removed to Philadelphia, where he pursued a course of study and was graduated from the Penn medical university. Directly after graduation he was appointed demonstrator, and in 1856 professor of anatomy in that institution, which latter position he held for ten years. In 1856 he was also appointed professor of artistic anatomy in the Pennsylvania academy of fine arts, being the first person in America to deliver a course of lectures on anatomy specially intended for artists. This position he filled for fifteen years. In 1863 he became professor of anatomy in the School of design and served as such for ten years. After the second battle of Bull Run he volunteered as a surgeon in the army, and was placed in charge of a ward in the Armory Square hospital at Washington, D. C. Soon after removing to Philadelphia he became a convert to the homœopathic system of medicine, and in 1867 was called to the chair of anatomy in the Hahnemann medical college of Philadelphia, of which institution he became dean in 1874. Both of these positions he still occupies. Besides various addresses delivered as president of the Philadelphia county medical society, and of the Pennsylvania state society, and numerous scientific papers contributed to the medical journals of his school, Dr. Thomas is author of a valuable work on "Post-Mortem Examinations and Morbid Anatomy," of the section on diseases of the blood vessels in Arndt's "System of Medicine," and of a history of the "Descendants of William Thomas of Hardwick, Mass., 1678-1891." For four years he



was editor of the "American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica." He is a member of the American institute of homœopathy, the Philadelphia county medical society, the Medical society of the state of Pennsylvania, the Fairmount Park art association, the Academy of natural sciences, the Historical society of Pennsylvania, and of the Genealogical society of Pennsylvania. His long terms of service in the various positions he has occupied bear striking testimony to the ability with which he has discharged his multifarious duties. He is singularly attractive as a lecturer, and his kindliness of heart and uniform suavity of manner have greatly endeared him to the many graduates of the institution with which he has been so long connected, while his large experience and diagnostic acumen easily place him in the foremost rank of physicians in a city of physicians. During his long administration as dean, Hahnemann college has had a constantly increasing prosperity. The curriculum has been enlarged, the standard of requirements elevated, the course lengthened, and, largely through his exertions, the new college and hospital buildings, on Broad street above Race, have been erected. Hahnemann college, organized in 1848, is the oldest homœopathic college in the world. Its graduates number over 2,000. It has made an enviable reputation by elevating the standard of medical education and by first introducing a three-years' graded course, a feature since adopted by nearly all the medical colleges in the United States. The new college and hospital buildings are an ornament to the city of Philadelphia. They are provided with abundant laboratory facilities, a well-appointed museum, and a large and valuable library. In September, 1847, Dr. Thomas married Elizabeth M. Bacon of Watertown, N. Y., by whom he has had two children, Charles M. Thomas, M.D., and a daughter, Florence L., who married Dr. J. N. Mitchell of Philadelphia.

BETTS, B. Frank, has held a professorship in the Hahnemann medical college of Philadelphia, since 1878. He was born at Warminster, Pa., Dec. 1, 1845, and spent his early life in this neighborhood, which is liberally provided with facilities for acquiring a practical education.

Most of his youth was spent at a private school at the Lollar academy, or in a Friends' school at Horsham, which were within a short distance of his parents' residence. At fifteen he entered the Mt. Holly institute, N. J., under the care of Rev. Samuel Aaron, and there finished his preparatory education. Interested in the acquisition of knowledge, the hours usually set apart for recreation were spent by him in the study of branches not generally included in the course of instruction in the schools he attended. At the age of seventeen he accepted a position in a large mercantile house in Philadelphia, in charge of his uncles, Seneca E. and Dr. Benjamin Malone, and with the family of the former he made his home. His tastes, however, soon led him to become interested in the study of medicine, his attention having been first directed to it by an attack of typhoid fever, during which he was attended by the eminent physician and surgeon, Washington L. Atlee. He carefully investigated the merits of both schools of practice, and was convinced of the superiority of homœopathy. After a thorough preparation, he entered the Homœopathic medical college of Pennsylvania in 1866, and was graduated in 1868. He then spent nearly two years in Europe, pursuing a special course in several departments of medicine and surgery at the clinics of the large hospitals of Vienna, Paris and Berlin. Returning home with increased confidence in the system of practice he had adopted, he established himself in his native city. In 1873 he was called to the chair of physiology and microscopic anatomy in the Hahnemann college, and retained that position until the department of diseases of women was created, when he was elected professor of gynecology. To the establishment of this department, which was growing rapidly in importance throughout the medical world, Prof. Betts devoted all his time and energy. College clinics were instituted for the treatment of the diseases peculiar to females, and in conjunction with his course of lectures on this subject, he delivered a course on hygiene and dietetics. The latter topics were beginning to be considered an important part of the course of instruction in all first-class medical colleges, and Prof. Betts, who was the first to institute a course in gynecology, was also the first to deliver lectures on hygiene and dietetics in this institution. To his successor in the chair of physiology was, however, assigned, at the request of Prof. Betts, the lectures on hygiene, in 1887, and another new department was created more closely related to that of his choice, viz., the department of the diseases of children, so that to the course of lectures on gynecology Prof. Betts added a course on pædiatry. He is a member of the American institute of homœopathy (since 1870), of the Homœopathic medical society of Pennsylvania (since 1875), of the Philadelphia county society, and of the Hahnemann medical club of Philadelphia. By request, he prepared and read a paper on "The Scope of Homœopathic Therapeutics in Gynecological Practice" before the World's homœopathic convention of 1891. Prof. Betts is consulting gynecologist to the Homœopathic hospital of Wilmington, Del., and to the out-patient department of the Children's homœopathic hospital of Philadelphia, and gynecologist to the Hahnemann college hospital.

DUDLEY, Pemberton, professor of institutes of medicine and hygiene in Hahnemann medical college, was born near Torresdale, Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1837. His father, William Dudley, belonged to the New England family of that name, whose ancestors followed the Mayflower about ten years later. The family traces its lineage through several of the most interesting chapters of English history to a period antedating the Norman Conquest, and is known to be of Saxon origin. His mother, Ellenor Wood, was descended from Robert Wood, who emigrated from Gloucester, Eng., in 1699, and settled at Newtown, L. I., and whose posterity migrated to Newtown, Bucks county, Pa., about 1750. Dr. Dudley obtained his early education in the public schools and at an academic institution, supplemented by careful reading and study while at work on his father's farm. He taught school two years, and at the same time read medicine under Dr. David James, then attended lectures in Jefferson medical college one year, and Homœopathic medical college of Pennsylvania another year, graduating from the latter institution in 1871, since which time he has practiced in Philadelphia. Dr. Dudley assisted to organize the Philadelphia county homœopathic medical society in 1866, joined the State medical society in 1867, and has been president of both. He became a member of the American institute of homœopathy

in 1869, has regularly participated in its general and scientific business, and since 1887 has been general secretary and editor of its annual volume of "Transactions," a work of nine to twelve hundred pages. At the session of 1871 he initiated the movement which led to the holding of the world's homœopathic convention in 1876, and was a member of the committee appointed to perfect its preliminary arrangements. This convention led to a series of similar congresses once in five years, in various parts of the world. The fourth one was held at Atlantic City, N. J., in 1892, when Dr. Dudley was again a member of its committee of arrangements, and was elected its recording secretary. He is honorary secretary of the World's congress of homœopathic physicians and surgeons in Chicago in connection with the Columbian exposition of 1893. He holds honorary membership in the Maryland state homœopathic medical society, in the Southern homœopathic medical association, and in the Homœopathic institute of Mexico. In 1868 Dr. Dudley was chosen to the chair of chemistry and toxicology in his alma mater. He gave his support to the efforts which, in 1869, resulted in uniting the two homœopathic colleges in Philadelphia. This union relieved him from further duty as a teacher, but in 1876 he was called to the chair of physiology and microscopic anatomy, which he filled until 1890, when he was transferred to his present position. He was a member of the building committee appointed to superintend the erection of the new college and hospital buildings, and entered with great zeal into the preparation of the plans of these structures. As a member of the Hahnemann club of Philadelphia, Dr. Dudley aided in organizing the Children's homœopathic hospital of Philadelphia, and became a director and member of its medical staff. This club of physicians, having in 1880 become the proprietors of the "Hahnemannian Monthly," appointed him its editor, which position he held until 1888. During these eight years the journal easily maintained its position among the leading homœopathic periodicals of the world. Dr. Dudley was appointed by Gov. Pattison one of the seven members of the State board of health upon its organization in 1885, and was reappointed by him in 1891 for another term of six years. Several productions of his pen on public health have appeared in the "Annual Reports" of this board, and he has written and published numerous articles in the journals of his school of medicine. On medical questions Dr. Dudley may be considered a "liberal," in that he insists that each physician, in the exercise of his calling, should be absolutely free to form and execute his individual judgment, unrestrained by the dicta of a society or by the unyielding dogmas of an arbitrary creed. Yet his views of the curative potency of his preferred system of medicine—homœopathy—within its operative domain, are both radical and exclusive. On Dec. 25, 1867, Dr. Dudley married Sarah K., daughter of Rev. John Perry Hall, who was formerly a well-known Baptist clergyman of Philadelphia and vicinity. They have two children, a son and a daughter. The former, Perry Hall Dudley, has adopted his father's profession.

THOMAS, Charles Monroe, professor of ophthalmology and otology, and for fourteen years professor of operative surgery in Hahnemann medical college, was born in Watertown, N. Y., May 3, 1849. He is the son of Dr. A. R. Thomas, and in 1854 removed to Philadelphia with his parents. He obtained his education in the schools of that city, was graduated from the Central high school with the degree of A.B. in 1868, and received the degree of A.M. in 1874. After taking a course of instruction at a commercial college, he commenced the study of medicine with his father in 1869, and was graduated from the Hahnemann medical college in 1871. He continued his studies at the University of Pennsylvania, and in March, 1872, went to Europe, where he devoted special attention to surgery and diseases of the eye and ear for two and one-half years in the universities of Heidelberg, Vienna and Edinburgh. He returned to Philadelphia in 1874, and entered upon the practice of medicine, making a specialty of surgery, and on account of his skill, he almost immediately won eminence in his profession, and soon took rank with the foremost surgeons in this country. He was appointed demonstrator of surgery in his alma mater in 1875, and professor of operative surgery, ophthalmology and otology in 1878. In these positions his recognized ability as an operator, wide knowledge of the branches in which he gave instruction, and successful experience as a physician infused an enthusiastic interest in those branches among the students of Hahnemann college, and all persons identified with its prosperity. In the meantime his private practice increased very rapidly and assumed such proportions that it was impossible for him to attend to it even with the aid of an assistant. He therefore gave up general surgery in 1891, and has since devoted himself exclusively to the eye and ear; at the same time he resigned the professorship of operative surgery in the college, retaining that of ophthalmology and otology. Dr. Thomas has contributed numerous articles to medical literature, especially in the departments of surgery and ophthalmology. He holds the position of ophthalmologist and otologist to Hahnemann hospital, is consulting surgeon to the same institution, and to the Children's homœopathic hospital, Philadelphia, and is a member of numerous medical and scientific societies, including the American institute of homœopathy. Dr. Thomas was married Apr. 18, 1876, to Marion Elmslie, daughter of Dr. Laurence Turnbull, of Philadelphia. They have six children.

JAMES, John Edwin, registrar and professor of surgery in Hahnemann medical college, was born at Somerton, Philadelphia, Jan 18, 1844, the youngest son of Dr. David and Amanda W. James. His father conducted a very extensive practice at his rural home, and in 1855 removed to Philadelphia, where he became widely known for his skill and ability in obstetrics and minor surgery. Dr. John E. James was educated in the public schools, the Philadelphia high school, and Edge Hill seminary at Princeton, N. J. He began the study of medicine under his father and Dr. James E. Garretson; with the latter he spent two years in a private school of anatomy, and attended Jefferson medical college during the session of 1864–65, and the University of Pennsylvania in 1865–66; was graduated with the degree of M.D. from the latter institution in 1866, and was appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy under Prof. D. Hayes Agnew and served for one year. The following year he took a partial course of lectures at Hahnemann medical college and then engaged in the active duties of his profession in Philadelphia in partnership with his father, and thus early in his career had the advantages of the counsel and wisdom of a successful physician of large experience. Upon the death of his father in 1873, he succeeded him in practice. In 1876 Dr. James associated himself with the clinical staff of the surgical department of Hahnemann medical college. In 1877 he was elected

adjunct professor of surgery with Prof. J. H. McClelland, and in 1878 professor of principles and clinical surgery, dividing the department of surgery with Dr. Charles M. Thomas, who was professor of operative and clinical surgery and ophthalmology. In June, 1889, upon the resignation of Prof. Thomas from the surgical portion of his chair, Prof. James was given the entire charge of the department as professor of surgery. Since 1887 he has also been registrar of the faculty. The honorary degree of the college was conferred on him in 1886. He has always taken a deep interest in the prosperity and development of the college, and has been a leader in all movements for raising the standard, and advancing the requirement, of a medical education. To him belongs much of the credit for the present system of clinical instruction at Hahnemann college, which system gives to advanced students probably more practical clinical (bedside) instruction than any other medical college. For years previous to their erection in 1886, Dr. James was an earnest advocate of modern college and hospital buildings, and when the movement was started to purchase the present site on Broad street, Philadelphia, he was placed on both the building and the finance committees, and continued on them until the buildings were finished. Almost the entire work of the building committee was committed to Dr. A. R. Thomas, the dean, and Dr. James, requiring very much of their time and attention, which was given most cheerfully, and the present commodious and well-adapted buildings are the direct result of their joint labors. He was elected a surgeon to the hospital in 1878, and continues to serve it in that capacity. In 1866 he became a member of the American institute of homœopathy, and was made a senior in 1891. He joined the Homœopathic medical society of Pennsylvania in 1867, and served as its president in 1885; has been a member of the Homœopathic medical society of Philadelphia since its organization in 1866; was one of the originators of the Hahnemann medical club of Philadelphia, served as its secretary for several years, and its president in 1890; was one of the incorporators of the Children's homœopathic hospital of Philadelphia, organized by the Hahnemann club in 1877, and was a member of its board of managers and one of the surgeons to the hospital for about ten years, when he resigned because of the demands made upon his time by the work in connection with the college and hospital. Since then he has been consulting surgeon to the Children's homœopathic hospital.

MOHR, Charles, professor of materia medica and therapeutics in Hahnemann medical college, was born in Philadelphia May 2, 1844. He was educated in the public and private schools of his native city, and early showed a liking for scientific studies, and especially for medicine; but yielding to the wishes of his parents, who desired him to follow mercantile pursuits, he entered a large importing and manufacturing establishment, where he gave evidence of good business qualifications and soon occupied a position of trust and responsibility. His early desire for a professional career never left him, and he devoted most of his spare hours to the reading of medical works, and finally decided to devote his entire time and energy to medicine. In 1872 he placed himself under the preceptorship of Prof. E. A. Farrington, M.D., matriculated at the Hahnemann medical college in 1873, entered the Philadelphia school of anatomy in 1874, and was graduated from the former institution March 10, 1875. Owing to his natural abilities, he soon rose to prominence in the profession, and his thorough business training was often turned to good account in the conduct and management of existing homœopathic institutions, and the organization of new ones. The success of the Homœopathic medical society of the county of Philadelphia depended greatly upon his devoted services as secretary from 1878 to 1884. He also worked effectively in the thorough organization of the Hahnemann college dispensary, having been chief-of-staff continuously from 1877 to 1882. At present the Hahnemann hospital shares much of his time and attention. He is one of the corporation trustees and visiting physician to the hospital, and takes an active part in all that pertains to the welfare and growth of the institution. In his alma mater he was successively appointed lecturer on pharmacy in 1879, professor of clinical medicine and physical diagnosis in 1881, and professor of materia medica and therapeutics in 1885, still holding the latter chair. Materia medica has always received his most earnest attention, and besides lecturing to large classes, he has contributed liberally to various journals, and has conducted provings to determine the pathogenetic effects of *indium metallicum, natrum phosphoricum, zincum picricum, adonis vernalis, lilium tigrinum, chininum arsenicosum, zincum metallicum, zincum jodatum, zincum phosphoricum, zincum valerianicum,* and *stannum metallicum.* After Dr. C. Hering's death he became one of his literary executors, and was co-editor of "Hering's Guiding Symptoms of Our Materia Medica," completed in 1891, in ten octavo volumes. For the past fifteen years Dr. Mohr has been engaged in writing a text-book on materia medica and therapeutics, which will be published in 1893. He is a member of various medical and scientific societies, is a clear and forcible writer and a very successful instructor.

GOODNO, William Colby, professor of pathology and practice of medicine in Hahnemann medical college, was born at Kenosha, Wis., during a temporary residence of his parents in that city. His father, Rev. W. S. Goodno, a Baptist clergyman, was born in New York state, of Welsh ancestry. His mother was a native of Vermont. Dr. Goodno obtained his preliminary education in the high schools of Dixon, Ill., and Jersey City, N. J. He entered Geneva medical college, where he spent two years, and then matriculated at Hahnemann medical college of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1870. After serving as demonstrator of surgery several years in Hahnemann college, he was appointed lecturer on microscopy, histology and pathological anatomy. In this position he attracted attention, and met with great success on account of the clearness and force with which he presented the subject matter upon which he gave instruction. He devised means of illustrating his lectures in order to more deeply impress the information imparted on

the minds of students. He acquired a practical knowledge of the art of photography, and for demonstrating purposes, as well as for his professional work, did a large amount of photographing from the microscope. In 1885 he was elected to the chair in the college, which he now holds, as professor of the practice of medicine. In his descriptions of disease in its clinical aspects and its pathology, he is clear, concise and graphic, and his therapeutic teachings are marked by originality and thorough investigation. He is a firm believer in the truth of the law of similars, but claims that the progressive physician should not be limited in his resources by that law. Before he was elected to his present position in Hahnemann college he conducted a very large and successful general practice in Philadelphia, and also won an excellent reputation as a surgeon. During the past few years a large part of his professional duties have been those of an office practitioner. Dr. Goodno has done a large amount of original work of a practical kind in pathological histology. He was one of the first of his profession, if not the first, to demonstrate the ærial transmissibility of the bacilli of Koch, and was one of the first to study the supposed development of blood corpuscles in the spleen. A few years ago he published in the "Hahnemannian Monthly" a series of 200 unselected cases of typhoid fever, in which the mortality was only two-and-one-half per cent., which is the lowest mortality rate ever published for a similarly unselected group. His contributions to pathology and clinical medicine in journals have been very numerous, and he also wrote the section on diseases of the spleen in Arndt's "System of Medicine." After five years of careful preparation he has completed, and will soon publish, a work of about 1,200 pages on the "Practice of Medicine. Dr. Goodno is a member of the Homœopathic medical society of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia county homœopathic medical society, the Clinical society of Philadelphia, and the American institute of homœopathy. He is physician to Hahnemann hospital, and was the originator of, and for eight years physician to, the Pennsylvania homœopathic hospital for children, or until it was united with Hahnemann hospital.

MITCHELL, John Nicholas, professor of obstetrics in Hahnemann medical college, was born in Philadelphia Apr. 10, 1847, son of John C. and Rebecca Nicholas Mitchell. His father was a prominent member of the Philadelphia bar, and his grandfather, Thomas Mitchell, was one of the first persons to make conveyancing and real estate business a specialty in Philadelphia. Dr. Mitchell obtained his education at the Episcopal academy in his native city, and the University of Pennsylvania, and then engaged in business from 1864 to 1870. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Samuel H. Metzger, of Lancaster, Pa., continued it with Dr. A. R. Thomas in Philadelphia, matriculated at the Hahnemann medical college, was graduated from that institution in 1873, and then engaged in the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. Immediately after his graduation he was appointed assistant demonstrator of obstetrics, and then instituted in Hahnemann college the first course of practical obstetrics given in Philadelphia, founded upon the method of teaching that subject in the universities of Germany. His success in this department won for him prestige and influence as an instructor in medical science, and soon gave him high rank as an obstetrician. In 1886 Dr. Mitchell was appointed adjunct professor of obstetrics in the college, and in 1888 was elected to the full professorship of that department, which he now holds. His skill and ability in his specialty have been widely recognized, and he has established a large private practice in Philadelphia. He has been one of the gynecologists at Hahnemann hospital, and is now the obstetrician there. He is one of the ex-presidents of the Philadelphia county homœopathic medical society, is a member of the State society, the American institute of homœopathy since 1875, the American obstetrical society, and the Sons of the revolution. He has read numerous papers on subjects connected with obstetrics before all the societies to which he belongs, and has also been a frequent contributor to medical journals. Dr. Mitchell was married in 1877 to Florence, the only daughter of Dr. A. R. Thomas.

BIGLER, William H., professor of physiology in Hahnemann medical college, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 10, 1840, the son of Rt. Rev. David Bigler of the Moravian church. The first seventeen years of his life were spent in New York city, where his father was then pastor of a church. He was graduated from the Moravian college and Theological seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., then spent two years in Europe at the universities of Berlin and Erlangen. Upon his return to America he was appointed professor in his alma mater, which position he filled eight years. He married the daughter of Dr. Augustus W. Koch, a prominent physician of Philadelphia. He studied medicine and was graduated from Hahnemann medical college in 1871, and has, since that time, been connected continuously with the institution in some capacity. After graduating he was appointed on the dispensary staff, and for a number of years had charge of the eye and ear department. He also lectured on ophthalmology in the college, both during the summer course and the regular winter sessions for several years. For three months after the death of Dr. W. B. Trites, he lectured on the practice of medicine during the absence of the regular professor of that branch. In 1890 he was appointed associate professor of physiology, and in 1891 became full professor of that branch. Dr. Bigler has been treasurer of the alumni association of Hahnemann college since its organization. He has been a member of the Homœopathic medical society of Pennsylvania since 1872, was first vice-president of that society in 1886, and owing to the death of Dr. Crowley, the president, served in that office until the following annual meeting. He was president of the County medical society for two years, and has been a member of the American institute of homœopathy since 1876, having served on various bureaus in both organizations. In 1876 he was co-editor of the "American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica," published in Philadelphia. He has read numerous papers before the societies of which he is a member, and has contributed many articles to medical journals, mostly on his specialty, ophthalmology.

HAMER, James Henry, physician and professor of chemistry in Hahnemann medical college, was born at Skippackville, Montgomery county, Pa., Oct. 1, 1847. His father, Dr. James Hamer, Jr., a physician, was graduated from the medical de-

partment of the University of New York in 1844; and his grandfather, Dr. James Hamer, Sr., was also a physician who obtained his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1812. When nine years old he removed with his parents to Oneida, N. Y., where they remained three years, and then returned to Kulpsville, Pa., and in 1862 removed to Freeland, in his native county. He obtained his education at Freeland seminary, now Ursinus college, taught public school at North Wales, a private school at Kulpsville, was assistant teacher in Frederick institute, and was an instructor for two years at Freeland seminary under Dr. Fetterolf, now president of Girard college. He went to Europe in 1868, and spent most of the succeeding four years in London. Upon his return in 1872, he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Adolphus Fellger, one of the pioneers of homœopathy, matriculated at Hahnemann medical college in 1873, and was graduated in 1875, when he received the anatomical prize for the best dissection. After graduation he practiced medicine at Collegeville until 1888, when he removed to Philadelphia and continued his profession there. In 1889 Dr. Hamer was chosen demonstrator of chemistry in Hahnemann medical college; filled the chair of chemistry as substitute, during the illness of Prof. E. L. Oatley, during the session of 1891–92; and, owing to his efficiency and popularity as a lecturer, he was, after the latter's death, chosen to the professorship in 1892. Prof. Hamer is a member of the Philadelphia county and the Pennsylvania homœopathic medical societies. He was married May 5, 1879, to Flora, daughter of H. A. Hunsicker, the founder of Freeland seminary, and has four children living.

WEAVER, Rufus B., lecturer on surgical anatomy, and demonstrator of anatomy in Hahnemann medical college, was born at Gettysburg, Pa., Jan. 10, 1841, son of Samuel and Elizabeth A. Weaver. He obtained his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town, then entered Pennsylvania college, from which he was graduated A.B. in 1862, and three years later received the degree of A.M. The study of anatomy and physiology during his college course deeply interested him, and immediately after his graduation he commenced the study of medicine, and upon completing the course at Penn medical university, obtained his degree of M.D. in 1865. The same year he took a course of anatomical instruction under Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, and attended a full course of lectures in the Medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1867–68. He then matriculated at the Jefferson medical college, where he took a course of lectures on clinical medicine in 1868–69. In the fall of 1869 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the Hahnemann medical college, and in 1878 was chosen lecturer on surgical anatomy. Dr. Weaver has held these positions continuously, and next to the dean, Prof. A. R. Thomas, is the oldest instructor in the college. His unceasing devotion to the interests of the college and its students, his comprehensive knowledge of anatomy, and his remarkable skill and extensive experience in dissecting, have given him high rank in his profession. A very large number of the specimens for anatomical, surgical, and pathological instruction in the college museum, which is one of the most complete collections of its kind in the country, have been prepared by himself, and are the product of his own mechanical genius. In 1887 Dr. Weaver went to Europe, and visited the anatomical museums of Great Britain and the continent. Failing to see in any of them a complete dissection of the nervous system, such as he had for some years contemplated making, the following year, after six months of continuous work at the rate of ten hours a day, he completed and mounted the entire cerebro-spinal nervous system of a human being in a single specimen, detached from all other parts of the body. This specimen is now in the college museum, and is the only one of its kind known to have ever been produced. The great labor and delicacy of the work required in producing such an anatomical preparation, makes its completion a monument of enduring patience, a marvel of manipulative skill never before excelled, and probably never equaled in the history of practical anatomy. Dr. Weaver revisited the medical institutions of Europe in 1889, and in 1891 the Hahnemann medical college gave him the honorary degree of M.D., in recognition of his scientific attainments. Since his graduation in 1865, he has devoted nearly all of his time to anatomy. Dr. Weaver was married Dec. 21, 1869, to Madeleine Louise, daughter of Charles W. and Matilda Bender of Philadelphia.

HOWARD, Erving Melville, lecturer on pharmacy, toxicology, and materia medica in Hahnemann medical college of Philadelphia, was born at Barry, Massachusetts, Sept. 11, 1848. He began the study of medicine in his native town with Dr. A. E. Kemp in 1868. Two years later he entered Cornell university, and was graduated from that institution in 1873, and during his college career took a special course in comparative anatomy, under Prof. Burt G. Wilder. In 1874 he matriculated at Hahnemann medical college of Philadelphia, and received his medical degree in 1877. Immediately after his graduation he began the practice of his profession in Camden, N. J., where he has since resided. By means of his ability, close attention to the duties of his profession, and successful experience as a general practitioner of medicine for sixteen years, Dr. Howard has become one of the leading homœopathists in New Jersey. He was appointed lecturer on botany in his alma mater in 1878, on pharmacy in 1881, and on toxicology in 1886, and has since continued in these departments. He is surgeon to the Camden hospital for women and children, and is on the medical staff of the eye and ear department of the West Jersey dispensary. He is a member of the West Jersey homœopathic medical society, the New Jersey state homœopathic medical society, American institute of homœopathy, the New Jersey state sanitary association, the Homœopathic medical society of Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia medical club. Dr. Howard was married Aug. 6, 1874, to Angie L., daughter of the Rev. Miles Sanford, who was seventeen years pastor of the Baptist church at North Adams, Mass.

IVINS, Horace Fremont, lecturer on laryngology and otology in Hahnemann medical college, son of Isaac and Sarah A. Ivins, was born in Penn's manor, Bucks county, Pa., Oct. 30, 1856. He obtained his education in the public schools, at Peirce's boarding school in Bristol, Pa., and at Swarthmore college. In 1874 he began to read medicine with Dr. G. W. Kirk, then of Bristol, matriculated at

Hahnemann medical college of Philadelphia, in 1876, and was graduated from that institution in 1879, as one of the first students to take a three-years' course. During his college career he was two years secretary of the Hahnemann medical institute. For eighteen months after graduation Dr. Ivins was associated in private practice with Prof. Charles Monroe Thomas, and during 1879–80 matriculated and took a special course in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. In order to more thoroughly prepare himself for the practice of his specialties, he went to Europe in April, 1881, and remained there until April, 1882. He spent the time in the hospitals of London and Vienna, and while in the former city was a student under the late Sir Morell Mackenzie. Upon his return to Philadelphia he located in that city, and has since had his office on Arch street. During the years that have intervened, he has built up a large practice, by means of his close application and ability. He has won prominence in his profession as a specialist on laryngology, otology, and ophthalmology, and since 1882 has filled the position of lecturer on laryngology and otology in his alma mater. For nine years he had charge of the throat and ear department of the college dispensary; for three years was ophthalmologist, otologist, and laryngologist to the Germantown homœopathic dispensary, and at present (1893) is laryngological editor of the "Journal of Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology," of New York. He has been a member of the American institute of homœopathy since 1887, and was for two years recording secretary of the Homœopathic medical society of Pennsylvania, for three years secretary of the Homœopathic medical society of Philadelphia, and for two years second vice-president of the Alumni association of Hahnemann medical college. In 1881, when in Europe, he became a member of the International medical congress, which met in London that year. In 1888 he spent five months in practical hospital work in Paris and London, and while in Europe that year, was a member of the International ophthalmological congress which met at Heidelberg. As a result of his successful career in his profession, Dr. Ivins published in 1893, "Diseases of the Nose and Throat," a text-book for students and practitioners. The work contains 507 pages, with 129 illustrations, including eighteen colored figures, chiefly original, from drawings and photographs of anatomical dissections. It is a thorough and comprehensive treatise on those subjects, and has already been accepted as a text-book in nearly every homœopathic college in the United States. Dr. Ivins was married in April, 1888, to Emma V., daughter of William H. Melcher of Philadelphia.

VAN LENNEP, William Bird, lecturer on surgery in Hahnemann medical college, was born in Constantinople, Turkey, Dec. 5, 1853, the son of the Rev. H. J. Van Lennep, for thirty years a prominent missionary of that country, and the author of many standard works on the Orient. Dr. Van Lennep obtained his preparatory education at Sedgwick institute, Great Barrington, Mass., then entered Princeton college, graduating with the degree of A.B. in 1872, and later received the degree of A.M. from that institution. Deciding to enter the medical profession, he matriculated at the Hahnemann medical college, Philadelphia, in 1877, and was graduated in 1880. For six months he was on the resident staff at Ward's Island, New York city hospital, and then returned to Philadelphia, and the succeeding eighteen months took charge of the private practice of several of his professional friends during their absence from home. Desiring to obtain comprehensive knowledge of surgery and pathology, he went to Europe in 1882, and made a practical study of those departments of medical practice for two years in the hospitals of London, Paris and Vienna. In 1884 Dr. Van Lennep established himself in his profession in Philadelphia, and by means of his superior skill and ability as a surgeon soon took high rank as an operator, and has now a large practice, and a wide reputation as one of the most successful physicians of that city. He has been chief of the surgical dispensary connected with Hahnemann college; surgeon to the Hahnemann hospital of Philadelphia, to the Pennsylvania homœopathic hospital for children, to the Children's homœopathic hospital of Philadelphia; and consulting surgeon to the Wilmington homœopathic hospital, the Camden (N. J.) homœopathic hospital, the Harper memorial hospital, and to the Trenton homœopathic hospital. He was appointed lecturer on pathology in his alma mater soon after graduation, which position he still holds, and subsequently lecturer on surgery in the same institution. For several years he has been one of the editors of the "Hahnemannian Monthly," and has exerted a strong influence in building up and maintaining the high character of that medical journal. He has contributed to the literature of his profession valuable papers on abdominal and intestinal surgery, and the surgery of the bladder, urethra, bones and joints. He is a member of the city, state, and other medical societies, and the American institute of homœopathy, and has acted in the capacity of chairman or member of various surgical and pathological bureaus. He is also member of the Academy of natural sciences, the Franklin institute, the Union League, the Art club, the Bachelors' barge club of Philadelphia, the Masonic order, and the Sigma Phi college fraternity. Dr. Van Lennep was married in April, 1886, to Clara R., daughter of Thomas Hart of Philadelphia, and has one daughter.

SNADER, Edward Roland, lecturer on physical diagnosis in Hahnemann medical college, was born at Millport, Lancaster county, Pa., Jan. 10, 1855. He obtained his education in the public schools of Lancaster and Harrisburg, and during the earlier years of his life occupied various positions on the Lancaster "Inquirer," and on the "Express." He was graduated in medicine in 1884 from Hahnemann college, and has since practiced in Philadelphia. He was resident physician at the college hospital for two years, and then became chief of the dispensary staff, when he commenced a systematic study of the diagnostic features of diseases of the heart, lungs and abdomen; was assistant in the clinic for diseases of children, became demonstrator of physical diagnosis in 1886, and in 1888 was appointed lecturer on that branch, succeeding Prof. A. R. Thomas. He is clinical chief of the heart and lungs department of the college dispensary, and of the same department in the Children's hospital of Philadelphia, and consulting physician to the Harper memorial hospital. He has filled the chair of practice of medicine during the absence of the regular professors, and has given many of the regular medi-

cal clinics. He is a member of the Hahnemann clinical, the Boenninghausen, the Oxford, and the Germantown medical clubs, and the American institute of homœopathy, and is the corresponding secretary of the Pennsylvania homœopathic medical society.

GRAMM, Edward M., lecturer on dermatology and syphilology at Hahnemann medical college, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 28, 1858, son of Dr. G. E. Gramm, who became a successful practitioner of homœopathy in Philadelphia. He obtained a good preparatory education in the public schools, the Central high school, from which he was graduated in 1874, and at an excellent school in Philadelphia. He then began the study of medicine under Dr. Constantine Hering in 1876, and at the same time entered Hahnemann medical college, from which he received his medical degree in 1880. Dr. Gramm was appointed physician to the department of general medicine at the college dispensary in 1881, and when the department of syphilology and skin diseases was created in the dispensary in 1882 he was placed in charge of it. He has held this position continuously since, and through his indefatigable energy, recognized ability and enthusiastic efforts, has built up the department to its present excellent condition. Since 1885 he has been lecturer on skin diseases in the college. He is a member of the Philadelphia medical club, Germantown medical club, Homœopathic medical society, of which he is secretary, Homœopathic medical society of Pennsylvania, and the American institute of homœopathy. He has published numerous articles on his specialties in various medical journals, and has read papers before the state and county societies.

BARTLETT, Clarence, lecturer on neurology in Hahnemann medical college, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 22, 1858, and removed to Philadelphia in 1864. He entered the Central high school of that city in 1871, and was graduated in 1875. The same year he matriculated at Hahnemann medical college, received his medical degree in 1879, and for the next four years was one of the physicians in the general medical department of the dispensary connected with the institution. From 1879 to 1883 he was also assistant to Dr. W. H. Bigler in the eye and ear department of the dispensary. When the department of diseases of the nervous system was created in 1883, he was placed in charge of it, and then resigned his other positions in the dispensary. He lectured in the spring course on "Nervous Diseases," beginning with 1884. He was appointed lecturer on mental and nervous diseases in the college in 1889, and in 1890 electrology was added to the lectureship. He was neurologist to the Children's homœopathic hospital in Philadelphia for two years, and since 1890 has filled the same position in the Hahnemann hospital. From 1883 till 1885 he was recording secretary, and from 1885 till 1888 corresponding secretary of the Homœopathic medical society of Pennsylvania, and has been chairman of various bureaus of the State society, and the American institute of homœopathy. In 1890 he was chosen an honorary member of the Homœopathic medical society of the state of New York. Dr. Bartlett acted as assistant to Dr. Dudley, editor of the "Hahnemannian Monthly," from 1883 till 1888, when, in connection with Dr. Van Lennep, he took entire charge of that journal. He contributed numerous articles of great interest and value to its columns. In 1892 he abandoned the main work on the journal to Dr. Van Baun. Occasional articles from his pen have appeared in other medical journals, and in the "Transactions" of the American institute of homœopathy. In 1885 he was elected provisional secretary of the Alumni association of the Hahnemann college of Philadelphia, which office he retained until 1893, when re-election was declined. In 1887 he edited and published "Farrington's Clinical Materia Medica," being shorthand notes of Dr. Farrington's lectures from 1876 till 1880. It made a volume of over 750 pages, of which a second edition was called for in 1890. Dr. Bartlett was married Sept. 29, 1885, to Anna C. Miller.

HAINES, Oliver Sloan, lecturer on clinical medicine in the Hahnemann medical college, was born in Philadelphia Aug. 12, 1860, son of Samuel E. and Mary A. Haines. He obtained his preliminary education at the Friends' central high school in his native city, and began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. J. Nicholas Mitchell in 1878. In 1879 he matriculated at the Hahnemann medical college, and was graduated from that institution in 1882. Immediately after obtaining his degree he was appointed resident physician to the old Hahnemann college hospital. Upon the election of Dr. Mitchell to the professorship of obstetrics, Dr. Haines succeeded him as demonstrator of obstetrics, which position he occupied until 1890, resigning it to become lecturer upon clinical medicine. He has filled each one of the positions to which he has been chosen with marked ability. In the position which he now holds he has shown a peculiarly happy faculty of imparting information to students by clinical demonstrations. His acumen in diagnosis points him out as one of the prominent men of the younger generation of physicians. He has conducted a large private practice in Philadelphia for a number of years past. Dr. Haines has had charge of the department of general medicine in the Hahnemann college dispensary since 1889, and is one of the visiting physicians to the Hahnemann hospital of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Homœopathic medical society of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia medical club, the Homœopathic medical society of Pennsylvania, and the American institute of homœopathy. Dr. Haines was married July 24, 1890, to Marie Florence Eldredge, daughter of Mr. Charles H. Eldredge of Wayne, Pa.

MESSERVÉ, Frederic W., demonstrator of normal histology in Hahnemann medical college, was born at Crosswicks, Burlington county, N. J., Aug. 9, 1860, and obtained his education in the public schools and at a Friends' select school in his native town. He matriculated at Hahnemann medical college in 1882, was graduated in 1885, and at once entered the college hospital to remain one year as resident physician, then became assistant to the eye department of the college dispensary, and in 1892 was placed in charge of the refraction bureau of that department. In 1888 he was chosen assistant demonstrator of normal and pathological histology in the college, and in 1889 was appointed demonstrator in that department. When a division of the department was made in 1892 he became lecturer and demonstrator of normal histology. He is also engaged in the practice of his profession as an ophthalmologist, otologist, and laryngologist in Philadelphia. Dr. Messervé is a member of the Hahnemann institute college alumni association, Germantown medical club, Hahnemann clinical club, the Homœopathic medical society of Philadel-

phia, and the Pennsylvania homœopathic medical society.

MERCER, Edward W., demonstrator of obstetrics in Hahnemann medical college, was born in Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa., Aug. 9, 1859, and obtained his education in the high school and Martin academy of his native town. He began the study of medicine at home under Dr. I. D. Johnson, entered Hahnemann medical college in 1881, and was graduated in 1884. The next year he was resident physician at the college hospital, then spent one year in Europe, principally in the hospitals of Vienna, and since his return has practiced in Philadelphia, giving special attention to obstetrics and gynecology. Dr. Mercer was assistant demonstrator of histology and pathology in the college from 1887 to 1890, when he was appointed to his present position. He is also clinical chief of the department of obstetrics in the Hahnemann dispensary. He is a member of the Philadelphia medical club, the County and the State homœopathic medical societies, and the American institute of homœopathy.

THOMPSON, Landreth Worthington, demonstrator of surgery, and lecturer on surgery at Hahnemann medical college, was born in Philadelphia Nov. 5, 1862. He obtained his preparatory education in the public schools and Rugby academy in his native city, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1884, and received the degree of A.M. three years later. In 1884 he entered Hahnemann medical college, and obtained his medical degree from that institution in 1887. Immediately after graduation he was chosen assistant surgeon in the Hahnemann hospital dispensary, and soon afterward was placed in charge of this department, which position he relinquished in 1890, and has since occupied his present position in the college. Dr. Thompson has been surgeon to the Children's homœopathic hospital of Philadelphia since 1891, and practices surgery as a specialty. He is a member of the Hahnemann clinical club, the Germantown medical club, the County and State homœopathic societies, and the American institute of homœopathy.

VISCHER, Carl V., lecturer on general pathology, and demonstrator of pathological histology and bacteriology in Hahnemann medical college, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 6, 1866. He obtained his preparatory education in the public and private schools of his native city, then began the study of medicine under Dr. William E. Van Lennep, at the same time entering the Hahnemann medical college of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1887. The following year he was resident physician to the Children's homœopathic hospital of Philadelphia, then spent two years in the Universities of Heidelberg and Vienna, in diligent study of general surgery and pathology. After his return to this country he was the private assistant of his former preceptor, Dr. Van Lennep, for one year, and has since devoted his attention to the practice of his specialties. Dr. Vischer was appointed to his present position in Hahnemann college in 1892. He is also junior surgeon and pathologist to the college hospital, and is one of the clinical chiefs of the department of surgery in the college dispensary. He is a member of the Philadelphia medical club, Germantown medical club, the Columbia and Art clubs of Philadelphia, the American club of Vienna, Philadelphia county homœopathic medical society, the Homœopathic medical society of Pennsylvania, and the American institute of homœopathy.

SMEDLEY, Isaac G., physician, son of Thomas G. and Elizabeth G. Smedley, was born Feb. 10, 1855. He obtained his education at the Friends' high school in West Chester, Pa., and at Swarthmore college, graduating from the latter institution in 1876. Having developed a talent for higher mathematics during his college career, immediately after his graduation he took a summer course in practical astronomy at the Cambridge observatory, connected with Harvard college, but the following year he began the study of medicine at West Chester, and in the fall of 1877 matriculated at Hahnemann medical college, receiving his medical degree from that institution in 1880. The succeeding sixteen months he was resident physician at the college hospital. In 1881 he went to London, where he spent one year as clinical assistant to the Soho hospital for women, and in attendance at the Samaritan, and other noted hospitals of that city. During his residence in England he became a member of the International medical congress, which, in 1881, met in London. Upon his return to Philadelphia he was chosen assistant gynecologist in the college dispensary, where he is one of the chiefs in charge, and during the past three years has been gynecologist to the Hahnemann hospital. For several years he has been clinical lecturer on gynecology in the spring course at Hahnemann college. Dr. Smedley is a member of the Philadelphia medical club, the Hahnemann club, the Germantown medical club, the Homœopathic medical society of Philadelphia (of which he has been treasurer for four years), the Pennsylvania homœopathic medical society, and the American institute of homœopathy. He practices gynecology and obstetrics as a specialty in Philadelphia, and by means of his skill and successful experience has built up a large practice, and has won an excellent reputation in his profession. He was married Aug. 19, 1886, to Elizabeth K. Hallowell, a granddaughter of Benjamin Hallowell, a noted educator and minister among the Society of Friends.

VAN BAUN, William Weed, editor of the "Hahnemannian Monthly," son of Harriet F. and St. John D. Van Baun, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 20, 1858. He obtained his preparatory education at the Philadelphia high school; entered Hahnemann medical college, Philadelphia, in 1877, and was graduated in 1880. After serving as resident physician at the Hahnemann hospital for nearly one year, upon invitation he went to Vicksburg, Miss., as the successor of the late Dr. Hardenstein, and soon acquired a large practice. Finding the field too circumscribed, he returned to his native city, where he continued his practice, and again took up hospital work in the throat department of the dispensary connected with the Hahnemann hospital. He has since been engaged in his profession in Philadelphia, except in 1887 and 1891, when he took special courses in the hospitals of Vienna and Paris, confining his researches to his specialties—the diseases of the heart, throat, and lungs. He has frequently lectured on the heart and its diseases at his alma mater, and is one of the visiting physicians at the Hahnemann hospital. Dr. Van Baun has become

widely known as the editor-in-chief of the "Hahnemannian Monthly," which is the largest and most influential of the serial publications devoted to homœopathy. Associated with him as editor is Dr. Clarence Bartlett of Philadelphia, and on the staff are many distinguished writers, including Drs. William B. Van Lennep, Charles M. Thomas, and J. N. Mitchell of Philadelphia, George R. Southwick of Boston, Frank H. Pritchard of Norwalk, O., and a number of foreign correspondents. He was secretary of the Homœopathic medical society of Philadelphia for five years, and was then elected its president. He was prominent in the movement which resulted in the official recognition of homœopathy in the city of Philadelphia, and has been active in the interest of state medical legislation. The Alumni association of Hahnemann medical college, organized in 1857, and which virtually ceased to exist in 1868, was reorganized in 1884, largely through the energy and activity of Dr. Van Baun, who has since been its secretary. It has about 1,000 active members, earnestly devoted to the best interest of their alma mater, to the encouragement and support of higher medical education, and to the enjoyment of a frequent renewal of college fellowship. Dr. Van Baun is a member of the Philadelphia medical club, Germantown medical club, Pennsylvania homœopathic medical society, and the American institute of homœopathy.

KEIM, William H., physician, demonstrator of surgery in Hahnemann medical college from 1877 till 1889, was born at Merion Square, Montgomery county, Pa., March 15, 1843, son of Samuel and Mary Keim. He is descended from a family noted in the history of Pennsylvania, and many of its members have occupied prominent and influential positions in this country. After obtaining his preparatory education in the public schools, he began the study of medicine in 1868, first attending the Philadelphia school of anatomy; he then entered the Hahnemann medical college of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1871. Subsequently he took a course of lectures at Jefferson medical college, and at the University of Pennsylvania. Immediately after his graduation he was appointed on the medical staff of Hahnemann college, and for several years had charge of the outpractice of the first medical district of Philadelphia, comprising the territory south of Spruce street between the Delaware and the Schuylkill rivers. He served two years as assistant demonstrator of anatomy at Hahnemann college, and was in 1877 elected demonstrator of surgery, which position he filled for twelve years, and during that period did most efficient and self-sacrificing work in building up the department of practical surgery in the college, placing it on a plane unexcelled in this country. His lectures on practical surgery were a special feature of his career at this institution. This position he resigned in 1889. Dr. Keim visited Europe in 1887 and in 1890, and made a careful study of advanced methods of medical and surgical practice in the noted hospitals of London, Vienna and Munich. In January, 1880, during an amputation of the thigh, he accidentally received a puncture of the right thumb, which resulted in a severe case of pyæmia; his recovery from that disease is one of the few cases of its kind on record in medical practice. Dr. Keim is an ex president of the Homœopathic medical society of the county of Philadelphia; he is also a member of the Pennsylvania homœopathic medical society, the American institute of homœopathy, and the Germantown medical club. Since his retirement from the position in the college, he has devoted his entire time to a large and remunerative practice, giving special attention to the diseases of women and children.

MIDDLETON, Melbourne F., physician, was born in Camden, N. J., Jan. 21, 1842, the eldest son of Timothy and Hester A. R. (Jenkins) Middleton. His ancestors for several generations were prominent residents of that city, and his father in 1863 was chosen mayor of Camden. Dr. Middleton obtained his early education in the schools of Camden and Philadelphia, and then spent four years at work on his father's farm. During this time and after leaving the farm (his father returning to Camden) he entered upon special branches of study to fit himself more fully for active business life. He was next employed as a clerk in his uncle's store, and then as a salesman in a Philadelphia cloth house. Securing the position of assistant bookkeeper in the large establishment of Dr. D. Jayne & Son in Philadelphia, he performed his duties so satisfactorily that he was soon made the correspondent of the firm, which did a very extensive business. The arduous duties of this position at the end of two years overtaxed his physical endurance, and in order to recuperate his health he was entrusted with the power of attorney from his employers, and sent out traveling in their interests for two years. This valuable experience had broadened his views of men and things, and soon after his return he entered upon the fulfillment of his hopes from early boyhood by devoting all his time in preparation for the profession in which he has been so successful. During the time he was in the office of Dr. D. Jayne & Son he matriculated, and each winter attended lectures on single branches of medicine. In 1866 he entered Hahnemann medical college of Philadelphia, and was graduated M.D. on the 4th of March, 1868. He immediately began the practice of medicine in Camden, where he soon stood in the front rank of his profession, which position he has since held. He has also been prominently identified with the growth and prosperity of his native city and her institutions. He was one of the originators of the Camden homœopathic hospital and dispensary association, and through his influence the practice of homœopathy was introduced in the Camden county asylum for the insane. He is a member of the Camden microscopical society, the West Jersey homœopathic medical society, the New Jersey homœopathic medical society, the American institute of homœopathy, and for eight years was a member of the Camden board of education. Dr. Middleton was married March 16, 1871, to Emily M., youngest daughter of Capt. Henry King, a well-known citizen of Camden. They have four children—Bessie K., Melbourne F., Arthur L., and Timothy G. Middleton.

GUERNSEY, Joseph C., physician, president of the Homœopathic medical society of Pennsylvania for 1893, son of Dr. Henry N. and Statira Colburn Guernsey, was born at Frankford, near Philadelphia, March 25, 1849. He obtained his preparatory

education in the private schools of Philadelphia, then entered Princeton college as a sophomore in 1867, and was graduated from that institution in 1870. Immediately after leaving college he became a student of medicine in his father's office, matriculated at Hahnemann medical college of Philadelphia the same year, and was graduated the valedictorian of his class in 1872. The succeeding two years he served as quiz master on materia medica in his alma mater. He has followed his profession continuously in Philadelphia since his graduation, and upon the death of his father in 1885, succeeded to the latter's large practice. Dr. J. C. Guernsey has always been an active and enthusiastic worker in his profession, and early in his career filled various responsible positions in the medical societies of which he is a member. He was provisional secretary of the American institute of homœopathy from 1876 till 1880, and from 1881 till 1882; was corresponding secretary of the Homœopathic medical society of Pennsylvania from 1875 till 1879, has been a member of its committee on medical legislation for several years, and was unanimously elected president of the same society for 1893. He is a member of the Philadelphia clinical society, has been vice president of the Homœopathic medical society of Philadelphia, and has served on bureaus of materia medica, obstetrics, and sanitary science in the various societies to which he belongs. He is a trustee of the Hahnemann medical college and hospital of Philadelphia, and lecturer on materia medica in the spring course at that institution; is one of the visiting physicians to the college hospital, and a member of its board of examiners. He is an honorary member of the "Instituto Homœopathico Mexicano." He edited and carried through the press the two large volumes of the "Transactions" of the World's homœopathic convention, held in Philadelphia in June, 1876; the "Transactions" of the Homœopathic medical society of Pennsylvania from 1874 till 1879, in one volume, and the "Transactions" of the American institute of homœopathy for 1879. He edited the enlarged and improved third edition of "Guernsey's Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children," in 1878, and from notes taken at his father's lectures on materia medica he prepared a new edition, with an addendum of "Guernsey's Key Notes," and has contributed frequently to medical journals. Dr. Guernsey was married in 1876 to Gertrude, daughter of Samuel Thomas, of Catasauqua, Pa., and granddaughter of David Thomas, the pioneer of the anthracite iron industry in America. They have had five children, four of whom are living—Raimund Thomas, Ethel Rebecca, Gertrude Madeleine and Henry Newell.

KARSNER, Daniel, physician, was born at Onancock, Accomack county, Va., June 20, 1842. When he was quite young his parents removed to Philadelphia, where his father, Dr. Charles Karsner, for many years was a prominent and successful physician. He attended the public schools of Philadelphia, was graduated from the high school at West Chester, Pa., and completed his preparatory education by a two years' course at Stroudsburg academy. He matriculated at Jefferson medical college, and was graduated from that institution in 1865. Immediately after his graduation he entered the army of the Potomac as an assistant surgeon in the field, performing important duty during and after the engagements of the 5th army corps in front of Petersburg and in southern Virginia. He remained in the service until the army was disbanded, and then engaged in the practice of his profession during the succeeding seven years in Philadelphia, as an allopathic physician. After diligent study and investigation, he became a convert to homœopathy, entered Hahnemann medical college of Philadelphia, and was graduated in 1878. He continued his practice in Philadelphia for a few years, and then removed to Germantown, and associated himself with his father, who had won eminence in his profession as a homœopathist in that part of the city. Dr. Karsner succeeded his father upon the latter's death in 1883, and has now the largest general practice in Germantown, mostly among the prominent and wealthy people in that historic suburb of Philadelphia. When the new Hahnemann hospital was established in 1885 Dr. Karsner became a member of its first medical staff, serving one year. He is still an active manager of the hospital, and one of the trustees of the college and hospital. He is an ex-president of the Homœopathic medical society of Germantown, member of the Philadelphia homœopathic medical society, the Pennsylvania homœopathic medical society, and the American institute of homœopathy. Dr. Karsner was married to Caroline Jeanes, daughter of the late Isaac Jeanes, a well-known merchant and philanthropist of Philadelphia.

KORNDOERFER, Augustus, professor of clinical medicine in Hahnemann medical college from 1866 to 1881, was born in Philadelphia Oct. 27, 1843. He obtained his preparatory education in the public schools of his native city. From early boyhood he had in view the study of medicine, and in 1866 matriculated at the Homœopathic medical college of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from Hahnemann medical college in 1868. He immediately began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, making a specialty of

diseases of the chest and throat. He became a member of the Homœopathic medical society of Philadelphia in 1868, and was its president in 1890; member of the Homœopathic medical society of Pennsylvania in 1872, and president in 1890; since 1875 a member of the American institute of homœopathy, and also one of the founders of the Hahnemann medical club of Philadelphia, serving as its president in 1889. Dr. Korndoerfer is a noted writer in the homœopathic school of practice. His style of composition is characterized by clearness, progressive thought and graceful diction, as attested by numerous articles from his pen which have appeared in leading medical journals. He is also a fluent and forcible speaker; is independent and liberal in his views, true to his convictions and loyal to his profession. Together with Dr. E. A. Farrington, he did invaluable work on Hering's "Condensed Materia Medica." He also translated from the German, and published in this country, "Boenninghausen's Homœopathic Therapeia of Intermittent and Other Fevers," a work of great value. He has always been devotedly interested in the success of Hahnemann college, in which he filled a professorship until he resigned to give his entire attention to private practice.

BRADFORD, Thomas Lindsley, physician and author, was born at Francestown, N. H., June 6, 1847; attended the schools and academy of that place, afterward the preparatory school of Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and became a student of medicine in the spring of 1866. In the autumn of the same year, he entered the Harvard medical school, where he attended one course of lectures. In the next year he entered the Homœopathic medical college of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1869. He then located at Skowhegan, Me., and at that time was the only homœopathic physician in the county of Somerset. With the exception of some months passed in Europe, in study, in the winter of 1872, he remained at Skowhegan until the spring of 1877, when he went to Philadelphia to take charge of the Children's homœopathic hospital, where he remained a year. After an extended tour through the West he settled in Philadelphia, where he became engaged in active practice. In June, 1887, he married Eliza V. Hough of Philadelphia. He is a member of the American institute of homœopathy, a member of the Maine state homœopathic medical society, the Maine central homœopathic society, and of the Philadelphia county homœopathic medical society. He makes a specialty of diseases of children. For many years Dr. Bradford has collected data concerning the early history of homœopathy in the United States. In 1892 he published "A Homœopathic Bibliography of the United States from the Years 1825 to 1891," a work containing condensed statements, data, and histories of the various homœopathic societies, colleges, hospitals, homes, dispensaries, pharmacies, publishers, directories, legislative laws on homœopathy, principal books against homœopathy, and a list of homœopathic libraries, now or at any time existent in the United States. Dr. Bradford is the owner of a large library, especially rich in the early homœopathic works, and in the old and rare books that have been published on homœopathy, not only in America but in Germany and France. He has also a large collection of prints and letters connected with the subject. He is at present (1893) engaged upon an "Index of American Homœopathic Literature," and on a "Life of Hahnemann." He is also compiling a bibliography of homœopathic books and pamphlets published in foreign countries.

JAMES, Bushrod Washington, physician, ex-president of the American institute of homœopathy, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 25, 1836. His paternal great great-grandfather, one of the early Welsh emigrants to Pennsylvania, purchased a large tract of land near Philadelphia, on which the beautiful suburban towns of Bryn Mawr and Rosemont have been built. His grandfather, who lived to the age of ninety-seven years, was one of the noted physicians and scholars of his day. His father, Dr. David James, was a pioneer in the practice of homœopathy, and his uncle, Dr. Thomas P. James, the eminent botanist of Cambridge, Mass., was a recognized authority on mosses, and owned the most complete collection of them in this country. He made numerous drawings of these mosses for Gray's "Botany." Dr. Bushrod James obtained his preparatory education under private teachers at home, and in a grammar school in his native city. At fifteen he entered the Philadelphia central high school, and, after completing the classical course, he was graduated with the degree of master of arts. Deciding to enter the profession in which several of his ancestors had attained eminence, he matriculated at the Homœopathic medical college of Pennsylvania, and was graduated with the degrees of M.D. and H.M.D. in 1857. He began to practice in Philadelphia, where he has since resided, and by his energy and enthusiasm and his comprehensive knowledge of the science and art of medicine soon rose to prominence in his profession. In order to attain proficiency in surgery he attended special courses of lectures under Prof. D. Hayes Agnew at the Philadelphia school of anatomy and surgery; and seven years of service as attending physician at the Northern home for friendless children, early in his career, gave him a valuable experience in the practice of ophthalmology, having won honorable distinction in this position by the successful treatment of over 500 cases when that disease was twice epidemic. In 1867 Dr. James visited Paris as a delegate from the American institute of homœopathy to the French homœopathic medical congress, and in 1881 he attended the International homœopathic convention, and the World's medical congress, held in London. While abroad he visited Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, and the Holy Land. In 1873 Dr. James was president of the State medical society of Pennsylvania. In 1876 he took an active part in the proceedings of the first International homœopathic convention, held in Philadelphia, and in 1883 he was president of the American institute

of homœopathy. He filled the position of surgical editor and sanitary science editor of the "American Observer;" was president for several years of the American literary union, and of the Hahnemann club of Philadelphia; is president of the Children's homœopathic hospital of Philadelphia; is a trustee and consulting physician to the Hahnemann college hospital, and a member of the advisory board of that college. He filled the chair of physiology, sanitary science, and climatology for three years in the New York medical college for women, connected with the State university of New York. He was a member of the Christian commission during the civil war, and was on duty as a volunteer surgeon under this commission on the battle-fields of Antietam and Gettysburg. Dr. James is an active member of the American association for the advancement of science, the Seniors' association of the American institute of homœopathy (composed of members of over twenty-five years' standing), the American public health association, and is an honorary member of several medical societies. He is also a member of the Academy of natural sciences, the Franklin institute, the Horticultural society, and the Union league of Philadelphia, and a member of the Masonic veterans, Knights Templar, and various other fraternities. He has been a frequent contributor all his life to medical literature, and has written numerous entertaining and instructive articles on his travels in this country and Europe. His work on "American Resorts and Climates" is a most valuable compendium of American climatology, which he has revised for use as a text-book. He has delivered a number of notable addresses before the medical societies of which he is a member, and frequently delivers lectures, for charitable purposes, on the countries which has visited. He has written and published a popular poetic work, entitled "Legends of Alaska," and is now engaged on other literary work. He established an eye and ear institution several years ago, which still exists under his own management, in connection with his other professional work.

TALLMADGE, James, statesman, was born in Stanford township, Dutchess county, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1778, son of a revolutionary officer of the same name. Graduating from Brown university in 1798, he studied law, practiced for a time at Poughkeepsie, was secretary to Gov. George Clinton, and during the war of 1812 assisted in the defence of New York. He was sent to congress in 1817, and shortly before the close of his term (Feb. 15, 1819) gained much reputation by a speech against the extension of slavery in support of his amendment to the bill admitting Missouri. He was prominent in the constitutional convention of 1821, and again in that of 1846; a member of the legislature in 1824, and in 1825 was elected lieutenant-governor by a majority of 32,000. From 1829 his residence was in New York, where he was the founder of the American institute, and its president 1831–50. He was a vigorous speaker, an ardent advocate of protection for home industry, and for one so little in office enjoyed unusual repute and influence in public affairs. While in Europe in 1836 he secured the abolition of a long established quarantine at Elsinore, and soon after sent to Russia the equipment for two cotton-mills. He published sundry orations and addresses, and was one of the founders and officers of the University of New York, from which he received the degree of LL.D. in 1838. He died in New York Sept. 21, 1853.

MERRILL, Sherburn Sanborn, railway superintendent, was born in Alexandria, Grafton county, N. H., July 28, 1818. His early education was so limited in the farm life in which his boyhood was passed, and the intentions of his parents were so pronounced that he should become a farmer, that at the age of sixteen he determined to strike out for himself. His attention being directed to the promising West, with its wonderful resources, he made Milwaukee, Wis., his objective point, where, upon his arrival in search for employment, he found in process of construction one of the earliest railroads in the state. Young Merrill was placed in charge of a gravel train on the Prairie du Chien division of the road, and the labor especially assigned him was to fill certain marshy sections of the track reaching across the state. So well was his work accomplished, and with such remarkable skill and promptness did he manage certain "sinkholes" (a well-known terror in the western prairies), that his genius was duly acknowledged by the officials of the road, and he was promptly recognized as having a master mind. His executive ability, thus early shown, caused his promotion to a freight train, and in a few weeks, in the autumn of 1852, to a passenger train. One year later, in 1853, he became assistant superintendent, in which office he remained until the road was completed to the banks of the Mississippi in April, 1857. The financial crash of 1857 caused many an undertaking to collapse, and hindered the success of many more. In 1858 Mr. Merrill took charge of the Winona and St. Peter's railway, which was afterwards absorbed into the Chicago and Northwestern, holding his position until 1865, when a general consolidation of roads took place, with Alexander Mitchell as president, and Mr. Merrill as general manager. Mr. Merrill had the full confidence of President Mitchell. As a matter of tradition, when Mr. Mitchell was offered the presidency of the road, he made the acceptance conditional upon his permission to appoint his own general manager, and stated to the directors at the time his intention to appoint Mr. Merrill. This marked the commencement of an important era in the life of Mr. Merrill. Wherever his guiding hand was felt, success was sure to follow, and under his management the road grew to be one of the most powerful organizations in the country. In stature Mr. Merrill stood six feet, and had a strong, muscular, and well-knit frame, with extraordinary powers of endurance. While affable and courteous in his business relations, he was also a strict disciplinarian. He died at his home in Milwaukee Feb. 8, 1885.

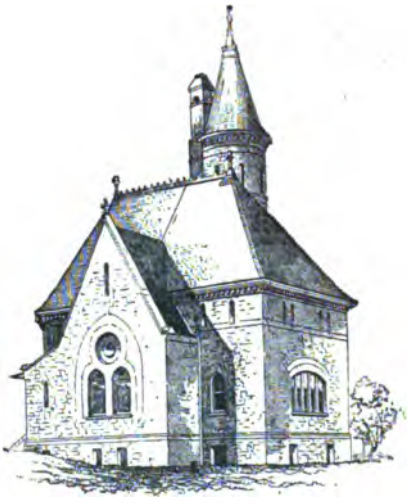
S. S. Merrill.

HAND, Daniel, philanthropist, was born at Madison, Conn., July 16, 1801, of a family of industrious, respectable farmers, who had resided in that town since colonial times. He was the fourth of seven sons, and continued to work on the farm until his sixteenth year, when he entered the employ of an older brother, Augustus F. Hand, at Augusta, Ga. He afterward succeeded to the business, and this became so extensive as to require the establishment, in 1854, of a New York office, which he himself superintended until the outbreak of the civil war, when he again went South. During the war his partner, Mr. G. W. Williams, in accordance with whose suggestion a Charleston branch had previously been established, carried on the business at that branch successfully, although the Confederate government made every effort to confiscate the capital, which was known to be provided by an anti-slavery northern man. After the war the business was discontinued, and Mr. Williams was given full power to settle all accounts. The result was a large balance of profit, which was paid over to Mr. Hand in due time by his faithful partner. Having lost his wife and children in early manhood, Mr. Hand began at once to devise means of using his wealth to the best advantage, and about 1878 he incorporated in his will a legacy of $100,000 for the American missionary association, to be used by it in elevating the condition of the colored people of the South. This was merely a temporary provision, however, and ten years later he presented the association with $1,000,000, said to be the largest gift ever made in this country by a living donor to a benevolent society. A portion of the deed of trust of "The Daniel Hand Educational Fund for Colored People" reads as follows: "The said Daniel Hand, desiring to establish a permanent fund, the income of which shall be used for the purpose of educating needy and indigent colored people of African descent, residing, or who may hereafter reside, in the recent slave states of the United States of America, sometimes called the southern states, meaning those states wherein slavery was recognized by law in the year A.D. 1861, and in consideration of the promises and undertakings of the said American missionary association, hereinafter set forth, does hereby give, transfer, and deliver unto the said American missionary association the following bonds and property in trust, viz.: . . . Said bonds and property to be received and held by said American missionary association, *upon trust*, and for the following purposes, viz.: to safely manage the said trust fund . . . and to use the *income thereof only* for the education of colored people of African descent, residing in the recent slave states of the United States of America hereinbefore specified. Such income to be applied for the education of such colored people as are needy and indigent, and such as by their health, strength, and vigor of body and mind give indications of efficiency and usefulness in after life." Mr. Hand died at Guilford, Conn., Dec. 17, 1891.

Dan'l Hand

TREGO, Thomas Markley, physician, was born in the city of New York Aug. 31, 1847, son of James and Maria Houghtaling Trego. He traces his ancestry in a direct line for nearly 250 years. On his father's side they descend from Peter and Judith Trego, of French extraction, who were born in France about the years 1650–55, and escaped to England in 1685, during the persecution of the Huguenots. There they formed part of the noble colony which emigrated to this country with William Penn, settling in Chester county, Pa. On his mother's side the Houghtalings were of Holland Dutch descent, which settled in Greene county, N. Y., and were pioneer farmers. Another branch, the Van Bergens, were descendants of Gen. Salisbury of Catskill, N. Y., who was born there in 1760. Another branch, the Van Derzees, were original grantees to valuable lands at Beverwick, now Albany, by deed dated Apr. 23, 1652, by "Richard Nicolls Governor and generall und his Royall Highness, James, Duke of York and Albany, etc., of all his territoryes in America." James Trego was the eldest son of Peter and Judith Trego. In 1852 the family removed from New York city to New Baltimore, N. Y., near Albany, where Thomas Markley spent his boyhood, and attended the common schools of the place. When fifteen years old his parents sent him to the Brooklyn boys' academy. He there prepared for college, and was in 1865 placed in the grammar school connected with Rutger's college, New Brunswick, N. J. After a year's study he entered the Freshman class of the college, and was duly graduated in the class of 1870, which class celebrated the centennial of the institution. In 1873 he was awarded the degree of M.A. In the autumn of 1870 he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. S. O. Van Der Poel, of Albany. He thus had the advantage of a master mind in directing his studies, and took due advantage of his rare opportunity by laying the foundation of a substantial superstructure of medical knowledge. He also continued his studies under the renowned and venerable Dr. Thomas Hun. On removing from Albany he continued his studies in the College of physicians and surgeons in New York city, and also in the office of Dr. Thomas M. Markoe, graduating from that college in 1874. Before graduating he had been appointed resident physician of St. Peter's hospital, and on graduation removed to Albany, to take up his work in the hospital. Here his faithful and skillful discharge of duty was recognized by Madam Paula, the lady superior, and the medical staff of the institution. He resigned his position in 1875 to take up general practice, opening an office in Albany. His progress was rapid and marked, and he soon was acknowledged a leading and favorite physician in a city noted for its skillful medical practitioners. Dr. Trego, in his treatment of children's diseases, became noted for remarkable success, and on the recommendation of Dr. Hun he succeeded that celebrated physician at the Child's hospital, founded by Right Rev. Bishop Doane of Albany. He also became attending physician of the Albany Orphan asylum, and of the Babies' Nursery, whose beautiful building on Washington avenue was the gift of Mrs. Senator Stanford of California. The St. Margaret's Home for infants, Home for aged men, and St. Agnes's School for young ladies, are under his medical supervision. In 1878, with his father, he visited the old world, spending six months in travel, study, and recreation, making a special study of the hospitals and the art galleries of Europe. In 1881 he married Jessie, youngest daughter of George W. Carpenter, superintendent of the Albany water works. She died suddenly in 1882. Dr. Trego is in politics a democrat. He is a member of the Albany county medical society. Dr. Trego, in addition to his prominence in the medical profession, enjoys distinction for accomplishments in the field of literature.

Thomas M. Trego



BROWNELL, Thomas Church, first president (1824–31) of Trinity college, Hartford, also third Protestant Episcopal bishop of Connecticut, and 19th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Westport, Mass., Oct. 19, 1779. He entered the College of Rhode Island (now Brown university) in 1800; removed with President Maxcy to Union college in 1802, and was graduated there in 1804. When Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D.D., under whom he had studied theology, became president of Union college (1804) young Brownell was made tutor in Latin and Greek; in 1806 he became professor of *belles-lettres* and moral philosophy at Union, and in 1808 its professor of chemistry and mineralogy. In 1809 he visited Europe, and spent a year in attending lectures and traveling over Great Britain, chiefly on foot, and on one occasion was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in a robbery and murder, a sufficiently ludicrous conception to any one who knew him. In 1810 he returned to the United States and to his professorship. In 1813, although bred a Congregationalist, he united with the Protestant Episcopal church, and was ordained deacon by Bishop John Henry Hobart of New York Apr. 11, 1816. He still continued to act as professor at Union college, and performed missionary labor in the adjoining country. In 1818 he was ordained priest, and became assistant minister of Trinity church, New York. He was consecrated bishop of Connecticut, Oct. 27, 1819, and entered vigorously on his work. His administration of the diocese was eminently wise and successful. In the interest of domestic missions he made a laborious journey to survey the Mississippi country as far as New Orleans, La. In 1824 he was the chief instrument in founding Washington (now Trinity) college at Hartford, Conn., of which institution he was president until 1831. When in that year the pressing duties of the episcopate compelled him to relinquish that position, he was made its chancellor, and was such until his death. In 1851, when he became infirm, an assistant bishop was chosen at his request. In 1852 the death of Bishop Chase of Illinois elevated him to the dignity of presiding bishop, and he held the position for thirteen years. His last years were spent in retirement. Bishop Brownell published a "Bible Class and Family Expositor to the Study of the New Testament," and a "Commentary on the Book of Common Prayer." In 1839–40 he prepared five volumes, entitled "Religion of the Heart and Life." He was also the author of important published charges to his clergy, and various sermons on special occasions, and contributed in other ways to the current literature of the day. He died at Hartford, Conn., Jan. 13, 1865.

T. C. Brownell

WHEATON, Nathaniel Sheldon, second president (1831–37) of Trinity college, Hartford, was born at Washington, Conn., Aug. 20, 1792. He was graduated from Yale college in 1814, and removed to Maryland, where he studied theology, and was ordained by Bishop Kemp. He then, in 1818, became rector of Christ church, Hartford, Conn. He was one of the original incorporators of Washington (now Trinity) college, and in 1823 visited England, to procure books and philosophical apparatus for that institution. The warm interest he had taken in the founding of the college was recognized by his election, in 1831, to the presidency, to succeed Bishop Brownell. The college campus was laid out under his direction, and planted with elm-trees; the endowment of two professorships was secured, the general

N. S. Wheaton

funds were increased, and Dr. Wheaton gave liberally from his own purse. In 1837 he was called to become rector of Christ church, New Orleans, and remained until 1844, showing great devotion and courage by attending to his duties during the scourge of yellow fever. After resigning his rectorship, Dr. Wheaton visited Europe, and on returning, resided for a time in Hartford, removing, on account of

feeble health, to his native place, where he spent the rest of his life, serving different parishes in that and neighboring towns. He bequeathed his library to the college, and a sum of money, part of which was to form the nucleus of a chapel fund. The present edifice of Trinity church was built after plans obtained in England by Dr. Wheaton, and a memorial window in the chancel commemorates his labors in behalf of religion and education. Dr. Wheaton received the degree of D.D. from Yale college in 1833. He published the journal of his foreign travels (1830); an anonymous pamphlet, "Remarks on Washington College," and a "Discourse on the Epistle to Philemon." He died at Marbledale, Conn., March 18, 1862.

TOTTEN, Silas, third president (1837–48) of Trinity college, Hartford, was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., March 26, 1804, and was of New England ancestry. He was graduated from Union college in 1830, and having taken the usual course of study in theology, was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church by Bishop Brownell in 1833.

In that year he was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Washington (Trinity) college, and in 1837 was elected president. During his administration a new building, Brownell hall, was built, the scholarship fund was increased, a library fund was established, and in 1845, at the request of the alumni, the general assembly of the state changed the name of the college to Trinity, partly because the character of the institution was religious rather than secular, and partly because there were already several Washington colleges. The alumni were organized into a convocation as a constituent part of the academic body; at the same time, and during Dr. Totten's incumbency, a chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa society was established, of which he became the first president. In 1848 he accepted the chair of *belles-lettres* in William and Mary college, Va., and remained at that institution until 1859, when he became chancellor of the University of Iowa. In 1864 he was called to a church in Decatur, Ill., and in 1866 removed to Lexington, Ky., to devote the rest of his life to teaching. He received the degree of D.D. from Union college in 1838, and that of LL.D. from William and Mary college in 1860. He published: "New Introduction to Algebra" (1836), and "The Analogy of Truth" (1848). Dr. Totten died at Lexington Oct. 7, 1873.

WILLIAMS, John, fourth president (1848–53) of Trinity college, Hartford, also fourth Protestant Episcopal bishop of Connecticut, and 54th in the order of the American episcopate, was born at Deerfield, Mass., Aug. 30, 1817, a member of an old colonial family of that beautiful town. He was educated at Harvard and Washington (now Trinity) colleges, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1835. His theological studies were pursued under the guidance of Dr. Samuel F. Jarvis, and in 1838 he was ordained priest by Bishop Brownell. He was tutor in Washington college from 1837 to 1840; then, after a year spent in travel in England and France, was called to Christ church, Middletown, Conn., where he officiated as assistant rector for a time, and then was called to the rectorship of St. George's church, Schenectady. In 1848 he was chosen president of Trinity (formerly Washington) college, and in addition to the performance of the duties connected with that responsible position, held the chair of history and literature. He was consecrated assistant bishop of Connecticut on Oct. 29, 1851, and in 1853 resigned the presidency of the college, but was made its vice-chancellor, and on becoming bishop of the diocese in 1865, was chosen its chancellor. In 1854 the Berkeley divinity school was established at Middletown, Conn., of which Bishop Williams was made dean, and one of the principal instructors. In 1881 he delivered the first series of Paddock lectures, at the General theological seminary in New York, and the first series of Bedell lectures at the seminary in Gambier, O. In 1884 he delivered in Aberdeen, Scotland, a sermon commemorating the consecration of Samuel Seabury. In 1883 and 1886 he was chairman of the house of bishops at the general convention. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Union college in 1847, by Trinity college in 1849, by Columbia college in 1851, and by Yale college in 1883; that of LL.D. by Hobart college, in 1870. Bishop Williams has published, in addition to sermons, addresses, and miscellaneous articles in periodicals, several books: among them, "Ancient Hymns of Holy Church" (1845); "Thoughts on the Gospel Miracles" (1848); Paddock lectures on "The English Reformation" (1881); Bedell lectures on "The World's Witness to Jesus Christ" (1882), and "Studies in the Book of Acts" (1888).

GOODWIN, D. R., fifth president (1853–60) of Trinity college, Hartford. (See Vol. I., p. 344.)

ELIOT, Samuel, sixth president (1860–64) of Trinity college, Hartford, was born at Boston, Mass., Dec. 22, 1821, and obtained his collegiate education at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1839. After spending two years in business, he went abroad to study and travel, and on his return to this country in 1845 gave instruction privately, and interested himself in the education of workingmen and neglected children. In 1856 he was elected professor of history and political science in Trinity college, and in 1860 president. His wise administration, which covered most of the period of the civil war, brought the college through those trying years without financial embarrassment, and increased its reputation as a seat of learning. Dr. Eliot resigned in 1864, but retained his connection with the college until 1874 as lecturer on constitutional law and political science. He lectured at Harvard from 1870 to 1873; was headmaster of the girls' high school in Boston from 1872 to 1876, and was superintendent of the public schools in that city from 1878 to 1880. From 1866 to 1872 he was an overseer of Harvard university; from 1868 to 1872 was president of the American social science association, and in 1885 was elected a member of the Boston school committee for two years. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Columbia in 1863, and by Harvard in 1880. Among Dr. Eliot's published works are: "Passages from the History of Liberty" (1847), and "The Liberty of Rome" (1849), republished in 1853 as "The Ancient Romans," forming part I. of a series, entitled "History of Liberty;" "The Early Christians" (1853), forming part II. of the same series; "History of United States from 1492 to 1872," and three works prepared for the use of schools: "Poetry for Children" (1879), "Stories from the Arabian Nights" (1879), and "Selections from American Authors" (1879). He

is president of the Boston Athenæum, the Parkins institute, the Massachusetts school for the blind, and Massachusetts school for the feeble-minded, and is a trustee of several educational and charitable institutions.

KERFOOT, John Barrett, seventh president (1864–67) of Trinity college, Hartford, also first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Pittsburg, and 78th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Dublin, Ireland, March 1, 1816. His father emigrated to America and settled in Lancaster, Pa., where young Kerfoot became a protégé of Rev. William A. Muhlenberg. He was educated at Flushing, L. I., N. Y., and at St. Paul's college, where he was graduated in 1834. He was ordained a deacon in 1837 and a priest in 1840. From 1842–64 he was president of St. James's college, Maryland, and during the civil war was a strong Unionist. In September, 1864, he became president of Trinity college, Hartford. In 1865 he attended the general convention of the Episcopal church as a deputy, and was active in bringing about a reunion of the branches of the church. On Nov. 15, 1865, he was elected bishop of the new diocese of Pittsburg, and on Jan. 25, 1866, was consecrated. He attended the first and second Lambeth conferences, and the Old Catholic conference at Bonn. In 1850 Columbia college conferred upon him the degree of D.D.; in 1865 Trinity college conferred a similar honor, and in 1867 the University of Cambridge, England, gave him the title of LL.D. He died in Meyersdale, Pa., July 10, 1881. Bishop Kerfoot's published writings consist of sermons and addresses.

JACKSON, Abner, eighth president (1867–74) of Trinity college, Hartford, was born near Washington, Pa., Nov. 4, 1811. He entered Washington and Jefferson college at Washington, Pa., but completed his collegiate course at Washington (Trinity), Hartford, and was graduated in 1837, at the head of his class. He served as a tutor for one year, finished his theological studies in 1838, and was ordained, then became adjunct professor of ancient languages, and in 1840 was made professor of intellectual and moral philosophy, being the first to occupy the chair, which he retained until 1858. During this period he also lectured on chemistry, and gave instruction in Latin. In 1858 he was elected president of Hobart college, and professor of the evidences of Christianity in that institution. Nine years later (1867), he was elected president of Trinity college, and professor of ethics and metaphysics. A period of prosperity now set in; for the first time in the history of the college, the undergraduates numbered 100; large gifts were received from Chester Adams and Isaac Toucey, both of Hartford, and in 1872 the college grounds were sold to the state, as a site for a new capitol, the college reserving the right to use the land, Jarvis and Seabury halls, and a part of Brownell hall (if possible) for five or six years longer. President Jackson visited England during the summer vacation for the purpose of studying collegiate architecture, and made a second visit in 1873, securing from Mr. Burgess, an English architect, plans for buildings comprising four large quadrangles, secular Gothic in style, of an early French type. In 1873 a new site for the college was purchased, about eighty

acres in extent and situated on the slope of a bluff about a mile south of the old location. President Jackson, in addition to his college work, officiated for a time as rector of the Episcopal church at West Hartford. He received the degree of D.D. from Trinity college in 1858, and that of LL.D. from Columbia college in 1866. A posthumous volume of sermons appeared in 1875. He died at Hartford Apr. 19, 1874.

PYNCHON, Thomas Ruggles, ninth president (1874–83) of Trinity college, Hartford, was born at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 19, 1823, grandson of Thomas Ruggles Pynchon, M.D., of Guilford, Conn. He was educated at the Boston Latin school, and at Trinity college, where he was graduated in 1841. He held the position of tutor, and of lecturer on chemistry in the college from 1843 till 1847, then studied divinity, and was ordained a deacon at New Haven, June 14, 1848. On July 25, 1849, he was ordained priest in Trinity church, Boston, and from 1849 to 1855 had charge of churches at Stockbridge and Lenox, Mass. In 1854 he was elected to fill the chair of chemistry and the natural sciences in Trinity college, and after a year spent in study abroad began his duties as professor, continuing to lecture after he became president, but exchanging this chair, in 1877, for that of moral philosophy, which he still holds. Dr. Pynchon was made head of the college in 1874, and immediately pushed forward the work of erecting the new college buildings. In 1875 ground was broken, and in 1878 the west side of the proposed quadrangle, including Seabury and Jarvis halls, was completed. The central tower uniting these buildings was the gift of Col. Charles L. Northam, of Hartford, who also bequeathed a sum for the endowment of a professorship, and provided for the addition of $75,000 to the general fund. The new buildings, which are each 300 feet long, and command a superb view of the Connecticut valley, are modifications of the plans originally drawn by Mr. Burgess, the architect. Large additions were made to the library and cabinet during Dr. Pynchon's administration, and the number of students was larger in 1877–80 than it had ever been before. Dr. Pynchon received the degree of D.D. from St. Stephen's college, New York, in 1865, and that of LL.D. from Columbia in 1877. He is vice-president of the Metrological society, of which he was the founder; associate fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, Boston; a fellow of the Geological society of France, of the American association for the advancement of science, and of other scientific societies, and also a trustee of various academic insti-

tutions, and has published a "Treatise on Chemical Physics" (1869), an "Examination of Bishop Butler's Analogy" (1890), and several treatises. He owns one of the three copies extant of "The Meritorious Price of Our Redemption," published in 1650, by his ancestor, William Pynchon, the founder of Springfield, Mass.

SMITH, George Williamson, tenth president (1883–) of Trinity college, Hartford, was born at Catskill, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1836. He was educated at Hobart college, where he was graduated in 1857, and in 1858 became principal of the academy at Bladensburg, Md., remaining there one year. From 1861 to 1864 he was a clerk in the U. S. navy department, and having been ordained a deacon in the Episcopal church in 1860, continued his studies, assisted the rectors of different churches in Washington, D. C., and in 1864 was ordained priest. From 1864 to 1865 he was acting professor of mathematics in the U. S. naval academy at Newport, R. I.; from 1865 till 1868 was chaplain at the Annapolis academy, and from 1868 till 1871 was chaplain on the U. S. steamship Franklin. In 1872 he became rector of Grace church, Jamaica, L. I., and in 1880 removed to Brooklyn to take charge of the Church of the Redeemer, leaving it in 1883 to accept the presidency of Trinity college. Since Dr. Smith came into office, considerable change has been made in the regular curriculum, elective courses having been introduced in junior and senior years, and special courses in sciences and letters provided. Several buildings have been erected, including a well-equipped observatory and a gymnasium. Dr. Smith received the degree of D.D. from Hobart in 1880, and in 1887 from Columbia, and that of LL.D. from Trinity. He has printed several sermons and occasional papers. He was elected bishop of Easton in 1885, and assistant bishop of Ohio in 1888, but declined both offices.

VILLARD, Henry, financier (by name Heinrich Hilgard), was born at Speyer in Rhenish Bavaria in 1835. He attended school at Zweibruecken, where his father was presiding judge of the district court, afterward at Pfalzbourg in Lorraine and at Speyer, and visited the universities of Munich and Wurzburg. He came to the United States in 1853, and after trying his fortunes in New York city, went to live with relatives in Illinois. Some letters which he wrote for the German press in New York having been accepted and paid for, he decided to become a journalist, and, having mastered literary English, gained admittance to eastern papers published in that language. In 1858 he reported the joint debates between Lincoln and Douglass in Illinois, and in 1861 he accompanied Mr. Lincoln from Springfield to New York on his way to the capital. He presently established himself at Washington as a political correspondent of eastern papers, and on the outbreak of the civil war became a prominent correspondent in the field, serving for three years. He revisited Germany in 1864, and in 1866 just after the war between Austria and Prussia, and in 1870 during the Franco-German war. In 1870–71 he was secretary of the American social science association. In 1871 he again went to Europe, returning as the representative of the foreign bondholders of the Oregon and California railroad company, with the result of his being made president of that corporation in 1875. With the aid of German capital he also gained control of the Northern Pacific, was elected its president, and by completing its western extension, created a trunk line from the great lakes to the Pacific. By this enterprise he raised himself to a place in the front rank of the great railroad magnates of the time, but reverses overtook him in December, 1883, and he was compelled to relinquish the management of the several companies of which he was the head. He subsequently recovered his control of the Northern Pacific, and repaired his broken fortunes, and has been conspicuous also in connection with electric enterprises. He married a daughter of William Lloyd Garrison in 1866, and is the father of several children. His public and private benefactions have been numerous in both his native and his adopted country, comprising gifts to the State university of Oregon, the University of Washington Territory and Harvard university, the building of the hospital and training school at Speyer, and of an orphan asylum at Zweibruecken; endowments of an Industrial institution at Kaiserslautern and of a new hospital of the Red Cross society at Munich; foundations for scholarships for students in gymnasia and universities, etc.

BRUSH, Alexander, manufacturer, was born at Brushland, a small hamlet of Delaware county, N. Y., named in honor of the family, Feb. 8, 1824; the son of Jacob and Phœbe (Cushing) Brush. In 1827 the family moved to Lebanon, Columbia county, and in 1835 to Savannah, Wayne county, where the father died. Alexander was then eleven years old, and as the mother had a family of ten children besides a farm of 600 acres to manage, his opportunities of obtaining an education were slight indeed, but these were fully improved; these hardships of his early life served to fit him for his future career. Coming to Buffalo in 1843, he served an apprenticeship at brickmaking, and in 1848 with his brother, Wm. C. Brush, started in the brick business, in which they were prospered, and became the most extensive brick manufacturers of western New York. Mr. Brush's ancestors for generations back were democrats, but upon attaining his majority he identified himself with the whig party, and upon the formation of the republican party he became one of its warmest supporters. In spite of his many business duties Mr. Brush was frequently elected by his party to fill public office, an honor which he never sought. In 1860 he was elected alderman and served through three terms of two years each. At the close of his last term as alderman, he was appointed street commissioner, and shortly after that was elected mayor of the city, serving in this office two terms, but peremptorily declined nomination for a third; however, in 1878 at a party crisis he was finally prevailed upon to run, and was for the third time elected mayor. His popularity was doubtless due to his honorable and business-like administration. Mr. Brush's most conspicuous service of late years was in serving as commissioner with John G. Milburn and Wm. Hengerer in settling the street railway problem in the fall of 1891, which was accomplished in a very satisfactory and equitable manner. Mr. Brush was twice married: in 1863 to Lorinda Bucklin of Titusville, Pa., who died a few months afterward, and in 1866 to Mrs. Sarah Warner Leonard, of South Wales, N. Y., who survives him. Mr. Brush's death occurred June 1, 1892, on S. S. Friesland, en route for Europe.

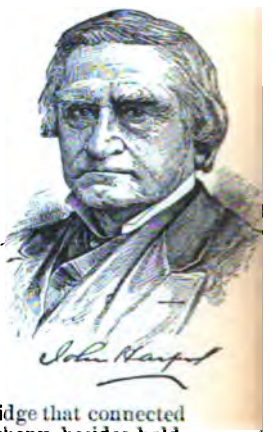
ARNETT, Benjamin William, bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal church, was born at Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa., March 6, 1838, of mingled negro and Scotch-Irish ancestry, inheriting some of the strong characteristics of each of those races. His father was a steward, trustee, class leader and Sunday-school superintendent in the church at Brownsville and elsewhere for nearly a third of a century, and his mother was a pious woman, possessing many sterling qualities of mind and heart. Benjamin, during his boyhood, was afforded but meagre advantages for acquiring an education in the schools of his native village, but he was apt at study, and learned rapidly. When still young he found employment on a steamboat on the Monongahela river. He followed this occupation for several years down the Ohio to St. Louis, and on the Mississippi from its head waters to New Orleans, rising to positions of responsibility and trust. He spent his leisure time in the study of good books, and in the meantime gained a practical knowledge of the world. During the winters of 1859 to 1863, he taught a school for colored children at Brownsville, Pa., and the following year was chosen principal of a school in Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the African colonization society, but returned to his native village in 1865, and taught there two years. On March 31, 1865, he was licensed to preach by the Quarterly conference at Washington, and in 1867 joined the Ohio conference, and was appointed to the Walnut Hills church. He was a very successful pastor at Toledo in 1870–73, at Cincinnati in 1873–76, at Urbana in 1876–78, and at Columbus in 1878–80. During the year 1879 he was chaplain of the Ohio house of representatives. Taking an active interest in the work of the Young men's Christian association, he was a delegate from Toledo to the International association which met in Washington in 1871, was frequently a delegate to the state convention in Ohio, was one of the chief speakers at the convention held at Zanesville in 1880, and during that session was deputized to bear fraternal greetings to the association in London, Eng. Later he delivered the annual address before the Ohio association. Upon the organization of the Tawawa Sunday-school assembly, theological, scientific and literary circle in 1881, Rev. Arnett became its general manager, and in 1883 he began the publication of the "Tawawa Journal." He has also written for publication: "The Light Along the Jordan," "Fifty Years in the Field; or, The African Methodist Episcopal Church in Ohio," "Methodism in Columbus, Ohio," and for many years edited and published "The Budget," containing valuable historical and statistical matter relating to the negro race in America. He became interested in politics as early as 1872 when residing in Toledo, and during the presidential campaigns of 1876, 1880, and in 1888, and the various state campaigns, on account of his loyalty to the republican party and its principles; and his ability as a public speaker was in great demand on the stump. From 1885 to 1887 he represented Greene county, Ohio, in the lower house of the state legislature, and while a member of that body, introduced a bill which upon its passage repealed the "Black Laws" of that state, and gave the colored man equal rights and privileges with the white man. He also introduced and secured the passage of the Educational Bill prepared by the W. C. T. U., making a most forcible speech in its support before the legislature. At a banquet given at Columbus in honor of the three colored members of the legislature, Mr. Arnett delivered a forcible and eloquent speech on the "Negro in Politics," illustrating the achievement of representative men of the colored race in American history. He was a member of the general conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church at Nashville in 1872 and assistant secretary; was elected chief secretary of the general conference at Atlanta, Ga., in 1876, and served a second time at St. Louis in 1880. The general conference of 1880 elected him financial secretary, an office second only to that of bishop, and from that date until 1884, he traveled, in the interest of his work, 51,000 miles. He was re-elected in 1884, and at the general conference held at Indianapolis in 1888 he was chosen bishop, and appointed to the episcopal district of South Carolina and Florida. Bishop Arnett is an earnest and enthusiastic worker, and has accomplished much good in advancing the general welfare of the negro race in this country. He was married May 25, 1858, to Mary Louise Gordon, and resides at Wilberforce, O., the seat of Wilberforce university, which institution gave him the degree of D.D. in 1884.

GREENE, Joseph Chase, physician, was born in Lincoln, Vt., July 31, 1829, a descendant in direct line with Samuel Greene, who came from England to Boston in 1630. His early life was passed in the arduous labor of the farm, his education being such as he could get in the district schools during the winter months. At the age of sixteen he was sent to a boarding school in Dutchess county, N. Y., and from there to the Barre academy in Vermont, where, having completed a liberal course of study, he was graduated at the age of twenty-one. Having determined to enter the medical profession, he studied with Dr. Hugh Taggert, an eminent physician, and subsequently attended lectures in the Woodstock and Castleton (Vt.) medical colleges, finally graduating from Albany medical college in June, 1855. To still further qualify himself, he attended clinics in the various colleges and hospitals of New York city. In 1856 he returned to his native state of Vermont, and began practice in the village of Charlotte. In 1863 he decided to seek a broader field, and accordingly removed to Buffalo, where he has since been engaged in practice with most gratifying success. On Sept. 3, 1888, he left Buffalo for a tour of the world by the way of San Francisco and Japan, besides taking many side trips, one of which was to the North Cape, Norway, the land of the Midnight Sun, traveling in all about 55,000 miles. During his travels he collected a museum of more than 300 originals and copies, illustrating the political, religious and social history of ancient Egypt, Syria, Assyria, and other oriental countries, which was given to the Buffalo Historical society, and is now on exhibition (free) at the Library building, bearing the name of the donor.

LUDLOW, Dr. John Livingston, physician, was born at New Brunswick, N. J., May 14, 1819, the eldest son of the Rev. John Ludlow, D.D. LL.D., and Catlyntje Van Slyck Ryley. His father was a descendant of Gabriel Ludlow, who came to this country in 1694 and who married Sarah Hamner, a daughter of the first Episcopal minister of New York.

Dr. Ludlow was graduated with high honors from the academical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1838 and from the medical department of the same university in 1841, from which date his career was a prominent part of the medical history of the city of Philadelphia. Immediately after Dr. Ludlow's graduation, he commenced his connection with the Philadelphia hospital, and his active services as lecturer and visiting and consulting physician, extended over a period of thirty years. Amidst the pressing cares and anxieties of his profession and the fatigue attending a large private practice, he always found time to devote to the suffering poor; and through his clinical instructions young men went forth well prepared to battle with disease, from having witnessed the skill and tenderness, and listened to the learning and pure teachings of their preceptor. Upon resigning active duties in connection with the Philadelphia hospital, the Board of guardians of the poor, in recognition and appreciation of his untiring services, conferred upon him the honorary title of "emeritus physician," in the hope that the hospital might still retain the benefits of his ripe experience and counsel. He was amongst the founders and earliest members of many societies connected with his profession in the city of his adoption, and ever interested in all projects for the promotion of knowledge and advancement of science. While a very young man he wrote a "Manual for the Examination of Students," which for many years was extensively used, but although he frequently contributed to periodicals and journals throughout his life, his extreme dislike to the mechanical part of authorship prevented his giving to the world those results of his long and varied experience and extensive learning which many of his friends hoped and looked for. Dr. Ludlow was a gentleman in the highest sense of the word, his dignified bearing bending with graciousness alike to rich and poor, the lofty and the humble. He was married in July 1844, to Mary A. L. Rozet, eldest daughter of John Rozet, a retired merchant of Philadelphia. On her father's side she was of French descent, and, on her mother's, a descendant of Judge Hollenback, a prominent settler of the historic valley of Wyoming. Dr. Ludlow died at Philadelphia June 21, 1888.

HARPER, John, banker and financier, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, Dec. 5, 1811. He was of gentle English lineage. His ancestors from the reign of James I. (when the first came from England) until the death of Robert Harper, his grandfather, were owners of one of the townlands in county Tyrone, Ireland. In 1820, John's parents brought their family to America and settled in Washington, D. C. In the following year, his father, Hugh Harper, died, and about the same time his grandfather, John Harper (who had previously come to this country and joined his son at Washington), also died. A friend of the family, of liberal education and fine abilities, took charge of the education of young John, and he became solidly grounded in all the English branches and gained a taste for history and the better classes of general literature, of which he acquired, in after life, a thorough mastery. In 1826 his widowed mother removed from Washington to Jefferson county, O. Here John, her eldest child, with characteristic independence and self-reliance, determined to lighten his mother's burden by providing for himself. He secured a position in a mercantile house in Steubenville, O., and so won his way that at the age of nineteen he was made bookkeeper and confidential clerk. In 1831 he accepted an advantageous offer as bookkeeper of one of the largest mercantile establishments in Pittsburg, Pa. He so well fulfilled the duties of this situation that, on Sept. 19, 1832, without his solicitation and without his knowledge, young Harper was chosen to fill the position of chief clerk of the Bank of Pittsburg. His aptitude, keenness and ability so impressed his superiors that after a few years of experience in the parent institution, he was sent as cashier to the branch bank at Beaver, Pa., in 1837. In a short time he was recalled to Pittsburg, becoming the assistant cashier of the Bank of Pittsburg, afterward its cashier, and finally the president of the institution, where he remained until his death. The history of the old Bank of Pittsburg for the last thirty-five or forty years of Mr. Harper's life was his history, for institution and man were most closely identified, the master-mind of the latter invariably dictating and carrying out the policy pursued in reference to the former during that long period of time. There is no institution in America that can show a cleaner or more honest record. Other banks may have made more money; but this one, in its long history since 1812, has never repudiated an obligation nor failed to pay a semi-annual dividend, neither has there been a defalcation in its accounts nor a misdemeanor by any of its officers, involving the loss of a dollar. It has the reputation of never having suspended specie payments. During the whole period from 1861 to 1879, the eighteen years during which the government was in a state of suspension, the old bank maintained its position as a specie-paying institution. This course was suggested by Mr. Harper at a meeting of its directors held in 1861, and was carried out while he was the executive head of the bank. It became possible through his having obtained from banks in the cities of Philadelphia and New York, before the breaking out of the war, large amounts of gold, his wisdom foreseeing the condition of financial affairs which soon occurred, but which were not anticipated then by other bankers. The fact that the bank has also safely passed through all the financial crises that have taken place in the last half a century is owing largely to the financial ability and prudence of John Harper. While to this institution he always gave his first care and thought, he was a useful member of society in many other ways, filling a number of positions of trust and responsibility. He was president of the Pittsburg clearing house from its creation until his death. He was one of the founders of the Western Pennsylvania hospital and its president for twenty-five years, and was also the president for many years of the first bridge that connected the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny, besides holding a number of other positions of trust in the directorship of business and educational institutions. During the civil war he was chairman of the committee on finance at Pittsburg and worked hard for the success of the North. John Harper took his recreation from his multifarious business interests and duties among his books, and he possessed one of the finest libraries in western Pennsylvania, containing many rare and choice works. He was a thorough scholar of history and English literature and a writer of great power. In 1836 he was married to Lydia Electa, daughter of Nathan Williams Metcalf



of Otsego county, N. Y., who survives him, and he led with her and their children an ideal family life. He was always a loving and devoted husband and father. He had a great heart, governed by a great mind and strong will. He was a "man among men," a master-mind in finance, and a gentleman of broad culture: straightforward and honorable in all his dealings with his fellow-men, he ever commanded their admiration and respect. All his conduct in life was actuated by pure and lofty motives. He achieved whatever he undertook, and it can truly be said that his life was a grand success. He died Apr. 5, 1891.

HARPER, Albert Metcalf, soldier, was born at Pittsburg, Pa., Apr. 22, 1843, the second son of John Harper and Lydia Electa Metcalf. His father was one of the leading citizens of Pittsburg and widely known in banking circles as one of the ablest financiers in the country. In the summer of 1862, while at home on his vacation as a student of the Rensselaer polytechnic institute of Troy, N. Y., young Harper felt that duty called him to take the part of the North, and having enlisted, was appointed adjutant of the 139th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, Aug. 25, 1862, and served in it with great bravery and ability until he was severely wounded in the battle of the Wilderness. He afterward was promoted to the rank of captain and served on the staff of several generals. In a letter dated Nov. 29, 1864, and addressed to Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war, Brig.-Gen. A. P. Howe, inspector of artillery, recommended Capt. Harper as "an officer of intelligence and good judgment; of rare zeal and energy of character, and of well-tried and approved gallantry," adding, "I regard Capt. Harper as one of the most promising officers of his rank, either in the volunteer or regular service." On May 21, 1865, he was made major by brevet "for faithful and meritorious services and gallantry during the war." At the close of the war he was offered a commission in the regular army, but declined, preferring to return, in the fall of 1865, to the Rensselaer polytechnic institute, to complete his education, where he was graduated, receiving the degree of civil engineer, July 2, 1867. Subsequently he devoted nearly a year to the study of analytical chemistry and afterward was manager of a large oil refinery. In October, 1869, he entered into mercantile business as a partner in the firm of Dilworth, Harper & Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., where he was highly successful, until his death, which took place in his native city, after an illness of four weeks, from typhoid fever. He was unmarried. The short life of Maj. Harper gave great promise of what he would have accomplished in the future, had more years been given him. The memory of his brilliant military record, however, will never grow dim in the minds of his comrades, some of whom have named a Grand Army post for him at Braddock, Pa. He died on the evening of Dec. 10, 1871.

HARPER, Orlando Metcalf, merchant, was born at Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 17, 1846, son of John Harper, who was president of the Bank of Pittsburg, a director of many institutions and public enterprises, and also distinguished as a philanthropist, taking special interest in the amelioration of the condition of the insane. Mr. Harper is of English descent on both sides, his maternal ancestors being first settled in New England. His great-grandfather, Arunah Metcalf, represented the Otsego county (N. Y.) district in the twelfth congressional sessions 1811–1813. Mr. Harper was educated at Yale college. Though he was never graduated, owing to permanent injury to his eyes, his alma mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. In 1867 he engaged in the cotton manufacturing business, continuing that pursuit for nearly nineteen years, when he became a cotton goods commission merchant. At one time he was editorially connected with a daily newspaper. He was president of the Eagle cotton mills company, Pittsburg; president of the Eagle mills, Madison, Ind.; director in the Bank of Pittsburg, and also in the Pittsburg and Allegheny suspension bridge company, and was vice-president of the Association of southern and western cotton manufacturers. He is a trustee of the Birkbeck investment company; is president of the Merchants' reliance company, a member of the Chamber of commerce of the state of New York, of the Pennsylvania and New York historical societies, of the New York geographical society, of the Museum of arts, of the Theatre of arts and letters, of the Manhattan, Merchants' and Commonwealth clubs, of the Sons of the American revolution, and of the New York cotton exchange. In November, 1877, Mr. Harper married Kathleen Theodora, daughter of John Livingston Ludlow, M.D., and granddaughter of John Ludlow, D.D., an eminent Dutch Reformed clergyman.

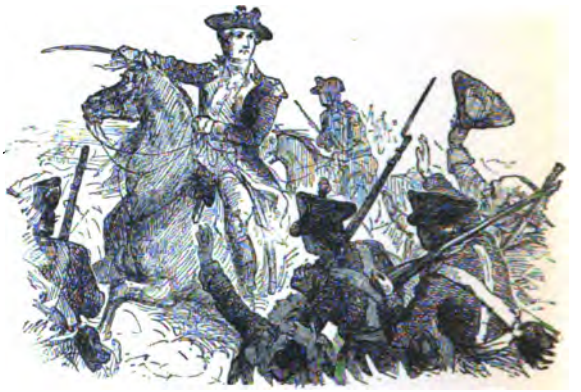
COMSTOCK, Richard Williams, business man, was born in Providence, R. I., March 6, 1834, son of William Comstock, and a direct descendant of Roger Williams. One of his grandfathers served in the war of the revolution, and his father in the war of 1812. Mr. Comstock was educated at the high school in his native city, and was graduated in 1850. After following the sea for a time, he engaged in business. In 1867 he accepted the position of secretary of the Rhode Island Perkins horseshoe company, in the organization and management of which he has been one of the principal factors, and the present prosperity and commercial standing of the corporation is largely due to his business methods. Mr. Comstock has not only devoted himself assiduously to business for more than a quarter of a century, but has found time to cultivate the finer amenities of domestic and social life, and has drawn around him the best society of his native city. At

his beautiful residence (see illustration), the home of an interesting family circle, he has surrounded himself with the best examples of art and literature.

TALBOT, Silas, naval officer, was born at Dighton, Bristol county, Mass., in 1751. Bred to the sea, and resident in Rhode Island, he was among the first to take up arms, and served as a captain at the siege of Boston. Accompanying the army to

New York in 1776, he attacked the British fleet with a fire ship, set fire to one of their vessels and escaped with injuries. For similar daring exploits he was twice thanked by congress, and commissioned major and lieutenant-colonel in 1777–78. In the defence of Fort Mifflin, Pa., November, 1777, he was twice wounded, but would not retire. In 1778 he carried Sullivan's troops from the mainland to Newport, and with his first small vessel took the blockading schooner Pigot, which he used for further captures. In September, 1779, he was made captain in the navy, and directed to protect the Long Island coast. A career of brilliant activity and success was checked by his capture in 1780, when becalmed on the privateer Washington. After confinement on the prison-ship and in the sugar-house prison at New York, he was taken to England and roughly treated. Three efforts to escape resulted only in increased sufferings, from which Franklin and Jay, who knew his value, delivered him by effecting his exchange in December, 1781. After the war he purchased the forfeited estate of Sir William Johnson, in Fulton county, N. Y. After the reorganization of the navy in 1794 he had command of the famous Constitution in the West Indies, where he captured a French privateer. A difficulty with Com. Truxtun led to his resignation in September, 1801. His last years were spent in New York, where he died June 30, 1813, and was buried in Trinity churchyard, bearing in his body, it is said, five bullets and the scars of thirteen wounds. His life was written in 1803, and more elaborately by H. T. Tuckerman in 1850.

SCOTT, Winfield, soldier, was born in Dinwiddie county, near Petersburg, Va., June 13, 1786. The story of his ancestry is to the effect that he descended from the younger of two brothers, Lowland Scotchmen, who were engaged in the rebellion of 1745, and of whom the elder is said to have been slain on the field of Culloden. The result of that battle forced the younger brother to emigrate, and he came to America and settled in Virginia, where he entered upon the practice of the law. He is said to have been successful in his profession and to have married and died while still a young man. He left a family, of whom one son, William Scott, married Ann Mason, a lady belonging to one of the first families of Virginia. William Scott was a prosperous farmer, owning a considerable estate, who died in 1791, leaving two sons and several daughters. The elder son, James, commanded a regiment in the war of 1812. The other, who was Winfield, found himself an orphan at the age of seventeen years, his mother having died in 1803. After the usual preparatory studies, young Scott spent a year at the high school at Richmond, Va., and then passed two years in William and Mary college, where he attended a course of law lectures. He finished his legal studies in the office of David Robertson, a Scotchman, who reported the debates in the Virginia convention on the Federal constitution, and also the proceedings in the trial of Aaron Burr at Richmond. In 1806 Scott was admitted to the bar, but in the next year he emigrated to South Carolina, intending to practice law in the courts of Charleston. Just at this time, however, trouble between the United States and Great Britain was beginning; a war feeling was abroad, and as the army was being increased, Scott obtained the position of captain of light artillery. In the following year he was ordered to New Orleans, where unfortunately he got mixed up with the transactions of Gen Wilkinson and Aaron Burr. The former is accused of having endeavored to win over Scott to the treasonable plans which Burr had devised, but without success. The result was, however, the cause of ill feeling between Wilkinson and Scott, resulting in the court-martial of Scott, purely, as it appears, from vindictiveness on the part of his superior officer. So far was this trial from injuring him, however, that, after having been suspended for twelve months by the court-martial, nine months of the sentence were remitted and he was soon after complimented by a public dinner. On June 18, 1812, the aggressions which had been committed by the English upon the American people brought about the natural result, and war was formally declared against Great Britain and its dependencies by the congress of the United States. In the following July, Scott was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in



the 2d artillery and sent to the Niagara frontier. The battle of Queenstown Heights occurred soon after, and resulted first in victory and then in defeat for the Americans, Scott being taken prisoner with his men. He was exchanged, however, in a few months; saw some severe fighting in 1813, and in March, 1814, was appointed brigadier general, and for a time was engaged in Buffalo, establishing a camp of instruction. Meanwhile the British were on the frontier in heavy force, and on July 3d Scott's brigade crossed the river, moving toward Chippewa, where was established the main body of the British army under Gen. Riall. The battle, since celebrated in American history, took place on the morning of July 5, 1814, when, after skirmishes of light troops, the Americans were attacked by the British and Indians, supported by a heavy battery, and a sharp fight ensued. Very shrewd tactics on the part of Scott enabled the Americans to hold in check the main body of the British, while flanking them on the left, eventually routing their whole line in a field action on an open plain. In the British official reports of this battle the American force is represented as numerically superior. This was not the case, however, as only a portion of that force was engaged. Up to this time the fighting on the American frontier had been all against the Americans and Scott's victory at Chippewa was, perhaps, more highly considered on this account than it would otherwise have been. By the official reports of killed, wounded

and missing, the American loss was 327 and the British 503, the total being 830 in less than 4,000 men engaged on both sides, while only 65 of these were missing. This shows certainly a sanguinary contest. The battle of Chippewa was followed on July 25th by that of Lundy's Lane, in which Scott was again confronted by Riall, who was supported by reinforcements brought forward by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Gordon Drummond. Lundy's Lane, so called, was a ridge nearly at right angles with the Niagara river, a little below the cataract, where the British were posted in strong force. The enemy began the attack, which was met by Scott with such activity and decision that the British lines were broken and Maj.-Gen Riall and several other officers were taken prisoners. The fight continued well into the night, and Scott was badly wounded and had two horses killed under him. Finally, at 11 o'clock, he was disabled by a wound from a musket-ball in the shoulder. The contest closed, however, leaving the field of battle in the hands of the Americans, who also captured all the artillery engaged on the other side and many prisoners. The loss was about equal on both sides, being 860 for the Americans and 878 for the British. Of all the engagements on the Canadian frontier, only these two in which Scott was practically the leader, Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, resulted in victory for the Americans. After the latter battle, Scott was removed to Buffalo, where his wounds were attended to, and after some weeks he was enabled to go to Philadelphia where he could receive the best medical treatment. While passing through Princeton, he was complimented with the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Princeton college. After the peace, in 1815, Scott made a visit to Europe, having first declined the position of secretary of war which was offered to him. On his return, he was assigned to the command of the seaboard, with headquarters at the city of New York, and there and at Elizabethtown, N. J., with the exception of two years in the West, Gen. Scott resided during the next twenty years. Meanwhile in March, 1817, he was married to Maria Mayo, daughter of John Mayo, Esq., of Richmond, Va., a lady highly educated and accomplished. They had several daughters, but no son who survived beyond childhood. Scott had been appointed brigadier-general March 9, 1814, and in November of the same year had received, by order of congress, a gold medal struck in his honor. During his retirement from the service, Scott was engaged in the preparation of his work on "Infantry Tactics" and his volume of "General Regulations for the Army." During the Black Hawk war, 1831-32, Scott was not actively engaged. Three years later, however, he was in Florida in the war with the Seminoles. In 1841 he became commander in chief of the U. S. army, on the death of Maj. Gen. Macomb. Meanwhile, in 1839, he had been suggested as a candidate of the whig party for the presidency, and was again in 1844, though against his own will. On the outbreak of the war with Mexico, Scott was placed in command of the U. S. army, when his first act was to attack the fortified city of Vera Cruz on March 9, 1847, the actual artillery assault beginning on the 22d. Four days later he entered the city, having captured the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa and 5,000 men. Within ten days Scott was on his way into the interior, and on Apr. 18th he fought the Mexican army under Gen. Santa Anna in the battle which has passed into history as that of Cerro Gordo, when the Mexicans were utterly defeated, 3,000 men and 4,500 stand of arms being captured, and more than 1,000 killed and wounded. On the next day Scott captured Jalapa, and on May 15th he occupied Puebla. Here he remained until August, waiting for reinforcements; but by Sept. 13th he had captured Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, and on the 14th occupied the City of Mexico. This ended the Mexican war and made Scott so popular that in 1852 he was the candidate of the whig party for the presidency, but was defeated by the democratic candidate, Gen. Franklin Pierce, receiving the electoral votes only of Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky, and Tennessee. In 1859, when the United States and British governments were discussing the northwestern boundary question, Gen. Scott was appointed commissioner on the part of the United States, and succeeded in settling what might have been a serious difficulty. At the outbreak of the civil war Gen. Scott was summoned to Washington, and there the veteran of three wars did all that was in his power for the defence of the capital, in view of the probable requirements of the future. He continued in command until Nov. 1, 1862, when, at the age of seventy-five years, he retired, and Gen. George B. McClellan succeeded him as general-in-chief of all the armies of the United States. Shortly after Gen. Scott went to Europe, where he remained for a short time, and on returning home settled down at West Point. Here he passed the rest of his life, excepting brief visits to New York, while he was engaged in writing his autobiography. He died at West Point May 29, 1866.

BAWDEN, John, manufacturer, was born at Gwinear, county of Cornwall, Eng., Apr. 10, 1827. His father was a blacksmith and contractor for the tin mines in the county. Owing to the financial failure of mining operations in 1830-31, the family emigrated to the United States, and settled in Philadelphia. In 1824 they removed to New York, and in 1836 to Yorkville, where the father was employed in making tools for the quarrymen engaged at the time on the Hudson river railroad tunnel. When John was about nine years old, his mother died, leaving the lad much of the responsibility of caring for his brothers and sisters. He did whatever he could get to do until he was fifteen, when he found employment in a brass foundry, which lasted for three years. After that he became apprenticed in an iron foundry. In 1856 he began business for himself in Freehold, N. J., in a small building, twenty four by thirty six feet, on the site of the present extensive works. In 1858 he formed a copartnership with Gilbert Combs. As the business increased the buildings were enlarged, additional capital invested and an immense plant established, with the result that prosperity has ever since followed. Mr. Bawden never sought office. He served as chief of the fire department for nine years, during which he introduced many reforms, and succeeded in raising it to a high grade. He is also president of the board of health, and is one of the founders and a director of the Central national bank of Freehold.

HIGLEY, Warren, jurist, was born near Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y., July 1, 1833. When the Puritan ship Mary and John, of the Winthrop fleet, sailed from Plymouth, Eng., March 20, 1630, she numbered among her passengers men from whom the subject of this sketch traces his direct lineage—the Rev. John Wareham, pastor and leader of the colony; John Moore, created deacon on the noted "day of prayer," just before the Good Ship sailed from Plymouth; and John Drake, Sr., of the Devonshire family. This colony settled at Dorchester, Mass., but were soon attracted by the glowing reports of the rich valleys of the Connecticut, and in 1635 founded the town of Windsor, near the mouth of the Farmington river, the first permanent English settlement in Connecticut. Here John Higley, the founder of the Higley family in America, came from England and settled in 1666. He was the son of Jonathan Higley and Katherine Brewster—married Jan. 3, 1647—and was born at Frimley, Surrey, Eng., July 22, 1649. In 1671 he married Hannah, the daughter of Deacon John Drake; and in 1696, as his second wife, Sarah, the granddaughter of Rev. John Wareham. John Higley rapidly rose to wealth and influence. He was one of the original proprietors of the town of Simsbury, the first western settlement made from Windsor, and only ten miles distant. He represented the town for thirty-seven terms as a member of the general assembly, was for many years captain of the train-band, then, with a single exception, the highest military office in the colony; and he filled other offices of trust and responsibility. His daughter Hannah was the mother of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, of revolutionary fame, the friend and counselor of Washington, and the "Brother Jonathan" of American history. The subject of this sketch is a lineal descendant in direct line from both of John Higley's marriages, through intermarriages of succeeding generations. Judge Higley's grandfather, Warren, in 1804, emigrated with his family from Simsbury, Conn., to western New York, and settled in the then wilderness near Onondaga Hill, where he endured the hardships of the pioneer, became a prosperous farmer, and raised a large and interesting family. He was a captain of artillery in the war of 1812. His fourth and youngest son, Chester, married Prudence Miller, a descendant of the Knickerbockers, by whom he had five children, Warren being their third and youngest son. They settled on a farm near Auburn, N. Y., where Warren grew to manhood amidst the sturdy experiences incident to a life on a farm. He enjoyed the advantages of a good country school, and a well-selected district library. At the age of eighteen he taught his first school at Aurelius, three miles west of Auburn, N. Y., and "boarded round," according to the custom of those times. Afterward, in connection with teaching, he completed his preparatory course at the Auburn Academy, and in the summer of 1858 entered the freshman class of Hamilton College, from which he was graduated with honor in 1862. In 1861, while a senior in college, he was appointed by the governor of New York school commissioner for the second district of Cayuga county, and discharged the duties of this office with great efficiency until the summer of 1863, when he accepted the principalship of Cayuga Lake Academy, at Aurora, N. Y. This position he filled for five years, and the school flourished under his management. He left Aurora to accept the secretaryship of the board of education of Auburn, N. Y. Under his direction the public-school system was reorganized, and the high school established, in accordance with a complete course of study which he prepared. He was the principal of the high school, superintendent of the public schools and secretary of the board of education. In 1870 he accepted the principalship of the West High School in Cleveland, O., and the following year the superintendency of public instruction in Dayton, O. As an educator he ranked among the most successful in the country. In 1873 he removed to Cincinnati, O., and entered upon the study of the law, and in the following year was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor-at-law by the supreme court of Ohio. In the spring of 1881 he was elected judge of the city court of Cincinnati on the republican ticket. This was a court of record, with original jurisdiction of all crimes and misdemeanors, with trial by jury. Judge Higley was conscientious, just and fearless in his execution of the law. He was a terror to the criminal classes, and a powerful sustainer of law and order. His decisions upon many important questions touching the public welfare were copied widely by the press of the country. In the fall of 1884 he removed to New York city, where he has since devoted himself to the practice of his profession, in which he holds an honorable place, as a faithful, painstaking and successful lawyer. Judge Higley has ever been zealous in public affairs. At his suggestion, in the winter of 1882, committees were appointed and work accomplished which resulted in the establishment of Arbor Day in Ohio, its first celebration in the planting of memorial groves by the citizens and the children of the public schools, and the organization of the American Forestry Congress, of which he was twice president. He was a founder of the Ohio State Forestry Association, and was its president until his removal to New York. Here he was the principal organizer of the New York State Forestry Association, and one of its officers. He has labored efficiently in the cause of Forestry, and made many public addresses, and published articles on subjects relating to forest preservation, forestry economies and legislation. He was among the first to suggest and advocate the establishment of the Adirondack State Park, to embrace not less than 3,000,000 acres, for the preservation of the forest covering over this most important of water-sheds in America. He is a member of many clubs and societies, among which are the Ohio Society of New York, of which he was a founder; the Alpha Delta Phi Club, the Adirondack League Club, the American Institute of Civics, the Patria Club, the Goethe Club, the American Forestry Association, etc. He has traveled extensively in this country and in Europe. He is a popular speaker, of varied and extensive culture, and a genial and most agreeable gentleman.

MASON, Charles, lawyer, was born at Pompey, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1804; a descendant of Maj. John Mason who came to America in 1600. He was graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1829, and assigned to the engineer corps, but resigned from the army Dec. 31, 1831. In 1833 he was admitted to the bar, and practised for two years at Newburg, N. Y. Thence he removed to New York city, and frequently contributed to the New York "Evening Post," which paper he edited in 1834–36, while William C. Bryant was in Europe. Removing to the West, Mr. Mason settled at Burlington, Ia., where he purchased a large tract of land. When Iowa territory was organized (1838) he was appointed its chief justice. He was judge of the Des Moines county court in 1851–52, and filled other offices of great honor and responsibility. In 1861 he acted as commissioner in the disposal of a war fund of $800,000. He died Feb. 25, 1882.

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PRESS NOTICES.

From the "NEW YORK WORLD," August 7, 1892.

The first volume of The National Cyclopædia of American Biography has been issued, and a careful examination of its scheme and execution seems to fully justify all that the energetic promoters of the undertaking have promised. A peculiar feature of this work is its departure from the alphabetical style of arrangement, a feature which at first appears so odd as to touch the examiner with misgivings as to its judiciousness or utility. We are accustomed to the style of alphabetical sequence in works of this kind, and cannot readily understand how any other plan can successfully be followed. The publishers of this Cyclopædia solve the problem satisfactorily. Each of these volumes will have a full analytical index, covering all the preceding volumes, which will make its material immediately and conveniently accessible, besides enabling its final publication long before it would be possible under the former conventional method. Before the publishers ventured to adopt this method of construction, they submitted their plan to many distinguished members of the *literati* of America, inclusive of the most prominent librarians, and they were sustained by the approval of a host, whose names are printed as evidence of their sanction. The scope of the work is so admirably set forth in the introduction accompanying the first volume, that considering the national importance of such a publication, we yield space for an extract: * * * * The work is well and copiously illustrated. Besides a number of full-page portraits, nearly every biography is accompanied by a portrait, occasionally a college, a homestead, etc., being given. *These Biographies have evidently been edited with intelligent caution. So far as we have been able to verify them they have proved faultless.*

From the "WILMINGTON MORNING NEWS," July 13, 1892.

The first volume of a new and very important work has just been issued from the press—a work which will be entirely creditable to American letters and American enterprise, and which at the same time will be invaluable to the future historians of this country, both general and local. This work is entitled "The National Cyclopædia of American Biography" (James T. White & Co., New York). When completed it will consist of twelve royal octavo volumes, and will be a treasure house of facts and biographical dates in regard to the men who have made and are making this country what it is. In two particulars this work is different from any of a similar kind that has preceded it in this country. In the first place it will be a complete collection of American Biography —not merely of those men who have become conspicuous by reason of their work and frequent newspaper mention, but also of those men who have become influential and prominent in their own states and localities by reason of what they have done there. In the second place the publication of this work will not be deferred until all these biographical facts can be collected, so as to present the names in alphabetical order, but successive volumes will be issued as fast as the material is accumulated, complete and convenient indexes furnishing in each case a trustworthy guide to all the names given. This makes the work immediately available as fast as it proceeds. It may also be said that in the way of portraits of living and active men, no publication heretofore issued from the American press approaches this work. The main fact about it, however, and the essential fact, is that it is a genuine collection of American biography. It is not made up from any previous work, but is fresh, and this first volume makes it evident that for the first time this country is to have a reference book of American biography which will not confine itself to a repetition of names that are to be found in all the general Encyclopædias, but one which will be adequate, and which will place within reach authentic information in regard to the important and active men in all parts of the United States. This country has long needed a biographical dictionary of precisely the comprehensive quality which this work possesses—something which would be as adequate here as "Men of Our Times" is in England; but we are very much mistaken if Messrs. James T. White & Co., in preparing this work, have not surpassed any existing work of the kind, and produced a national reference book of American biography which will serve as a model and example to the publishers of every other nation as to what such a work should be. The volume already issued is well made in every particular. It contains 544 handsome double-column pages; it is full of portraits, including several full-page ones; and it is substantially bound. The second volume is now nearly due. When completed the work will possess a value, both for everyday use and historical purposes, which can scarcely be overestimated.

From the "PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER," October 30, 1892.

The second volume of "The National Cyclopædia of American Biography," published by James T. White & Co., of New York, has appeared. Like the first one, it is excellent in its execution and deserving of great commendation. The aspect of the page is attractive and the numerous etched portraits of notable men and women of the past and present are remarkably good. The work will be completed in twelve royal octavo volumes of about 600 pages each. The biographies seem to be accurate and trustworthy, and the plan of the Cyclopædia so comprehensive as to meet with a wide popularity. In the second volume are admirable sketches and portraits of all the governors of Pennsylvania in the order of their administrations, from earliest provincial governors down to the present, and in the first volume will be found the history of the University of Pennsylvania, written in the lives of its provosts, vice-provosts and representative men. There is to be a comprehensive index at the end of each volume covering all the preceding ones. The material relating to Pennsylvania has been edited with intelligence, and the ground has been covered with more accuracy and fullness than in any preceding cyclopædia of biography.

From the "WILMINGTON NEWS," September 28, 1892.

The second volume of "The National Cyclopædia of American Biography" (James T. White & Company, New York) is now out. It is a fine book, full of portraits of living men, and in every way the equal of the first volume. A complete index to the two volumes now out is attached to the second volume, so that the work as far as it has proceeded is entirely ready for use. A sketch and portrait of Mr. Thomas F. Bayard appears in this second volume. This work, when complete, is to consist of twelve volumes, and all the signs indicate now that it will be by far the most thorough and useful collection of American biography ever published—indeed, far more complete, relatively, than anything of the kind yet produced in the English language.

PRESS NOTICES.

From the NEW YORK HERALD, Sunday May 1, 1892.

The publication of the first volume of "The National Cyclopedia of American Biography" seems to mark a new era in the construction of this class of works. The most superficial inspection of this volume shows originality of structure and a comprehensiveness of idea, combined with elasticity of treatment, in excess of any other work of the kind heretofore produced, either in this country or Europe. To begin with, the style and form of this Cyclopedia differs altogether from any other similar works in discarding the alphabetical arrangement which has heretofore always prevailed in such publications. The National Cyclopedia, in place of being arranged alphabetically, will be supplied in the case of each volume with a complete index, alphabetically arranged, and to a certain extent analytical, and answering every purpose usually subserved by the old arrangement. Meanwhile, this plan admits of a latitude not possessed by any other. The publishers are not obliged to delay the issue of any volume on account of the lack of any article. Besides, the plan of grouping, which is followed to a considerable extent in the volume, throws into juxtaposition men who properly belong together, and who would be widely separated under the old alphabetical method.

But it is in the scope and scheme and general nature of the work, rather than in its form, that this Cyclopedia certainly gives promise of being one of the most permanently valuable books of the kind ever made. It is entirely American, and has been constructed with the idea of preserving only such lives as are of real value to the country and to the reader for study and contemplation. The old standbys, who turn up in every biographical dictionary with unfailing regularity, although most of them have long since been forgotten, seem to find no place in this work. Moreover, large space is given to living people who have become, or are likely to become personages eminent or prominent on account of their services to the country, in the professions, in mercantile business, in commerce, or in some other way. The theory of the new Cyclopedia, as set forth in its introduction and as presented in its text, is, that such a work *should present lives of those who are builders and makers of the country, without regard to the fact of their being, or not being, in exalted public station, or otherwise held up before the world as prominent.* Of course, being formed under this method, this Cyclopedia becomes also a history of the country in so far as it goes, and this being aided by the system of grouping as applied to historical events or the progress of industry, as in the case of invention or construction of railroads, naval vessels, the telegraph, and the case of the great industries, of agriculture, manufactures, etc., and further facilitated by an artistic and instructive series of illustrations, including not only portraits, but scenes and public buildings, the whole design becomes, as already said, something entirely original, and, moreover, something that should prove immediately valuable and instructive.

As to the mechanical construction of the book, nothing can be finer. It is beautifully printed on heavy paper, the illustrations are artistic in design, and executed admirably. The index is arranged on an excellent plan, with typography varied in such a way as to facilitate its examination and for research in the volume itself. Altogether it is only just to say that this work, judging from its first volume, is to be considered as a credit to all those concerned in its production, and especially to the liberality, as well as taste, of the Publishing House, which, at what must have been enormous cost, has so successfully carried out its design.

From the "INTERNATIONAL BOOKSELLER," New York, April 23, 1892.

The first volume of the "National Cyclopedia of American Biography," published by Messrs. James T. White & Co., has made its appearance, and quite fulfills the promises made by its publishers. The volume is a large octavo, of about 600 pages, in presswork and binding fully up to the highest standard of modern book-making. Portraits embellish every page, and, indeed, almost every biographical sketch. They are extremely lifelike, and add additional charm to the biographies.

Constructed on the lines indicated in the first volume, the work assures a reference book of biography that will be invaluable to the editorial offices and libraries of the country, and being sold by subscription will have an enormous circulation. The magnitude of such an undertaking can hardly be appreciated by the uninitiated. Dealing as it does so largely with the lives of persons whose biographies have never before been given to the public, an unusual amount of labor and original research must have fallen upon its editors.

The publishers have made several departures from traditional and time-honored ruts, and appear to have strong convictions and the courage to execute them. The abandonment of the alphabetical order, while novel, must commend itself to the busy man, for the index fully supplies its place. Our fear of the departure from this arrangement has proved to be groundless, and the publishers deserve thanks for undertaking the experiment. Neither have they fallen into the error of limiting the work to persons of national reputation, but have made it include, as well, the notable persons of every section of the entire country.

A feature of the National Cyclopedia, and one which will increase its sale, is the insertion of a genealogical chart. This chart is very ingenious, and so simple that any one can record his ancestry from any degree, and register his descendants to any generation. The work is to be published in twelve volumes, and will be sold only by subscription.

From the "NEW YORK SUN," Saturday, March 25, 1893.

The "National Cyclopædia of American Biography," of which the second volume is just issued, seems to be a well-prepared and useful work, as it certainly is a very handsome-looking publication. The list of its contributors and revisers includes many distinguished names, and even a cursory examination of its pages shows that it contains a vast deal of information *that is to the purpose, and up to date.*

From the LIBRARIAN of the STATE LIBRARY OF MASSACHUSETTS, State House, Boston.

I am greatly pleased with your Cyclopædia. I have a great deal of material relating to Massachusetts men, and might be able to aid you. Yours respectfully, C. B. TILLINGHAST, Librarian.

To James T. White & Co., Publishers, 7 East 16th Street, New York.

INDORSEMENTS.

From the "WASHINGTON POST," September 21, 1891:

The "National Cyclopædia of American Biography" now in course of preparation by James T. White & Co., New York City, bids fair to be one of the large literary enterprises of the century. The plan of its preparation, as indicated by the publishers, must commend itself to every one. Nominating and advisory editors are appointed in the various States, who indicate those who are entitled to representation, and who act as sponsors for their worthiness. Instead of devoting the greater portion of the work to pre-Revolutionary times, it is intended to make this a *live* cyclopædia, which, while preserving all that is valuable in the past, will embrace the men and women who are doing the work and molding the thought of to-day. While literary workers are given ample representation, it is thought that the great forces of to-day which contribute to the largest growth of the country are in its industrial and commercial pursuits, which deserve and command fuller recognition than has heretofore been accorded them in works of this character. It is aimed as far as possible to have every biography embellished with a portrait, which shows at one glance the man and his work. In a cyclopædia where space is necessarily limited, biography is much more intelligible when accompanied by a portrait. Carried out upon such lines the work must prove invaluable to the busy worker, and particularly to the editors of the public press.

From the "NEW YORK HERALD," April 19, 1891:

"The National Cyclopædia of American Biography," announced by Messrs. James T. White & Co., of this city, as in course of production, promises to be a comprehensive and important addition to American biographical literature. The design of the work is that of "Men of the Time" multiplied fifty-fold, and with the addition of portraits in the style of etchings. The work will comprehend the leading characters—heroes, statesmen, jurists, authors, &c.—of the past; but it is to be more especially devoted to the presentment of the living, actual forces which are contributing to the growth and advancement of the country. The design, as it is set set forth in the announcements of the publishers, is sufficiently catholic. While it does not contemplate the overlooking of any important member of any of the learned professions, it does propose covering the fields of commerce, invention, and manufactures, as has not heretofore been customary in works of the kind. This idea broadens the scope of the work, and is in touch with the feeling of the times, which certainly includes a pardonable pride in the present, while recognizing the importance and bearing of the past. The new cyclopædia starts with a goodly list of names of "associate editors." To the editorial fraternity and to public libraries a work of the kind indicated should be a real boon. There is nothing so difficult to obtain as accurate information regarding contemporaneous humanity. It is understood that "The National Cyclopædia" will be comprised in as many as twelve large volumes.

From the "PHILADELPHIA ENQUIRER," Aug. 10, 1891:

Abandoning the alphabetical arrangement enables the work to be published years before it would be possible with the former method. As a working biographical cyclopædia the plan proposed promises to give it the leading place. In fact, it is the only plan which will permit the making of a cyclopædia that is brought down to the date of publication.

From B. P. SHILLABER, Esq. ("MRS. PARTINGTON"), Chelsea, Mass.:

* * * I very much like the specimen pages you sent me, and deem the work the best of anything yet published in its line. * * * I must say a word for the engravings, which are really admirable.

From Prof. R. H. THURSTON, Sibley College, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.:

I shall be glad to be of service in any practicable manner in promoting your admirable work. The British Biographical Dictionaries, upon which we have been compelled so largely to depend for accounts of our own distinguished men, have been very unsatisfactory, omitting the most distinguished, in some cases giving credit with little discretion, and often placing the name of some comparatively obscure person in a place that should have been assigned to a really great man. I notice this particularly in the men of our own time.

From Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky:

I approve of your project, and send you my "memoirs," etc. I enclose you a photograph by Brady, æt. 78. I am now in my eightieth year. I will write you as soon as may be a few leading ideas of my life-work. I subscribe for "Genealogy and Autograph" edition.

From Hon. A. G. RIDDLE, Washington, D. C.:

On personal grounds I do not complain of the Appletons. Their work, on general principles, made me wish that some one with different views, and, I may say, a wider acquaintance with living men, would undertake a broader work. I am sure yours will better meet the general want.

From JOSEPH S. CARELS, Tennessee Historical Society:

I am heartily glad that such a work as yours is in course of preparation. It is very much needed.

From MARTHA J. LAMB, Historian:

I am glad you are at work on a "National Cyclopædia of American Biography," which is certainly very much needed, and I shall be glad to aid you to the extent of my power.

From Hon. PHINEAS C. LOUNSBURY, Ex-Governor of Connecticut, and President of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank:

The cyclopædia you have shown me meets my ideas of what one wishes to find in such a work, and I am sure it will meet with the great success it deserves. No house in the country can bring a greater degree of intelligence and ability, combined with energy and financial strength, to such a publication, than yourselves, which is, in my opinion, the best earnest of its success.

From Mr. J. C. DERBY, the Veteran Book Publisher:

The publishers I have known for years. They have held positions of great responsibility and trust, and have won an enviable reputation for integrity and responsibility, which is so widely known that their cheques pass everywhere as currency notes.

They have met with remarkable success with everything they have undertaken. The sales of the "Physiological Manikin," invented and published by them, have already exceeded half a million dollars.

Such experience, energy, and capital is a guarantee that the "National Cyclopædia" will be brought out in the highest style, which, with its literary excellence, will insure its success.

From Hon. ALONZO B. CORNELL, Ex-Governor of New York:

Judging from the sample pages and portrait submitted for my inspection, your new work will be of great value, both as a biographical repository and as a national portrait gallery.

With the same excellence preserved throughout, as my knowledge of your experience and and financial ability assures me it will be, there can be no doubt of its giving complete satisfaction to all of its patrons.

From GEO. R. CATHCART, of Ivison, Blakeman & Co., Publishers, and of The American Book Co.:

"The National Cyclopædia of American Biography" is a grand undertaking, and one which must have great historical value. It is the individual achievement, after all, which commands our interest and admiration in historical writings. The work is in the hands of able publishers, whose name alone is a guarantee of its success.

Responsibility and Experience of the Publishers of "THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY."

As the business of the Publishers heretofore has not brought them into close relationship with the Eastern public, it is proper that a statement of their experience and responsibility should be made.

The House was established in San Francisco, in 1873. It has had large experience in the Publishing business, being connected with Appleton's American Cyclopædia for years. In 1886, the firm transferred its headquarters to New York, and in answer to the enquiries of the Mercantile Agencies, asked to be given only the rating accorded them in San Francisco. They have asked no credit of any one, and have steadily refused to allow this rating to be changed.

As the character of this new enterprise, however, makes it proper that the public should be assured of their financial ability to carry through such a large undertaking, they have made a verified statement of their responsibility, upon which the Mercantile Agencies have given them a rating on a par with the largest Publishing Houses of the Metropolis, *with credit unlimited*—THE HIGHEST RATING KNOWN TO THE MERCANTILE WORLD!

A special enquiry to **R. G. Dun & Co.** or **Bradstreet** will substantiate this statement.

January 1, 1891.

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